VOL. XXI.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA. SUNDAY MORNING. FEBRUARY 17, 1889.

PRICE FIVE CENT

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC.

-- PUBLIC -- TAKE -- NOTICE PLE OF ATLA

We want your trade—to get it, we offer the largest, the most varied and BY ALL ODDS THE CHEAPEST STOCK OF HIGH CLAS DRY GOODS south of Baltimore. Meet your friends at High's this week, and see the UNMATCHABLE BARGAINS offered in every department throughout his three great stores.

10,000 yards linen hand made Torchon and Medici Laces, from one to four inches wide at 10 and 150 yard. This is a special offering for bargain counters and every piece in the lot is extra value.

Jobs in Embroideries every day on bargain counters, grand values which cannot be duplicated at 10, 15, 20 and 25c.

Lace Curtains, three yards long, extra value

Bead Capes—All the new things in jet and and colored—\$3.50 to \$ 15. See High's stock! Solid Chambrays—4 cases, worth $12\frac{1}{2}$; to be sold this week at $7\frac{1}{2}$ on Bargain counter.

Colored Lace Striped Scrim, extra fine grade, Extra Lace Curtails, with white taped edges, three yards long, 45 inches wide at \$1 bair.

Lonsdale Cambric Ends 2 to 10 yards at 5c

Lonsdale 4-4 Domestic at 82c yard.

3,000 ladies' Straw Hats, blacks, whites, browns, tans, more than 20 different styles, bankrupt stock, at 5c each.

65 dozen pure Penge and Japanese hem-stitched Silk Handkorchiefs, real value 75c to go on sale Monday morning at 25c each.

Ght and silver tinsut teaching at 50 yard. Jane Hading Vailing new lot just in.

2 cases white Nainsook Checks at 5c yard Satines, good grades, new styles, at 71c yard.

Colored Plaid India Linens worth 12½c at 7½c yard.

At 35c we offer this week a job lot of linentable Damasks, in red, white and half bleached that are well worth 40c.

Extra large size heavy Huck Towels at 121c

At 25c Huck and Loom Damask Towels, 24

French Satines, magnificent new stock, latest designs, colors for early spring wear.

The latest shades in Dress Goods. The very newest things in Paris Trimmings. The newest Satines. All the new and artistic needle work Embroideries are to be seen at High's this week.

cts. Baby setts, match sets, in Mulls, Jaconets Camburgs. Designs all delicate and new.

24 inch skirtings, fine values, at 35c, 40c and

42 inch skirtings at 39c and this is a great bargain. Full stock of children's misses' and ladies' skirtings of every style and grade from 25c to \$5 yard.

HIGH'S

The new spring fabries are lovely. Perfect reations of art. Soft new colors and auti-al textures that will at once angrait hemves into popular favor.

New soft illuminated wool taxtures, 38 aches wide, at 35c.

40 inch Devoushire mixture-Grays with colored mixtures, the most seasonable goods on the market, at 45c.

42 inch all wool foule—in colors for present and early spring wear, 30c yard. The goods are well worth 50c yard, and only High would sell them for less.

All wool Sural twills—latest spring shades, 48 inches at 65c yard. This downs all the bankrupt and peremptory sale prices—and is brand new goods.

The new silk finished Henriettas on here. They are beauties. Lovely texture of a and attractive shades. They ought to be a \$1.25, but high will sell them at \$5c.

Bairitz autings, the very cream of the parket. Something entirely new, which the arriver from the plain goods and twills are from the plain goods and twills are true part two seasons. Entire line the goods and weather there are the colors and weather the colors are the colors and weather the colors are the colors and weather the colors are the colors are the colors and the colors are the colors and the colors are the colors are the colors and the colors are the colors a

Black and white stripes and plaids for sec-ond mourning. New line just in Saturday. . New things in novelties and silk bands for trimmings. Call and see them matched up with new dress goods.

ceived a full line of ladies' Muslin Underwear, all styles and prices to your taste. Call and examine.

HIGH has just re-

Black Silks

We have just brought out the finest line of igh grade Black Sliks ever offered to the tlanta trade. Eastern prices duplicated in

New Faille Française from \$1 to \$2.50.

New Satin Rhadames from 75c to \$3. Gros Grains at any price.

Mascotts and Armures, the finest line ever fered in Atlanta. See and price them.

Black Goods.

Full new stock just opened. We are always proud of this department, and have some grand values for this week.

New stiped French Novelties at \$1.10, lovely goods.

Finest fine of all wool and silk warp Henriottas ever offered in this city. Can show every number manufactured, from 35c to \$1 for all wool, and from 35c to \$5 for Priestley Silk Warps.

39c, all wool 40 inch Serge, worth 50c

59c for all wool Foule Serge, worth regularly

Silk Warn Clarrette, a beautiful new, light weight (abric, at \$1; well worth \$1.50.

Crepe Cloth. We have a lovely piece, and offer it for 98c yard.

High's New York force are doing their work well. His three great stores are being packed by daily arrivals of BARGAINS and DRIVES. SEE HIS NEW GOODS.

Just received, another lot of those popular "HIGH'S HOMESTEAD" Shirts, the very best 50c Shirt ever offered in America. See it, and compare it with any 65c Shirt in Atlanta.

"HPOH'S PENRYUSS" at 65c will match any of the 50c Shiers our neighbors show. It is New York mills domestic, 4-ply, extra long, linen bosoms, reinforced front and back.

wear warranted in every case.

"HIGH'S PURITAN." This is the very best shirt in the market. It will down any of the dollar shirts offered in Atlanta. Fit and

Gents' patent cuit noteer, the best in world 20c.

10c web elastic for 5c yard.
60 inch tape measures 5c.
Pure Vaseline 7c.
Large boxes Stationery 10c.
Dress Shields, good quality 7c a pair.
Good English Pin, full count 5c a paper.
English Pin Book 10c, worth 15c.
Writing Tablets 5c.
Silver Thimbles 25c.
Two rolls American Tape for 5c.
Two Steel Crochet Needles for 5c.
Roberts Parabola gold-eyed Needles 5c.
Safety Pins, large and small, 5c a dozen.
Hair Brushes 10c.
Kirby Beards Hair Pins 5c a paper.
Bay Rum 10c a bottle.
Solid Pearl Collar Buttons 5c.
Sleeve Holders 5c a pair.

LADIES'

Tans and Slate Colored Hose wit split white solds, 121/2c.

Ladies' black seamless hose, 12 c.

Heinrich Schopper's broad ribbed fast bla

Ladies' grays and bronze colored liste le Richelieu ribs, 50c. Children's black and gray ribbed hose, 10c.

Heinrich Schopper's broad ribbed fast bla Gent's colored so mass est; three three het and toe, 12.0.

Ger 's full regular mode double heel and to sox, 150.

Gents gray and tan colored, full, regul made sox, 183c, worth 25c.

J. M. HIGH.

out pain. Book of particular sen. FR EE.

I am Happy to Say I am a Well Woman, and ve Gained 37 Pounds Since I Stopped Taking Morphine.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 16, 1888

DEAR SIR—With much pleasure I am happy
to say I am a well woman today, and have
gained 37 pounds since I stopped taking morphine. After taking the first dose of your
medicine did not want any more morphine,
and my friends who saw me a month before I
started to taking your medicine do not know
me. You have made me a well and hearty
woman, and I hope God will bless you and
that you may cure all afflicted, for when a
woman gets into the habit she had as well be
dead. When I left Cedar Keys and came
here, and when your medicine gave out I
was all right. I wanted to wait and see if I
would remain so. Doctor, you can use my name
if you wish. I was taking six grains morphine a day. Your obedient servant and sincere friend, JOSEY MARSHALL,

157 Market St., Charleston, S. C.

PROCLAMATION.

Governor of said State.
HEREAS, OFFICIAL INFORMATION HAS been received at this department that on a h of February instant, in the county of Cobb, at brutal marker was committed upon the of Mrs Louise. Markers we have h of February instant, in the county of Codo, brotal murder was committed upon the blank Louisa A. Hargroves by some person was. I have thought proper, therefore, to this my proclamation, hereby offering a do three hundred and fifty dollars for the hension and delivery of said unknown murvith evidence sufficient to convict, to the of said county and state.

I do moreover pharge and require all officers is tate, civil and military, to be vigilant in voring to apprehend the said unknown murith order that he may be brought to trial for lense with which he stands charged.

The man was a sufficient to the said to the murder my hand and the great seal of the dense with which he stands charged.

en under my hand and the great senl of the
at the capitol in Atlania, this the sixteenth
of February in the year of our Lord, one thoueight hundred and eight-nine and of the
pendence of the United States of America the J. B. GORDON.

MARDI GRAS! The Georgia Pacific Railway,

• ____VIA---BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

The Popular Route to New Orleans and Southwest 2 DAILY TRAINS 2 WITH MANN BOUDOIR SLEEPING CARS. Atlanta to New Orleans \$14.90 Round Trip. Tickets on sale March 1st to 5th, inclusive; good to return until March 1sth. See that your tickets fread via Birmingham, and take a trip through the food and from regions of Alabama. For further finformation call on or address.

ALEX S. THWEATT, Gen. Tray, Agent.

GEO. S. BAENUM, Ga. Pacific, Birmingham, Ala.

Soi. RAAS, Traffic Manager, Richmond, Va.

feb 14 16 17 19 21 26 27 28 mar 1 2 3 4

\$1,000 Raffle Postponed



It is to come off without fail Thursday, March 21, '89, at Confederate hall, 24 and 26 South Bread street. The following well known gentlemen, James R. Wylie, Robert M. Farrar and Paul Romare, have consented to act as a committee, and will see that the drawing is fairly and horestly conducted and that all the numbers are properly placed in the wheel. The Neal Loan & Banking company will guarantee and pay all prizes drawn. Any person holding tickets that is not satisfied with the postponement and change can present their tickets at treasurer's office, No. 12 West Alabama street, and have their money refunded any day before the drawing.

The association, seeing that they had not sold enough tickets to warrant the raffle, make the following changes:

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Prize.

Tickets can be obtained at \$1 each at the following places: Jacob's drug store eigar stand, Stoney, Gregory & Co's drug store, John M. Miller's book store, W. B. Burke's old book store, Hotel Wehnmeister, Bluthenthal & Bickart (B. & B.), Kimball house eigar stand, Markham house eigar stand, Markham house eigar stand, M. C. Hamilton, custominouse, Big Bonanza (Augliesh), Gate City Bank saloon (W. C. Bogan), Thornton & Grubb's book store, Benjamin & Cronheim's drug store, Rratton's drug store, Avary's drug store, Captain A. C. Sneed, at Black's shoe store, Hollis & McMahon, Palmer's drug store, and at the office of Amos Fox, 12 West Alabama street. The drawing will positively come off at the time and date mentioned. W. L. CALHOUN, Pres't Fulton Co. Con. Veteran's Ass'n. Pres't Fulton Co. Con. Veteran's Ass'n. JOHN F. EDWARDS,

» WANTED

In MEDIATELY—A COMPETENT, RELIABLE, active and experienced grocery salesman; well posted in fine imported and domestic goods, and thoroughly acquainted with the trade in central and northern deorgia. None but first-class men possessing the requisite experience and ability need apply. To save thus piease send good references, (Grocery merchants preferred) with application. Anstin, Nichola & Co., importers and wholesale grocers, New York city.

Red Hot Notice.

H. A. BOYNTON, T. C., VS. L. P. THOMAS, SHERIFF.

Col. L. P. Thomas: I turn over to you the unpaid Tax Fi. Fas. for 1888. I expect your prompt collection of same. The Comptroller General demands of me to make a settlement for the Taxes of 1888, so 1 shall expect a prompt execution of the law, to levy and sell, if necessary, at once, in order to collect.

H. A. BOYNTON, Tax Collector, 1888.

TO THE PUBLIC.

In obedience to above orders the BLACK SOLD by CHAS. A. CONKLIN FLAG is raised. Ask no favors-expect no quarters. I am sorry but can't help you. You can save your property from being advertised by paying up at once.

L. P. THOMAS, Sheriff.

feb10-d4 t10 17 24 28 sun LADIES,

The Skin May be Kept Fresh and Beautiful By using Freeman's Medicated Face Powder, free from poison, harmiess as thistic down, when properly applied it cannot be detected, and is without question the finest and only perfect toilet preparation in the market. Freeman's Hiawatha (trade mark patented.) the new handwerchief sperfume, only 50c per oz. It's exquisite.

STOVES.

ABSOLUTE PERFECTION IN BAKING MEATS ROASTED IN THEIR OWN JUICES, BY USING THE WIRE GAUZE OVEN DOOR



MARVELOUS RESULTS LOSS IN SHRINKAGE OF MEATS. Yer for people know that the Shrinkage of Meats asset in a close oven is from thirty-five to forty per ant. All meat contains eventy-five per cent. of water id only swenty-five per cent. of edild matter, and the state is made in the roasting is made in the evapotion of the juice which is the VITAL PART OF MEAT.

"Effect of the SOLID OVEN Door.

Effect of WIRE GAUZE OVEN Door. A ren pound Sirloin, medium or well-done, will be reached to nine pounds and eight cuncer of Ensated Middles, showing a loss of eight ormous eight with While this loss is five per cent of the service weight, it shows the very small loss of the service per of JULOS SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED GIRGULAR AND PRICE LISTS.

EXCELSIOR MANF'S CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

OIL OF VITRIOL

CONCENTRATED IN PLATINA, Sulphuric Acid,

Acid Phospate, Ammoniated Fertilizers, All at Lowest Possible Prices. MANUFACTURED BY

Clifton Chemical & Phosphate Co

Atlanta, Ga. CONTRACTORS.

CEALED POSPOSALS ADDRESSED TO ITHE Smayor and General Council will be received until 3-p.m., Monday, March 4th, for the curbing and side-walks to be laid during the year. Specifications can be seen at the office of R. M. The right is reserved to reject any ov all bids.
The right is reserved to reject any ov all bids.
Aliantis, Ga.

February 16, 1889, Comm. Public Works,
february 16, 1889, Comm.

CLOTHING. On account of improvements to be made both on the inside and front of our store, w have only two weeks in which to reduce ou stock, as by that time the contractor must tak possession. We shall therefore make such lov prices throughout as will enable us to easily accomplish our object, and at the same time t offer splendid opportunities to those in need anything in either Clothing or Furnishing A. ROSENFELD & SON, 24 Whitehall Street, Cor. Alaba

Bluthenthal & Bickart B. & B.,

46 and 48 Marietta street.

Telephone 378.

80 South Forsyth street. GET OUR PRICE

21 AND 23 DECATUR ST., (Successor to Cox, Hill & Thompson.) ___DEALER IN_

WHISKIES, WINES,

Sole Agent for Acme Whiskies. DISTILLER OF STONE MOUNTAIN CORN WHIS

Just received a car load of Arcadian water and Ginger Telephone 48. from Waukesha.

Mantels, Interior Finish, Newels, Verandah Posts, Mouldings, Brackets, Etc.,

AT POPULAR PRICES.

Fulton Lumber and Manutacturing Office: Corner Hunter Street and C. R. R. } Telephone 1040 a

ONE WOMAN'S LIFE. THE STORY OF ONE OF THE LITTLE

CHIN-OHIN GIRLS.

A Pathetic Side of Stage Life-Louis James and Marie Wainwright to Separate-Other News of the Stage.

fal Correspondence of The Con-NEW YORK, February 15 .- How often we ne across the pathetic in this little world of which the stage is the center! How often do we find disappointment and sorrow written in the lines covered by the grease, paint and powder which convert the sad and sorrowing man or woman into the gay and happy comwoman into the gay and happy com-

cdian whose duty it is to amuse .

I found a notable case of this sort a few days ago, and I have had a case of the "blues" ever

A life filled with sorrow and bitterness.

A life thrown away.

It is the life of one who seems the merriest and happiest of all the merry maidens who help Louis Harrison bring dollars to the managerial coffers of Rice and Dixey. She is pretty and accomplished, is able to earn a fair living and is much sought after, but her life is

girl as one of the younger belies of a live western city. She was prettier then than now-as sweet and gentle and refined as a girl which means a great deal. She was the idol of wealthy relations, and was given every opportunity to cultivate by education the natural talents which she had in a high degree. The future seemed the brightest possible.

A few years later and I had lost sight of her.

scene had driven from my mind all thought of this fair young woman who had in those early days—you see I confess it—occupied a rather prominent position in my I was slaving away at a newspaper desk in the far west when a paragraph familiar date line caught my eye, and I learned that the beautiful, delicate creature had been compelled by reverses of fortune to go upon the stage. I heard of her success, She was sensible, and instead of attempting to star as a society actress-I've no doubt she could have done so had she so desired, for I know managers who lie awake nights looking for this sort of material, she commenced at a bottom. I have said she had real talent. She showed it by her rapid rise in her chosen pro fession and the success she made with some of the best companies in the country.

It was during this period that I was so forlife and she was "oh, so happy." She was happy over her dramatic success, but she was happier in her private life. She was the wife of a most promising young actor, fellow, and as worthy as he was handsome. This happiness, she said, had come as a recompense for all the sorrows of the past and she felt now as if it would last forever.

I saw her again last week-living, but that A horrible accident had taken that beloved

husband from before her very eyes. For a time it was thought that her reason had denot one tear-she thought only of him who had gone and went about as one whose whole life was in another world. Fame and fortune slipped through her fingers while she, heedless of all else, thought only of that light which had gone out of her life.

It was so for a year or more; then starvation stared her in the face. Kind friends who had attempted to minister to her wants had been driven eff one by one by circumstances of va rious sorts. Then she found it necessary to earn her bread, and, with a heart still leaden from her great sorrow, secured a place in the Little Tycoon" chorus.

"Little Tycoen" chorus.

She is there now. As she sings and dances before a delighted audience, she seems the very persantication of light-harted happiness, and many a conquest does she make. Yet life to her is a mere existence.

There is a pathetic side to this stage life, I eny, and this is one instance that has come be

Ramsay Morris's play, "The Tigress," with Selina Fetter in the principal role, has at last made its appearance in New York.

It is a rather curious fact, by the way, that on last week four plays were presented for the first time in New York which had been seen in other parts of the country earlier.

Does this argue that the metropolis is losing

hunt elsewhere for the "dog" upon which to try their new productions? Take your choice. But to return to "The Tigress." We have looked forward to its coming because its praises have been continually sung in our ears by an enterrising manager and equally enterprising and nergetic press assistant. It was perhaps due to their continual and systematic puffing that we had been led to expect too much of the

play and were disappointed in the result.

Not that the play is altogether bad—far from it. The story is rather interesting, the central figure being a sort of Lena Despard adventuress. There is some clever comedy, some hardly as clever cynicism, and an al-together happy ending; but the play has undoubted faults and a good many of

ce of Miss Fetter and of Mr. Morris hir who is known as a decidedly versatile and interesting fellow. Miss Fetter made her adventuress to refined to be altogether true to life, but she was warmly recognized by many ds and made a pleasant impression. Mr Morris was hardly as strong as was expected Blanche Weaver were pleasantly received by the audience as a whole, and the play may be said to belong to that class called "convention lly good," and may go for a couple of seasons.

Miss Fetter is better than the play.

The Comley Opera company is in trouble. It has, in short, gone glimmering, and there is sadness in consequence.

Mrs. Langtry finds that "Lady Macbeth" won't pay. This is not to be wondered at. Last week's business with her, as with every-body else, was bad, but this was due mainly to the street car strike. People were afraid to venture out of doors at night, and if they did, It was a difficult matter to find a conveyance of any kind. The strike lost the theatres bout \$20,000.

Mrs. Potter and the asp, supported by Kyrle Bellew and a full company, have made a financial success, and it is announced that it will be continued until the end of the season. Then Mrs. Potter, accompanied by Mr. Bellew, will go to Europe for a summer's rest.

Bellew, by the way, is a favorite subject for newspaper paragraphers. Here is one which may be of interest. It comes from Dunlop's Buge News:

re have been so many absurdly unfounded stories told and printed about Kyrle Bellew that it is just as well to state these facts in which momey, to any extent, can be safely bet and myself referred to for evidence should a bet be made. (1.) His real name is Harold Dominic Higgins. (2.) His father was the Rev. John Montesquieu Higgins, who became a semi-theatrical elecutionist and adopted the name of Bellew. (The Irish family to whom Kyrle inaccurately refers his origin, by the way, pronounce their patronyuae Be'l-lew and not Bellew.) (3.) His mother was a Miss Money, daughter of an English admiral of that name. (4.) He was born in Ireland and christened there. (5.) He was never an intelligence to talent; of all that is appreciative in the which money, to any extent, can be safely bet and myself referred to for evidence should a bet be made. (1.) His real name is Harold

officer of the British navy, but was an apprentice or "articled young gentleman" abourd a merchant ship running between London and Melbourne, one of his quondam shipmates having been Mr. Barif, chief officer of the big steamship "City of New York." (6.) He was never champion amateur light weight of England, and never worn the club emblematic of that honor, the real champion of that class having been Herbert Blythe, son of Major Blythe, of the Indian army, and better known to thousands of Americans as Maurice Barrymore. (7.) He never distinguished himself as an athlete. (8.) He cannot jump his own height, run twenty miles, or knock out a man twenty pounds heavier than himself-being. indeed, a mild, effeminate and extremely pa-cific person, with a wise preference for wear ing good clothes and an undistigured counte-nance. The fact that Mrs. Brown-Potter loses no opportunity to lend her charming assevera-tion to the fictions disposed of above speaks more eloquently for her kindness than for her acquaintance with the real Mr. Higgins as distinguished from the picturesque Mr. Bellew.

The newspaper poets have been trying in vain to make Higgins ryhme with something, or other.

Why not try "riggins," after this fashion: He's Herald Dominic Higgins. And arrayed in Antony's riggins. He's all right!

Pretty bad, eh? MAX WELTON.

THE STAGE AND STAGE PEOPLE.

The announcement of the theatrical separa tion of Louis James and his estimable and highly accomplished wife, whose stage name is Marie Walnwright, has created no little stir in the stage world. These stars—the ablest of those now appearing in this branch of art, technically known as he legitimate—have made such a success, of their rofession together that the news of their separa-ion is received with the same regret as that of the breaking up of the famous irm of Robson and

"They separate for the same reasons," said Manage "They separate for the same reasons," said Manager Gus Mortimer when here last week, "that Robson and Crane do—a belief that their professional success of each will be enhanced by it. Miss Walluwright has decided to make a grand production of "Tweifth Night," while Mr. James will make a production of Gomex de la Fegras,' and old comedies in which James Murdock has made such a decided success, 'Inconstant' and 'TheDramatist,' besides the plays in which he has made such a success the past three seasons, 'Virginius,' 'Othello,' and 'Hamlet,' "

Marie Wainwright is much more remarkafull of events. Always as pleasant as her gracious full of events. Always as pleasant as her gracious smiles, fortunate in possessing rare talent, she was equally so in possessing a social position of decided prominence. She is the daughter of the late Commodgre Wainwright, who was killed on board the Harriet Lane, and the favorite granddaughter of the late Bishop Wainwright, of Virginia, who left her a little fortune, and she is a cousin of Secretary Bayard. Her-mother, whose maiden name was Page, belonged to one of the best families of Virginia. She has relatives here in Atlanta.

Very early in life Miss Wainwright was sent Paris, where she received her education in a avent. During her first few years of study it was an undecided question in the minds of parents whether she excelled in classic or tyric, and it was not until she had completed the study of both and had made her debut as a singer in Boston in 1878, that she herself decided to devote her toil and talent that she hersell decided to devote her toll and talent to the drama. Her debut in the latter line of art was made in 1879 when played in a benefit given ito handsome George Rignold at Booth's theater in New York. The bill was Romeo and Juliet. There were six Julieta in the cast—one for every act—and although such brilliant women as Fanny Davenport and Mand Granger were in the cast, Miss Wainwright was the only one in the cast who has ever achieved a great success in that part.

Louis James is not only a talented and conscientious actor and a hard student, but he is very popular as well. Large, muscular and good looking, it is not atrange that his physicule, as well as his faultless acting, produces universal admiration. He has from youth been a hard student, and has never made a failure—a record which is indeed a rarity.

As a legitimate star he ranks among the bright est and it is safe to predsi for his charming wife both artistic and mancial success.

It is probable Mr. Frederick f audding will be seen as leading man with Miss Wainwright—though this is by no means certain.

Charles Coughlan's Jaques, in the support of Mrs. Langtry's Rosalind, is highly praised. The Eufala Times comes pretty near hitting

The Enfala Times comes pretty near nitting the nail on the head when it says:

The Dr. Jekyl and Mr. Hyde company are still stranded in Albany. They have been playing in hard luck. The trouble is that a company with so little merit as this one takes the south to be a legitimate pasture for their Inexperience and want of talent, and have an idea that we will patronize and put up with anything. Occasionally they are undeceived, as the members of this company were. Decent shows can get decent houses and yery poor shows no house at all.

Mrs. Langtry's latest bon mot is that she has to borrow the sticks of Mrs. Potter's company to impersonate the Bernam Woods of her present play. Mrs. Potter sits up at night trying to hit upon something pleasant in the way of repartee.

Susan B. Anthony greatly admires Mrs. Potter's Cleopatra. Miss Anthony knew the original Cleopatra when her brother Mrs. was divisional.

ter's Cleopatra. Miss Anthony knew the origina Cleopatra when her brother Marc was attentive to the Egyptian Queen.—New York World.

"And so your wife, Mr. Waxey," observed Mibson, "persists in going to the theater alone, in spite of your commands. Why, she's a regular mutineer."

"Next door to it, anyhow," answered Waxey. "She is a regular matineer."—New York Dispatch.

A woman glass-eater named Eliza, in a Den-rer dine museum, is known locally as Crystal Lize -Pittsburg Chronicle.

THE THEATER THIS WEEK.

This week will be remarkable because of the appearance of four great attractions. The first

Dixev in "Adonis " at Tuesday matinee and night. He comes at the head of a burlesque company of sixty people, and he will give a performance with the same cast, costumes stage effects used in New York city, It will be therefore, a beautiful performance, one as not often seen in the south if ever before. There does not seem to be much in "Adonis." The whole merits reside in Dixey and in his gorgeous support, and these are such that for 610 consecutive nights he played the same character in New York. Every one will want to see Dixey, and, in consequence, it will be well to have seen as a grade as possible.

Louis James and Marie Wainwright Wednesday, for one night also, these distinguished twin stars will appear in Atlanta for the last time together, in Sheridan's master-piece, "School for Scandal." The verdict of everybody, last year, was that seldom has been seen a better company than the one headed by these sterling artists had appeared upon the stage, and that the performance in every point whatever, was faultless and supremely elegant. From the pen of the critic of the New York World, this is taken:

"Miss Wainwight was as charming a Lady Teazle as one may see in a life time. To this characterization, as to all she does, this beautiful woman lends the charm of her individuality which is so potent in pleasing quality as to do away with all question of conventionalities.

conventionalities. Without at thought of—at any rate without seem-ing regard for—the conceptions. "Without a thought of—at any rate without seeming regard for—the conceptions that eminent predecessors have portrayed, she presents these traditional characters of the drama as her own mind mirrors them to her, and whether this mirror reflects the historical photograph or something vastly different the effect is the same with her auditors, they are charmed. Bringing to her aid the power that lies in beauty; the witchery with which the fairles have enduwed womanilness; the seductive influence of a mellow flute-like voice; the intoxicating insinuousity of a form whose every motion is the quintessence of languorous grace, method melts into insignificance, and emotion and intelligence alike capitulate to her irresistible winsomness. Miss Wainwright is surely an artist, one who can toy with the straight-edged rules of art with a license born of beauty and sustained by electricity.

etricity.
'A fitting foil for Miss Wainwright's beauty and

receptive wenses to all that is pleasing in the powers

Arthur Reban's Comedy Company. Also for one night only, next Thursday, Arthur Rehan's excellent company, will play for the first time in Atlanta Daly's latest success, "Nancy & Co.," with the same cast, costumes and stage effects with which it was produced in New

The plot of this admirable comedy is an admix-ture of young husband and wife, sweetheart and beau, but their trials and troubles are so defly handled, and the story, though intricate, gives a scope for so many comical situations and ludierous mistakes, that the speciators are kept in one con-tinuous roar of laughter, only relieved occasionally by a charming bit of love-making, which invariably ends with some absurdity or comical interruption. ends with some absurdity or comical interruption.

Thus the laughers are allowed but time enough to take a fresh breath and prepare to laugh again.
One charm of these performances is the careful
attention given to every detail. The by-play, sidespeeches, the furniture, draperies, bric-a brac, etc., in fact every little item necessary to perfection is thought of. "Nancy & Co." is from the French and was the reigning success in Paris last winter. Its adaptation by Augustin Daly scored instant favor

Mr. Rehan's company are all artists of marked Mr. Rehan's company are an artists of marked ability, as those who have been fortunate enough to have witnessed the performances given by Mr. Daly's company in New York, are aware that it takes competent actors to give the finish to his performances. Such can be said of Mr. Rehan's company, and we are in hopes of seeing the opera house well patronized during this engagement, for we can safely say this will be the comedy event of the season.

Prescott and McLean. The Prescott and McLean company will be t DeGive's Friday and Saturday of next week. Virginius' will be given for the opening perfor-"Romeo and Juliet" at the matinee Saturlay, and "A Winter's Taie" for the last performance saturday. These artists are among the best upon the American legitimate stage, and are indorsed by the leading journals of the country. Mr. McLean's Virginius is a forceful and correct representation o the character of the great Roman which he plays as a pure tragedy, as it is, and not with any dramatic effect usual with others who play the part. The New Orleans Picayune says of his Virginius:

New Orleans Picayune says of his Virginius:

"He is graceful and easy in the early portion of
the play, and rises to the requirements of the character in the stonger scenes. He is perfect in repose
which is offen more cloquent and difficult than
action. He acts with nice discrimination, avoids
the temptation to overdo, and controls violce,
gesture and facial expression with praiseworthy
skill. Miss Prescott is a capable actress, and it goes
without saying that she makes a comity and beautiful Virginia. The entire company handles itself well,
and the costumes, accessories, etc., are much better than furnished by other stars who have played
the tragedy in this city."

Old Belcher's Flag.

Old Belcher was an Englishman, and h was proud of it.

"I am a full-fledged Britisher," he used to say when he introduced himself to strangers. His avowal of his nationality was altogether innecessary, for if there ever was a typical

Rotund, rosy and rollicking, he was a sight to see, with his bullet head, puffy cheeks and jolly looking paunch. He had drifted to Montgomery when 'quite a young man, some twenty years before the war; and it was not until the confederates began to press every able-bodied man into service that old Belcher made an astonishing announce "I am a British subject-I have never been

naturalized!" he said. Then there was trouble among the natives, Everybody liked old Belcher well enough, but it made them mad to see him, fat and sleek. unging about his little store, while his neigh bors were going to the front.

As the war progressed there was a good deal of rough talk about old Belcher. "Nobody knows whether he is still a British subject or not," men would say. "He has been a long time telling us about it. His claim that he has he ways into the old country is lee big a yarn for a man to tell after he has been here twenty

But old Belcher remained serenely defiant Finally, when things were getting unpleasantly hot, he nailed a British flag over the door

of his store. "Do you see that bit of bunting?" he said, "that is all the protection I need. If you in sult that flag, or touch a hair of my head, my government will sail into your little confeder

acy and knock it into a cocked hat!" It was funny, but it is a fact that this co fident boast made a deep impression. At that time the confederates hoped for England's recognition and aid, and they had a profound

respect for her flag.

Perhaps if Belcher had maintained his dignity all would have been well, but he was a great braggart, and his tongue was always wagging. He made himself ridiculous by his windy talk, and some of the hot-headed citizens found it difficult to keep their hands

In 'sixty-four even the old men and boys had In 'sixty-four even the old men and boys had to be organized into a sort of home guard. A last appeal was made to Belcher. He was told that whether he was a foreigner or not it was his duty to join the men that were banded together to protect his property. The impudent fellow laughed in their faces and pointed to his flag.

"You know better than to bother me," he

You know better than to bother hie. In replied.

Some of the town boys put their heads to gether. It did not take long for them to come to a decision.

Old Belcher was very much surprised one.

fine summer morning to receive a visit from a crowd of youngsters. At first he thought they wanted to loaf around his store and hear some of his yarns, but he soon found that they mean

business.

Nearly in front of his store was the artesian well basin, a big pool of water, always covered with a greenish slime, with a number of turtles and frogs lazily swimming on the sur-

face.
With a merry yell the boys made a rush that carried old Belcher off his feet, and then 'the frisky gaug bore their kicking and bawling captive to the middle of the street amidst the delirous howls of a delighted populace. Busness for squares around was suspended, and the people crowded about the well.

These was a plunge, a splash and an awful

people crowded about the well.

There was a plunge, a splash and an awful spluttering, and then old Belcher, his head covered with flotsam and jetsam, rose to the top of the water and struck out for dry land. He emerged swearing like a trooper, but the sea of faces convulsed with laughter was too much for him, and he darted into his store and closed the doors.

It was useless to seek a reunedy. Citizens condoled with the victim, and at the same time laughed until their sides were sore.

In the course of a day or two another crowd

In the course of a day or two another crowd captured the luckless man, when he was promenading in a white duck-suit, and the same carnival was gone through with again. Belcher threatened vengeance, but his friends told him that his case was hopeless. No insult to his flag was intended, and there was no disposition to harm him. The thoughtless fun of a few irresponsible youngsters could not be magnified into an act that his government would notice.

was no disposition to an act that his government would notice.

It came to be a regular thing during the summer for the boys to capture the little fat Englishman about twice a week and dump him into the well basin, and it is needless to say that these public exhibitions were largely attended and enthusiastically applauded.

Belcher tried every expedient to escape from this jolly persecution. He would joke about it one day, and blaze away wrathfully the next. He commenced wearing seedy clothes in order to save his wardrobe. Gradually he grew thin and nervous, and the rosy color left his cheeks. He dodgod around corners, walked on the back streets, and left his clerk to wait on his customers.

customers.

There is a limit to any man's endurance.
One night Belcher disappeared, and it was discovered a day or two later that he had made his way through the country to the enemy's lines.

lines.

The town boys missed him for a long time. Occasionally they would duck a fellow in the basin, but no man could take the place of the round little Englishman. If old Belcher is still in the land of the living he should by all means pay Montgomery a visit. He would be received with the county and the strength of the living he should be received with the strength of the living he should be received with the strength of the living he should be received with the strength of the living he should be received with the strength of the living he should be received with the strength of the living he should be received with the living h open arms by his war-time acquaintances.

THE OLD COLONEL.

Makes the Weak Strong

If you feel tired, weak, worn out or run down from hard work, by impoverished condition of he blood or low state of the system, you should take Hood's Sarsaparilla. The peculiar toning, purifying and vitalizing qualities of this successful medicine are soon felt throughout the entire system, expelling disease, and giving quick, healthy action to every organ. It tones the stomach, creates an appetite, and rouses the liver and kidneys. Thousands who have taken it with benefit, testify that Hood's Sarsaparilla "makes the stomach of the stomach and kidneys. Thousands who have taken it with benefit, testify that Hood's Sarsaparilla "makes the

Hood's Sarsaparilla "I have taken not quite a bottle of Hood's Sarsa-parilla, and must say it is one of the best medi-cines for giving an appetite, purifying the blood, and regulating the digestive organs that I ever heard of. It did me a great deal of good." Mrs. N. A. STANLEY, Canastota, N. Y.

N. A. STANLEY, Canastota, N. Y.

"I took Hood's Sarsaparilla for loss of appetite,
dyspepsia and general languor. It did me a vast
amount of good, and I have no hesitancy in recom-J. W. WILLEFORD, Quincy, Ill. "I had salt rheum on my left arm three years, suffering terribly. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, and the salt rheum has entirely disappeared." H. M. Mills, 71 French St., Lowell, Mass.

At this season, as spring approaches, a good, re-liable tonic and blood purifier is needed by nearly everybody. Hood's Sarsaparilla is peculiarly adapted for this purpose and bocomes more popular every year. Try it this spring.

"When I took Hood's Sarsaparilla that heaviness in my stomach left; the duliness in my head and the gloomy, despondent feeling disappeared. began to get stronger, by blood gained better circu-lation, the coldness in my hands and feet left me, and my kidneys do not bother me as before." and my kidneys do not bother me as before."
W. HULL, Attorney-at-Law, Millersburg, O. Health and Strength

"A year ago I suffered from indigestion, had terrible headaches, very little appetite: in fact seemed completely broken down. On taking Hood's Sarsaparilla I began to improve, and now I have a good appetite, and my health is excellent compared to what it was. I am better in spirits, am not troubled with cold feet or hands, and am entirely cured of indigestion." MINNUM MANNING. entirely cured of indigestion." MINNIE MANNING

Newburg, Orange county, N. Y.

"Feeling languid and dizzy, having no appetite and no ambition to work, I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, with the best results. As a health invigorator and for general debility I think it superior to anything else." A. A. RIKER, Utica, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

y all dearrists \$1; six or 5. Priparelon'y 100 Doses One Dollar

100 Doses One Dollar

LAMP CHIMNEYS.

PEARLTOP LAMP
THE BEST CHIMNEYS MADE ONLY BY IN THE WORL GEO.A.MACBETH&CO. PITTSBURGH.PA.

Felt, Cement & Gravel Roofing

ARTIFICIAL STONE PAVEMENTS,

For Sidewalks, Cellar, Stable and Brewery Floors COAL TAR CONCRETE

For Sidewalks. Filling in Basemets, Etc. TWO and THREE-PLY READY ROOFING. Water Proof Building Papers.
Noisture and Vermin Proof Carpet Lining.
Estimates cheerfully given upon application. S. L. FOSTER & CO.

62 SOUTH BROAD STREET, ATLANTA, GA



Worms; the positive cure for this in Fahnestock's Vermifuge.

LACE CURTAINS

the most extensive and elegant display of lace curtains and window shades in the southern states. Our exhibit in Irish point, Tambour. antique, brussels, Ma dras and Nottinghas, curtains embraces a wide range of patterns in new and refined conceits. Lowest possible prices. M. Rich & Bros.

A TLANTA AND NEW ORLEANS SHORT

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD CO

The most direct and best route to Montgomery, New Orleans, Texas and the southwest. The following schedule in effect November 11, 1888;

SOUTHBOUND. | No. 52 | No. 53 | Daily | Daily Arrive Columbus 6 50 pm 10 40 am ... Arrive Montgomery. 7 00 pm 7 25 am Arrive Pensacola.... 3 30 am 2 00 pm Arrive Mobile..... 3 20 am 1 35 pm Arrive New Orleans 7 55 am 7 20 pm Arrive Houston, Tex 2 07 am 8 45 am Leave Montgomery. 7 20 p m 8 15 a m

Arrive Seima. 9 02 p m 11 45 a m

" Akron. 12 05 a m 5 50 p m

" Meridian. 4 00 a m

" Vicksburg. 10 50 a m

" Shreveport. 8 15 p m NORTHBOUND. | No. 51 | No. 53 | No. 57 | Daily | Daily | Daily

| Leave New Orleans. | 7 00 am | 3 30 pm | Mobile | 12 10 pm | 8 00 pm | Pensacola. | 6 50 am | 10 20 pm | Leave Akron | 7 40 am | 9 00 am | Leave Akron | 7 40 am | 9 00 am | Montgomery | 12 35 pm | 1 00 am | Columbus | 8 | 10 am | 1 | 15 pm | Columbus | 8 | 10 am | 1 | 15 pm | West Point | 3 20 pm | 3 50 am | 7 30 am | West Point | 3 20 pm | 3 50 am | 7 50 am | Newnan | 4 43 pm | 5 29 am | 9 66 am | Arrive Atlanta. | 6 00 pm | 6 50 am | 10 30 am | Train 50 and 51 carry Pullman Palace Buffet car

Train 50 and 51 carry Pullman Palace Buffet car between Atlanta and New York, and Pullman Parlor Cars between Atlanta and Selma. Trains 52 and 53 carry Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars be-tween Washington and New Orleans. CECIL GABBETT, CHAS H. CROMWELL, Gen'l Manager. Gen'l Pass Agen. JOHN A. GEE, District Pass Agen.

JAMES MEANS \$4 SHOE JAMES MEANS \$3 SHOE.



ESTABLISHED IN 1857.

Full lines of the above shoes for sale by

95 WHITEHALL, STREET, ATLANTA, GA., Dealer in Liquors, Wines, Cider, Beer, Ale, Porter, Flasks, Demilohns, Corks, Faucets, Tobaccos, Cigars, Snuff. Also groceries, boots, shoes, leather, harluess, saddlery, crockery, glassware, hardware, hollowware, wood and willowware, guns, pistols, cartridges, ammunition, field and garden seeds in their seasons, and many other goods—A Variety Store, Orders from the city and country promptify filled. Prices low as the lowest. TERMS CASH. 1y

We modestly claim G. W. Adair-Real Estate

in mave for sale \$125,000 worth of central rent paying store property on Alabama, Pryor, Hunter, Whitehall, Broad and Forsyth streets.
Capitalists seeking investments in this kind of property would do well to come in and let me show his property. s property.
I have an elegant central 8 room residence on

I have an elegant central 8 room residence on bouth Pryor street at a bargain.
I have several beautiful suburban houses and vaant lots on street car lines.
I have a splendid 5 room house with lot 106x150 n a high hill in West End at 83,000.
I have several nice lots near the East Tennessee, lirginia and Georgia shops, cheap and on easy terms. rms. I have beautiful lots on long time, near Fulton tton Spinning mills and new plane factory. Rent! Rent!

I have a two-acre let on street car line and paved eet, with water gas and all modern improvements house, stable, etc., etc. House legant 10 room house, stable, etc., etc. House welly painted and papered.
Also, an elegant cottage beautifully furnished, the ail modern improvements, stables, coal house, c. Place not for sale; best of surroundings. Farms Wanted.

Thaved daily inquiry for small tracts of land from 10 to 30 acres, not more than four miles from city with small improvements at from \$1,500 to A,000.
Parties with such places for sale take notice.
G. W. ADAIR,
Sp. 5 Kimball House, Wall street

LARGE SALE

Ammoniated Fertilizers.

By J. McLAUGHLIN & SON.

Tuesday, 19th February, AT 12 O'CLOCK

AT OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO.'S WHARVES,

SAVANNAH, GA., as the property of the

'RASIN FERTILIZER COMPANY' Of Baltimore City.

We will sell at the above mentioned time and place 1,200 TONS, more or less,

AMMONIATED FERTILIZERS,

at the shed on the Ocean Steamship companys wharves, Savannah, Ga., whete now stored, said lot of fertilizers having been damaged by the giving way of the warehouse on said wharves, in which they were stored, and the precipitation of same into the creek beneath.

These goods were of superior quality and make, as will be seen by the following analysis made of them by the Department of Agriculture before damage:

damage: Available Phosphoric Acid.... Insoluble Phosphoric Acid.....

INSURANCE

SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT FOR THE SIX months ending December 31, 1888, of the condition of the

Insurance Company of North America

OF PHILADELPHIA. organized under the laws of the state of Pennsylvas nia, made to the governor of the state of Georgia in pursuance of the taws of said state, Principal office, 232 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

I. CAPITAL Whole amount of capital stock \$3,000,000 00
Amount paid up in \$,000,000 00 . \$,000,000 00-\$3,000,000 00 IL ASSETS.

II. ASSETS.

Market value of real estate owned by the company (less the amount of incumbrances thereon) as specified in Schedule A annexed to the annual statement filed in office of Insurance Commissioner.

Loans on bond and mortgage (duly recorded and being first liens on the fee) as shown in Schedule B, attached to annual report filed in office of insurance commissioner.

2,336,076 73

2,336,076 72 est due on all said bond and mort-Interest due on all said is gage loans.
Value of lands mort-gaged, exclusive of buildings and pershable improvements.
Value of buildings mortinged (insured for \$2,073,882 as collateral.

\$6,000,862 00 Total value of said mortgaged premises Wrecking Boat "North America"... STOCKS AND BONDS OWNED AB-SOLUTELY BY THE COMPANY.

rotal par value\$3,949,167 CO

772,412 88

-549,237 67 Total assets of the company, actual cash market value..... \$8,696,956 58

III.-LIABILITIES, 2,820,733 92 insurance premiums due by com-8,895 12

14,509 87 Total \$3,058,049 91 \$3,058,049 9X Surplus beyond all liabilities.....

Aggregate amount of all liabilities. \$8,696,956 56 IV. INCOME DURING THE LAST SIX MONTHS OF THE YEAR 1888. ON ON MARINE FIRE RISKS. AND INLAND RISKS.

Gross pre-miums and bills in close of first six months.\$ 286.456 41 \$ 205,202 73

. \$1,720,865 44 \$1,176,842 49 miums an 839,320 91 305,473 08

ing the last six months.\$1,381,544 53 \$ 871,369 41 Deduct re-146,102 12 201,546 59

Net cash actually received for premiums. \$1,235,442 41 \$ 669,822 82 \$1,905,265 23 0. Received for interest on bonds and

mortgages.
Received for interest and divi-dends on stocks and bonds, collat-eral loans and from all other sources...... 111,175 04 27,097 55 Net perpetual deposits. Total.....

EXPENDITURES DURING THE
LAST SIX MONTHS OF THE YEAR ON ON MARINE FIRE RISES. AND INLAND RISES.

ross amount a ctually paid for losses, in-cluding \$-569,890 08 \$ 593,391 63 Deductall
a mounts
actually received for
salvages,
(whether on
losses of the
last or of
previous
six months)
\$117,685 50,
and all
amou'ts actnally rece'd

ually rece'd for re-insurances in other companies \$134-732 06, total deduction 14,518 13 237,882 43

EDWARD S.

Manager, Southern Department.
C. R. & D. B. HABRIS,
Resident Agents,
Atlanta, Ge.

HE SAW A GHOST

BUT IT PROVED TO BE A HUNCH-BACK MILLER

Bill Arp Tells of the Shadowy Fiends Who Haunt Deserted Places, and Make the Timid Tremble With Fear.

The Sunday-school lesson was about the demons who were cast out of the man and went into the swine, and the swine ran down to the sea and perished. A man gets tangled up owfully in trying to explain such things to the children, for it is all a mystery and it is hard to find a man who has any clear convictions pon the subject. Of course we don't believe in spirits or ghosts as a regular thing, but almost everybody has got some wonderful story to tell about something that was almost a grost if not quite. We are all so fond of the marvelous that we had rather believe in ghosts than not, but I don't know of a wel authenticated case of a spirit having been seen by anybody in our day, or even in the past eighteen hundred years. I believe that ood spirits have sometimes communicated ith flesh and blood, but the power of evil scirits to do so was cut off when revelation was made complete and the Christian era began. Of one thing I am certain. I have never seen a ghost, nor has any spirit made itself known to me. Several times in my youth I came very near seeing a ghost. One might I was riding along in the pale moonlight, I came near a country and was looking out

wight I was riding along in the pale moonlight, and as I came near a country graveyard and was looking out for white things I saw coming towards me slowly a man in white clothes and with no head upon his shoulders—not a sign of a head. His shoulders were broad and square and, had a splendid place for a neck and head, but shey were not there. If I had not been going lowards home I think I should have turned and got away with alacrity, but I stood my ground, and, with my heart thumping in my breast, waited to see the ghost come on. My horse trembled and snorted, but I held him to the spot as I gazed upon the apparition. Just at the most critical moment the moon came from behind a cloud and the ghost spoke to the and said, "Don't be skeered, sonny, I'm ashody but old Tom, the miller." And sure enough it was old Tom, the qld hunchback miller going home from the mill with a sack of siour across his shoulders and his head bent forward so that it did not show above the sack. I'l had not stood my ground I should have believed to this day that I saw a ghost. My mother was a little dublous about ghosts and haunted houses, but my father was solides a rock against the whole concern. Natholeon said that all men were cowards by night. I don't believe that it most all women are. Mrs. Arp is very brave now, but the time was when she used to faight and whisper, "What's that, William? Bon't you hear that noise? Wake up, please." Out it was men she was afraid of—not me, but some other man. In later years she is not afraid of anything except snakes and rats. My children won't go upstairs at night by hemselves. They go two at' a time to keep the boogers off of each other. Of course this wears off as they grow older, and the best way is to let it wear off. You can't force it, and it is cruel to try. There is no worse agony to a child than to be alone in the dark.

Superstition is just as natural to the human race as the fear of God or the love of children on any other emotion. We know that away back in the ages there were spirits an

A dead man was let down in the tomb of Elisha, and as soon as his corpse couched the bones of the prophet it came to life and stood up on his feet. The fate of Belshazzar was written upon the wall with the fingers of a spirit. Legions of evil spirits took possession of men in the days of the apostles. I reckon they were little fellows that just had power to aggravate a man and make him a maniac. And on one occasion where they were driven out of him each one attradiled a hog without saddle or bridle, and are addled a hog without saddle or bridle, and away they ran down into the sea. They are bound to go into something, and if they can't got a man or a woman three will take a hor or a mule or a mad dog. The old philosophers said that the air was full of spirits—little devils, impecunious imps, who are hungry for mischief and keep society in a stew and foment slander and backbiting and envy and jealousy. stander and backbiting and envy and jealousy. They even venture into the church, and will dence around the choir and go to the sewing society, and are sure to kick up a row wherever they go. Hudebras says the devil has a pulpit at the back end of every church. I reckon that is the reason why so many people love to sit back abore. I wish some gifted artist would draw a picture of the inside of a fashionable church with a shadowy nulpit on the rear and the where. I wish some gifted artist would draw a picture of the inside of a fashionable church with a shadowy pulpit on the rear and the devil with his forked tail sitting up there watching and winking at his part of the flock and whispering devilment, in their ears. Old Satan is a power in this land of liberty. He can quote Scripture to suit his purposes. His impudence is amazing. He dated to tempt the Savior and offered him the whole world for his allegiance. He contended with Michael the arch angel for the possession of the body of Moses. I wonder what the old rascal wanted with it. But I suppose he claims the sarth and wants everything in it just like some of his human followers. He went to Job's party without any invitation and said he was just walking about and thought he would call fig in to see folks—overseering his big plantation—gretting up wars and tunults and strikes and making people steal and swindle and tell lies. He can make a little boy tell a lie by winking his eye and make him smoke cigarettes around the corner where his father can't see him. He will whisper to a sweet little girl about her beauty until she is as vain as a peacock, and hasent got as much sense as she had last year, and just runs about to show herself. He is an invisible old scoundrel and we have to fight him all the time or he will run over us and ruin us, "resist the devil, and he ave to fight him all the time or he wil over us and ruin us, "resist the devil. and he will flee from you," says the good book, some briests use holy water and some people count leads and wear charms to drive him away, but he don't care for that. Sometimes he makes a trade with a man and gives him pleasure or money for his soul, just as he traded with old wan faust. There are thousands of people will in their souls nowaday, but the man Faust. There are thousands of people selling him their souls nowadays, but they don't know it. Some of the old writers say that the devil has a government just like nations have governments. It is splendidly organized and has a cabinet of seven devils. Becizebub is the chief of false gods and idols. Becizebub is the chief of false gods and idols. Becizebub is the author of anger and malice, Armedeus of revenge and Satan of lies and deceit, Abaddon is the destroyer and the formenter of wars and tumults, Diabolus scatters slander and despair, sferosin is the prince of the power of the air, and breathes out pestilence and plagues. The aext in rank are Moloch, and Proserpine and

referres, and body-guards, and "valet-de-chamtenes." Then there are the directors of public
saussements, and gambling houses and
round dances and shameful literature.
The directors attend to all this kind of business that is going on in the world, and see to it
that it is done up brown and in the most devilish
and infernal manner. They make weekly remorts to the heads of departments, and if the
business is dull and they have sold
short the old davil wants to know
what's the matter and he raises
in infernal rumpus, and either deposes the
officer or gives him more help. One writer
cays that the air is not so full of flies
in sammer as it is of devils all the time.
The most intelligent men in all ages betwoed in these personal devils. St. Paul and
St. John, Homer, Socrates, Plutarch, Cyrus
and Great, Milton, Shakspeare and Walter
secott have all expressed their convictions.
For a time wizzards and witches had a big run,
as we see in Macbeth and Tam O'Shanter
and the 'Haunted House." The Puritans laid
the blame of every misfortune upon the witches
and had thousands of them burnt at the

viathan, and Mammon, and Proserpine, Lucifer, and Antichrist. These last seven

ductier, and Antichrist. These last seven are ambassadors from foreign countries—the seven kingdoms of England, France, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Spain and Scotland—where Christians have set up the cross. This country was not settled then, and had no informal ambassador, but we have one now—two or ihree, they say, one for the north and one for the switt to keep us, fussing and one for the switt to keep us, fussing and one for the switt to keep us, fussing and one for the switt to keep us fussing and one for the switt to keep us fussing and one for the switter of the

three, they say, one for the north and one for kenthe south to keep us fussing, and one for Kentucky, to keep the distilleries going. Then there are thousands of sub-devils, and they run for office just like our folks run for office. In fact, most of our officeholders go there when they die and run for an office right away, and generally get it on account of their experience. The head devils and chief officers all have secretaries, and body-guards, and "valet-de-chamtures." Then there are the directors of public amesements, and gambling houses and

Atlanta is to have another big exposition this year and her citizens are already at work in the matter. A committee of citizens has already been for a time witzards and witches had a big run, as we see in Macbeth and Tam O'Shanter and the 'Haunted House.' The Puritans laid the blame of every misfortune upon the witches and had thousands of them burnt at the

stake. Their victims were not men but women—not wizzards but witches. The pusilanimous cowards! They never gave the women saif a chance. They wouldn't let a girl wear a red ribben on her bonnet, nor a flower in her hair. The more I stady history about these Puritans the more I don't like them, Macaniay says "they hated bear baiting not because it gave pain to the bear but because it gave pleasure to the spectators."

But it is enough for us all to know that no good man or woman or child has ever been harmed by ghosts or witches. I believe in the influence of the spirits both for good and for evil and that we can court the one and drive away the other. Our duty and safe gaard is to "deal justly, love mercy and obey the Lord our God."

JOHN WANAMAKER'S KITCHEN.

How He Disposed of a Stock of Left Over Mince Ples.

From the Chicago Tribune's Letter.

John Wanamaker could give his prospective chief some good advice about the management of the white house kitchen. Mr. Wanamaker has one of the biggest kitchens in the world. It is in the basement of his Philadelphia store, where no rais are tolerated and no dampness is permitted to pene-trate. Wanamaker takes great pride in this kitchen, sa he does in everything connectes with his store. Often he goes down to the big steam cooking pans, lifts the lid, tastes the sonp peeps at the boiling potatoes, or inspects the little porcelain pan in which the charlotte russe is served. Wanamaker is noted for his rich charlotte russe, and the delicacy is made from a recipe furnished the chief cook by Wana-maker himself. Wanamaker likes to take visitors through his kitchen and ask them to sample the food in all its stages of preparation. His is one of the few great kitchens in the world which a man may go through and come out with a good appetite. Wanamaker's kitchen is actually an appetizer. The nerchant is never so happy as when run a kulfe into the Lancaster county butter and pas-ing it around for visitors to taste. In Wanamaker restaurant from four thousand to eight thousand persons are fed every day, and Wanamaker is not too proud to lunch in his own shop. In summer he makes and sells there 3,000 quarts of ice cream daily, and the oyster soason fries 30,000 oysters. Wanamaker knows his trade and caters to it as carefully as an apple woman on the street corner That is the way he became rich. An instance of this is to be found in the orders he once gave hi restaurant manager about minee pies; "Have only the best mince pies that money will buy," he said, "even if you have to sell at a loss. I can afford to sink \$10,000 a year in mince pies rather than have people say I do not give them good pies. The people of Philadelphia can't be fooled on mince pies." Neither can Wanamaker, and with his usual carculiness in seeing that all his orders are carried out to the letter it was for a long time his custom to allp down stairs and sample the pie every day. Wanamaker is now as famous for his mince pies as he is for his rabinet prospects. se best mince pies that money will buy," he said When Wanamaker first started up his restauran

then a much smaller place than it now is, his man-ager ordered 200 dozen assorted pies in anticipation of a big run by the Philadelphians on their favorite pastry. But the customers were scarce the nex day, and when the store closed 197 dozen pies were still on hand. The restaurant manager was in con-sternation. He at once sought Wanamaker, whom he found in his office after all the employes had gone home. "Are the pies still good?" asked the great merchaut after listening to the manager's story.

"Yes, they will be good all day tomorrow, but not after that." "Well, then," said Wanamaker, "put an advertisement in every morning paper comorrow announcing that for this day only we will sell choice fresh ples at a cent a cut. See what that willdo." Next morning the Philadelphians read War amaker's pie advertisements, and by nightiall the amaker's pie advertisements, and by nightfall there was not a piece of pie left in the house. In telling this story, Manager Gillam added: "That is the way with Wanamaker. He will have only the best tha is to be had, and when the goods won't move h

GENERAL FORREST'S WAY.

He Was a Rough Old Trooper, But He Got There.

From the New York Star "I was in the confeder to army," said a Tennesseean to me, "in Gor al Forrest's command Ho was one of the was a slave two let before the war, and was a man of no education. But ne had a genius for war. Once, during one of Bragg's campaigns in Tennessee, Bragg was much worried by the union cavalry. There were some ten or twelve thousand of them riding about, and they threatened to upset his plans. At last Forrest, with some five housand of his rough riders, came along, and Bragg sent him out to do what he could. Hearing nothing from him; Bragg became alarmed for his safety. At last, late in the afternoon of the third or fourth day, a dust-covered, worn and tired trooper rode up to Bragg's headquarters and headed him a soiled bit of paper. It was a message from Forrest,

"Bragg was satisfied. "On another occasion," pursued the Tennes-seean, "Forrest went to a ball given in a town well within the confederate lines. He was more accustomed to making other people dance than to dancing himself; but he was a great attractio ust the same. A very pretty young lady, endowed with all a woman's curlosity and courage—'oheek,' you'd call it in a man—went up to him and asked him this question:

'General Forrest, how is it you always whip the

The general looked at her admiringly for a moment and then replied:
"I don't know, miss, onless it's bekaze I gits there fust with the most men 'Napoleon could not have answered better, sir,' added my Tennesseean proudly.

The Preacher Got the Bed. From the Washington, Ga., Chronicle.

One of the pastors in this place was travel ing on an accomodation train not long since, when he heard a story of another preacher that great! Our friend of this place was sitting at the open

car window, while the mixed train was on a long stop at the station. Beneath the car window ditting on the cross-ties where three witty countrynen telling jokes. Not knowing that the preacher was listening to them one of the three told of a achelor friend of his who entertained a preacher

Il night at his house. He said that supper was served, and the preacher and his bachelor host chattered away till bed time. It was a small house and the preacher had an opportunity of seeing through all the rooms; there being no bed in sight anywhere the preacher looked up to see if there was a loft where a bed might be stowed away. Discovering no place where a man might ti down to sleep the preacher began to think he would have to take a through berth for the night in hat hair. Finally when bed time came the bachelor host, throwing a sheep skin down before the fire and pointing to it, said: "Well, parson, I will give up my bed to you tonight and I will rough it."

Knew His Business. From the Washington Critic

Lady (entering editor's room)-Good even-

Lady-I would like to scenre a position on your paper as society editress, sir. Editor (coldly)-Very sorry, madam, but you will

Lady (indignantly)-But, sir, you do no

p. m. If you knew your business you would have said "Good morning" when you came in. Good day, ma'em. (Turiling to reporter): "Say, Sport-erly, cut that dog fight down, so's to leave a little more room for your report of Mrs. Slabside's sorio dangsanty. We can't afford to put society matters the soup while the boom is on."

From the Senala, Ga., Sentine Some of the farmers have been busy this week mortgaging their lands and crops to enable them to get their this year's supplies. Wagon after wagon has left town the past few days heavily loaded with previsions that could have easily been raised at home. But it is none of our affair, and if the farmers can stand it we assure them that we can

It is Atlanta's Way.

rom the Milledgeville, Ga., Chronicle.
Atlanta is to have another big exposition this

GAME ON JEKYL.

HOW THE OLD STOCK IS BEING PRE-SERVED.

ENGLISH BIRDS IN GEORGIA WOODS.

Wild Deer That Haunt the Grassy Glades and Cov eys of Quail That Feed Among the Sedges— Exterminating Wild Horses, Cattle and Hogs— The Work of a Big Black Bear—Along the Ocean Beach of an Island Where no Wreckage

JERYL ISLAND, February 13 .- [Staff Correpondence.]-A lovely drive through a lovely

With the wind blowing fresh from the sea nd the sunshine falling in showers of molten golden on the woodlands.

From the front porch of the superintendent's uarters, with the English ivy twining about is carved pillars, we began the journey. Just Captain Turner and me.

And the bay mare, Belle. "There," said Captain Turner, "is a piece of work that I superintended. You see this was a waste of marsh grass and brackish water that cut nearly across Jekyl island. The club wanted a drive way through it, and I set about

First I smoothed out the roadbed through sand bank and bog tussock, and then I laid down a thick bed of palmetto leaves. On that threw the sand and finished with a coat of shell, and there is not a better piece of road in

this country than that" A trial verified his assertion. As we went spinning along it was like being swung in a hammock lined with yielding Spanish moss. "There are the duck pends," he continued, "and those winding drives lead near them. This

"and those winding drives lead near them. This ditch was dug to drain the marst, long ago; but is now one of the picturesque features of the island, being a connecting stream between this and the ponds.

WILD WOODLAND BEAUTT.

Here it is that the water lilies open their starry eyes when the June skies are beaming, and on the wooded margin of this waste of reeds the old brindled bucks lie in the shade while their horns are hardening.

A little later on and the does will bring their fawns to scamper among the mossy dells where the grass grows greenest.

As the huntsman steals along these arched paths his trained car hears the soft footfall of the wild deer or the wary call of the big, bronzed and bearded gobbler.

There are several large flocks of turkeys and a herd of more than a hundred deer on the island.

island.

Coveys of quail flutter up from every thicket and go whizzing away to the resounding crack of the breech-loader which reverbrates in a thousand varied echoes from the sand dunes of the sea shore to the deeps of the slumbrous

During four months only, the glorious months of this land of perpetual Indian summer, do they allow the shooting of deer, and then each member is limited to five deer during the

that the birds may not be destroyed or driven from the fsland. The wild turkey is a very prolific bird; if leftalone, as much so as the quait; and they will soon stock the island

thoroughly.

For years the wild bogs on the island have been troublesome, and as they inhabit the saw grass marshes, impenetrable to man or dog, and the darkest depths of the black bogs, where the swamp trees grow so thick as to form a safe refuge, it has been impossible to exterminate them, though many have been killed

The clubmen find no end of sport in hunting these bristly boars, with trained dogs and rifles. They frequently send fine specimens of boars heads north, where they are prepared and

mounted the war of baking them was shown An octagonal pen is the the poly of poly on verying toward the less, and weighted with heavy logs, so that the big fellows cannot get

A falling door is fixed at the front and is sprung with "triggers." something like a bird-trap, and then the pen is baited liberally with By and by the shy old boar enters and begins

By and by the shy old bear enters and begins to crunch the corn, and greediness throws him off his guard, the trigger is touched and down comes the door caging him securely.

There was a large herd of wild cattle that inhabited the island, and for long years the crops were ravaged by them in their nocturnal search for food. But all of them have been killed except eleven head that inhabit the dark fastnesses of

BESS'S CABIN HAMMOCK, a historic wood where one of the old time slaves of the old time duBignon's made her mysterious home.

mysterious home.

A herd of wild horses also infested the island, and many a vexation did they cause the former

When Captain Turner came he proceeded to rid the island of these also.

I saw the only horse trap, I guess, I will

ever look upon. Half a furlong from the sea shore these tangled-maned steeds had a well-beaten path. tangled-maned steeds had a well-beaten path. Whenever they were disturbed they would rush away toward their haunts on the southern end of the island, along this path.

By hook and by crook they were all caught and sold, except one beautiful gray stallion, whose rippling mane and streaming tail shone in the wind like polished silver as he dashed madly along the paths, cut deep by the loof

nadly along the paths, cut deep by the hoof peats of his free wild race. CHASING A STALLION.

Captain Turer and his men constructed a high stockade of strong timbers, and on either side long wings were built diverging outward, the one point resting on the bank of the tide river, the other on the verge of a black bog. The noble game was flushed and dashed away as usual, along the beach, head creet and nostrils distended, his dainty hoofs throw-

and nostring a stray of crushed sea shells, and snowy sand at every leap.

Along the path he went, plunging over the fallen tree, around the gnarled trunk, under the testoon of wild grape vines, on and on—
"Crush!"

Trembling with excitement he wheeled

about, and lo! the heavy board gate was closed behind him. But he struggled nobly, and it took his captors half a day to drag and drive him half He was sold in Brunewick, poor fellow, and

his proud spirit was broken by the dreary drudge of a tacky farm cart with its ponderous wheels and creaking axle. ENGLISH BIRDS IN GEORGIA WOO

In the midst of a large area that had been cleared before the boundaries of Georgia were marked out, but now partially grown up in saplings, we came to the pheasant breeding

marked of the, but now partially grown up in saplings, we came to the pheasant breeding pens.

In February last 100 pheasants were imported from England, the breed being a cross between the English brown pheasant and the Chinese pheasant. The latter are beautifully marked like our quail about the head.

One has only to observe their glossy coats and their beautiful variegated plumes to recognize their aristocratic blood.

These were placed in large pens covered with wire netting and furnished with shade and nesting places by placing pine boughs inside the pen. They began laying and the eggs were taken and placed under common hens for hatching.

A space of four acres of briery sedge was enclosed by close pickets about five feet high, and in this yard the young birds were placed so soon as strong enough to stand the exposure.

When they grew large enough to fly over the fence they were allowed to go unmolested, and 850 of them are now feeding among the green woods of Jekyl.

This spring 100 more hens will be introduced, and the island will be thoroughly stocked.

Near by were the pens of the beautiful California quail, the prettiest game bird that can be found on American soil. A little larger than our quail—drab and white and velvety black in their markings, with a jaunty top knot of jetty feathers set jauntily on their glossy heads. Their habits are the same as the native quail, and they are wonderfully prolific.

THE SHOOTING SEASON. The pheasants begin laying by the first week in April, and continue till the middle of July. The hens will lay twenty-five eggs in a season, and so far they have proven very hardy.

The season for shooting begins on October 1

and ends February 25, and each member is limited to five cock pheasants.

To kill a hen means five dollars fine. For this reason the hunters are very careful how they shoot.

The quail shooting is limited from December 1 to March 15, and the limit is sixty per week to the sportsmen of the club.

The California quail laying and shooting season is the same as the domestic variety, and the club is going to try to propagate them by hand like the English oeld partridges.

A number of snow white Pekin ducks have been imported. They are being-crossed with the native ducks for table use.

Ruffed grouse and English hares will be imported and bred extensively this year; and Jekyl island will be the finest sporting establishment in the whole, wide world.

The woods are being cut into winding roads and drives for the convenience of sportsmen, and nature is simply being supplemented by art in making this the hunter's paradise.

and nature is simply being supplemented by art in making this the hunter's paradise. Snakes? Bless your soul, no. There are no snakes to frighten the hunter except such as lurk in his

Where once the slaves of the duBignons raised the silken sea island cotton which for raised the silken sea island cotton which furnishes the material for many of the silk and linen goods of commerce, Captain Turner now plants little patches of buckwheat, millet, cornand peas that the wild deer and the plumed pheasant may feast and fatten.

A BIG BLACK BEAR.

"Another hog trap that, captain?"

"No, that trap was built for another sort of customer.

Not long since the print of a big bare foot appeared on the muddy shores of the inlet, and the toe nails of that foot were too long for a Next night we had a regular murderous as

It was a big black bear that had swum over It was a big black bear that had swum over rom the mainland, and the old villain was not atisfied until he broke into our pheasant pens ná killed a number of fine birds.

We organized a hunt, but bruin was too sharp for us. He didn't wait for the Howland nor did he signal a sail boat; but he just plunged into the river and crossed to Blythe Island where he was seen making for the mainland.

We built that pen and baited it well, but he

We built that pen and baited it well, but he ignored our efforts to entortain him and left without paying us a second call."

Nearby the bird pens is that old field called the "rye patch," where Major Horton planted his rye. Last year there were some potatoes grown there, and we drove through the field where the wild hogs had rooted holes deep enough to have themselves in. Basides destroy. nough to bury themselves in. Besides destroy ng the crops, these gentry break up the nests of the game birds, and the keepers are trying

oard to kill them out.

OLD MEMORIALS.

Out on the edge of the old field rises four ank walls.

The rains and the sea winds of two centuries ave caused them to crack and crumble. Shells that have been imbedded there two nundred years still glisten in the sun, almost as brittle as the bones of the brawny hands hat laid them in the mortar there when hisoty was abudding.

tory was abudding.

The old building was two stories in height and some of the ancient caken frames remain in the small square windows that look like the eyeless sockets of a crumbling skull.

Down by the wide creek, a hundred yards away, rise the fragmentary walls of what was the old browery.

Broken away at intervals, they still remain sufficiently distinct to indicate the dimensions.

fliciently distinct to indicate the dimensions

of the structure.

Right on the margin of the sluggish tide
Right on the margin with brick that was Right on the margin of the sluggish tide river is a well, walled in with brick that was brought from merry England in one of Oglethorpe's vessels.

It has a smack of the orient about it. It is about six or eight feet in diameter, and at low tide there is eight inches of wine colored water, cool and sweet to the taste, or its public better.

s pebbly bottom.

its pebbly bottom.

But when the full moon sends the great tide throbbing along the reedy shore, the water in the well rises to a depth of several feet, and yet, it is still sweet.

The brackish water cannot back into it.

The tallest billows that ride the river never break. It is one of those queer phenomens of the

A spring of water wells up from the depths of the earth, having its fountain head far away among the red hills of Georgia, and the walls are so constructed that the outlet is never obstructed except when the tide is and then it simply stops the water from plo-

Now for a spin along the hard-sand beach of fekyl ere I bid farewell to this land of dreams. Through a notch in the great sand billows with their living wreckage of dwarf with their living wreckage of dwarf cedar and stunted pine and grey live oaks that dwindle in the sait spray, we descend to the long, smooth beach of mottled sands.

The bay mare Belle tosses her silken mane in a bantering fashion, and the breeze secure.

in a bantering fashion, and the breeze seems to freshen and lashes the bounding waves that ome lapping along the shore.

Eleven miles long and as hard as a plank

Those trim hoofs of hers do not leave a scratch upon its gleaming surface, and a child might draw with a hoop stick as deep a mark as is left by our wheels

Away we go with the sunlight swirling around us, and the tall pines nodding many a

A long line of sand dunes stand like an audience made up of Lot's wives, ranged along the landside above us.

Ever and anon a black mouthed ravine open-

ing between two rounded hills and losing itself in the darkness of the forest beyond. On the other hand the wayes, the wayes, the

Like women's faces, every one with a dif-erent expression, and every one equally

Novey.

Here we find a big red buoy cast ashore and Uncle Sam, too careless to set it afloat again. There a point where yellow waters have made a bold dash and washed away the sand from under the roots of a cluster of pines.

Here another point where, like remorseful children, they have brought back the sand and heaped it up upon the fallen trunks whose lives were sacrificed by their freakish folly.

THERE IS NOTHING LOST.

Where the shores is washed away at one point it is replaced at another.

Nothing is lost on Jekyl.

Nothing is lost on Jekyl.

No wreckage reaches its guiltless shores In the purple gloom of the deepening night I grope my way along the upper deck of the City of Brunswick, and look back toward the blissfal island whose shores I may not tread

again.
The lights on the shore g round and round in a weird dance to the cha nting of the waves as the little black boat goesracing through the dusky form walks slowly along the dock,

A dusky form waits slowly along the dock, up the slope, and disappears.

It is Peter, the last of the duBignon slaves, and Peter, the faithful, whose whole life is bound up in "Marse John and de 'Bignons." When I come again Peter is going to tell me me curious legends of the island and its old

When I come again the roses will be in loom and the "Rye Patch" will be crowned ith the glory of summer. with the glory of summer When I come again—

So ends my story of Jekyl, the jewel of the So enus my south Atlantic Seas.

Montgomery M. Folsom. From the Hogansville, Ga., Sun.

That was a very quick and neat piece of work THE CONSTITUTION did Sunday morning. The Birmingham Age-Herald secured a very sensational Birmingham Ago-Herald secured a very sensational item in regard to the Hawes murder. The Age refused to divulge the secret. Late Saturday night it telegraphed The Constitution that it would be in Atlanta Sunday morning on a special train carrying the startline information. Saturday night The Constitutions sent two reporters and two operators to Anniston, where they met the Age-Herald's special. They secured a copy of the paper and telegraphed it to Atlanta, where fifty printers put it into type. The Constitution's extra was out and about 11,000 sold before the Age-Herald rolled into Atlanta. This was a bold stroke, but nothing to be surprised at, for when The Constitution takes a notion to "git up and git" it will do anything to furnish the news ahead of all competitors.

A Suicidal Enterprise.

From the Arizona Kicker.

J. M. Tompkins, our leading and popula druggist, has received from the east a fresh supply of arsenic, stychnine and Rough on Rats, and anyone requiring anything in that line will find his goods fresh and his prices moderate. Mr. Tomptins uses the poor just as well as the rich, and all who come are made welcome.

CURDELE'S PROGRESS.

NOTES OF THRIFT FROM SEVERAL POINTS.

The Country Along the Americus, Prestor and Lumpkin Road Booming-New Busi-

ness Ventures. CORDELE, Ga., February 13 .- [Special.]-A limpse of this busy little city cannot fail to convince one of its progress, its enterprise, its thrift and its solidity. At every turn there are dozens of new houses going up, in every wave of air the sound of the hammer, the saw and the trowel reach the ear, and every step one encounters new people who have come here to live, and who are working for every interest of the "magic little city of the pine

Everything here is new, except the Joe Brown residence, which stands in the center of the town as the only remaining evidence of what Cordele used to be—an old plantation. The evidence of the fields scarcely remains, for they have been made into streets and building lots, and the furrows have been leveled by the vehicles and pedestrians, or covered by

the vehicles and pedestrians, or covered by stores, hotels, offices and dwellings.

On every hand new stores and residences are being moved into, the hotels—two of them—are crowded from top to bottom, and the town is full of strangers. This has been the situation for over three months, and there seems no probability of a cessation. The strangers continue to come from all parts of the world. Boston, New York, Baltimore, and even England, are ropresented by capital which has been invested here.

WHAT IS THE ATTRACTION?

The lumber interests, a fine farming territory, two railroads. These seem to be some of them.

There is more business, perhaps, in the There is more business, perhaps, in the pine region of southwest Georgia now than in any other part of the state. This is what is developing Cordele, and there is material here for a city of importance. Thousands of feet of the finest lumber are sawed daily and shipped to the northern and eastern markets.

feet of the finest lumber are sawed daily and shipped to the northern and eastern markets.

LONG TRAINS OF LUMBER.

pass over the Georgia Southern and Florida and the Savannāh, Americus and Montgomery railroads day by day.

These two reads intersect at Cordele, in the center of the pine region. Along the line of these roads nothing is seen for miles and miles but tall pines with saw mills at intervals of from a half to two miles. This means a big trade for Cordele, and the town is rapidly building up on the strength of it.

The lumber business has been developed here principally within the past few months. Two years ago there was scarcely a single large saw mill plant in southwest Georgia. The Savannah, Americus and Montgomery (then the A. P. and L.) was built from Americus to Abbeville. As soon as it tapped these pine forests the saws were put in motion and the lumber interest became

THE MOST IMPORTAINT INDUSTRY of southwest Georgia. When the Georgia Southern and Florida was built, intersecting the Savannah, Americus and Montgomery at Cordele, this place at the weederful growth.

Southern and Florida was built, intersecting the Savannah, Americus and Montgomery at Cordele, this place at once assumed the wonderful growth which has since continued, and which promises to make her famous.

SOME OF THE ATTRACTIONS.

Cordele has an estimated population of 1,000. There are twenty-three stores here, all deing a sulendid business. Two hotels are crowded.

There are twenty-three stores here, all deing a splendid business. Two hotels are crowded day and night. They are both commodious, and would accommodate all the guests of a city four times this size with less enterprise. A hotel with twice the capacity of these already here would be a paying investment. The new bank of Cordele, now nearly completed, is one of the bandsomest structures in the state, and would be an ornament to more pretentious cities. It has already opened up for business.

business.

The Cordelian, edited by Messrs. Burton and Tyson, is one of the best country weeklies in Georgia, and is receiving substantial encouragement here.

The school opened up with a good attendance. Captain Crittenden is an excellent teacher, and will doubtless conduct the school successfully and satisfactorily to his patrons.

patrons.

The wave 1 P-utding and Log in the bein of mized, and the first it will be of immeuse benefit to the town, and the stockholders are delighted with it.

Colonel J. E. D. Shipp has been authorized by the investment companies represented by him to employ a man to bore an artesian well as soon as such a man can be found. This will add much to the town and be a big attraction for those who intend to make this their home. Prominent business men of Hakinsville and Macon have been in consultation with the rail.

Macon have been in consultation with the rail-road authorities and the two investment companles interested here with a view to establish-ing a cotton compress here. This cannot fail to be a good point for a press, and it will be profitable to those who invest in it. Several saw mills, a planing mill and a new

saw mill, in hearing makes Cordele a noisy place, but it is business from the word "go," and that's what makes the town. A solid growth is in progress here, and the world will yet see great things come from this business centers of Georgia's pine region. T. J. B.

Other Towns on The Line. eville, the county seat of Wilcox county Abbeville, the county seat of Wilcox county, is high and dry, with a natural drainage. The town proper is on a hill with a gentle slope. The health of Abbeville will compare favorably with any mountain town in Georgia. The citizens are hospitable and several new residences are going up. Captain Sweeney will locate and build a dock on the river, where he will employ 75 men in building steamers for the navigation of the Ocmulge river. Messrs Carswell & Stubbs, are doing a prosperous business in general merchandise and Messrs Carswell & Stubbs, are doing a prosperous business in general merchandise and are proprietors of the Abbeville livery stable. Mrs. M. E. Walton is conducting a milinery and dress-making establishment. The Times, the county paper, is a bright newsy sheet and is deservingly popular. Mr. J. R. Allen, the veteran hotel man, is in new quarters. His house is not yet complete, but when finished will be one of the best and most comfortable hotels on the

of the best and most comfortable hotels on the road.

Rochelle a year ago a corn field, is today a pulsing, throbbing business resort. A good two-story hotel, well kept and supplied with appetising food, a large saw mill, a planing mill, a guano warehouse, a fine blacksmith and mili, a guano warenouse, a fine blacksmith and wood shop, a steam gin, and eight or ten good stores, are some of the features that attracted attention. The country adjacent to Rochelle is rich in timber and productiveness of soil, and no town on the eastern division of the S. A. & M. road has brighter prospects than Rochelle. Mr. S. F. Laidler is the proprietor of the iron and wood shops. Mr. J. Vanchu Rochelle. Mr. S. F. Laidler is the proprietor of the iron and wood shops. Mr. J. Vaughn, who was recently burned out, is now conducting the livery stables. Messrs. Brown & Rogers, L. Brown & Son, and G. W. Williams are among the best merchants. Jackson & Jones, proprieters of the saw mill, are intelligent, active and energetic men. Captain Jackson is sawing a biil of 400,000 feet for the Buena Vista railroad. The capacity of his mill is 20,000 feet per day. Mr. L. F. Nance is erecting buildings for a planing mill. Mr. John Ginn, a new acquisition, has recently bought the two-story McLeod building, and carries a large stock of general merchandise.

Along the Georgia Southern.

Along the Georgia Southern.

Along the Georgia Southern.

After leaving Kathen, 26 miles below Macon, the saw mills begin. Next comes Grovona, and then Unadilla. The laborer's "shack" had given away to the cabin, the cabin in its turn has been supplanted by a more pretentious two-room house, and finally the two-story building supplanted them all. Five weeks ago the "city" contained but one house—a store about 12x15 feet. Today there are four stores completed and filled wit goods, one brick store nearly finished, two more wooden stores going up, a livery stable complete, a storage warehouse, a schoolhouse, and five dwelling houses. Captain Jim Simpson was seen superintending a force engaged in grading the streets, cutting out the pines, digwas seen superintending a force engaged in grading the streets, cutting out the pines, digging up the stumps and otherwise giving the place a townlike appearance. The train moved off passing one saw mill after another until Vienna was reached. The road passes half a mile east of the town Dotted here and there were new roofs and new frames, and general appearance of "clean up for company" pervaded the town. At Cordele, nine miles below Vienna, a longer halt was made to allow the party to inspect the magic city. From Cordele to Titton, a distance of forty miles, there are seventeen saw mills. At Titton one of the largest mills in the state has been in operation for sixteen years, and Mr. Tifton says that there is timber enough standing to run the mill for twenty-five years at a daily output of 25,000 feet.

MEDICAL.

THE GLORY OF MA STRENGTH VITALIT



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rigidity of which causes the curl, wave at kink in the hair, whiskers and mustaclie. Krolline is perfectly harmless; its makes the hair soft and glossy, enabling it makes the hair soft and glossy, enabling it straight, and the hair will remain so if Krolling is used regularly as a hair dresser. Sold by all druggists, or sent by mall or receipt of price, sixty cents by receipt of price, sixty cents, by The Von Hagen Chemical Works



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ING ELDERS.

the eulogy ceases and the speaker adds that all this is not the result of conscience, but is the

nethod of a shrewd hypocrite. Mr. R. C.

Hutchins, a traveling man connected with an

Atlanta house, whose trade calls him into

nearly every county of Alabama, Georgia and

Tennessee, says the depredations of these wolves cannot be measured by figures. The numbers who go to Utah are but a tithe of

their victims who are found in cabins of the mountains by the hundreds and in large places by scores. Their trail is seen in broken fami-lies, estranged neighbors and disgraced homes.

In Augusta, Ga., some of the best families have been touched and church trails, scaudals

AFRICAN MAN-EATERS.

THE HORRIBLE EXPERIENCE OF MAJOR HENRY GOLDSMITH.

A King Who Keeps His Victims in a Pen and Selects From Them Each Day for Dinner

-Herrible Cannibalis om the Philadelphia Press. Tayonga was a confirmed and habitual can-

Among his people human flesh was lered a great luxury; and none but royal and noble families were permitted to indulge in it—none but the members of Tayonga's household, and those of the households of a score or so of petty chiefs, who acknowledged him as their sovereign. Boys were given this-tood from the twelfth year, girls from their tenth. It was only eaten at the evening or ipal meal of the day. It was sometimes olled, but generally it was baked in a covered oven dug out in the earth. The parts pre-ferred were the upper parts of the arms and

formed were the upper parts of the arms and thighs.

Babies recently born were considered great delicacies, and the stave mothers after a time were fattened rapidly and then killed and caten themselves. I may mention here that among Tayonga's people it was considered infamous to cat the bodies of any but slaves, either perchased or captured, and on one occasion, when the survivors of a party which had been for six weeks lost in the swamp, confessed that they had drawn lots when sorely pressed by hunger, and the losers had been devoured by their comrades, they were again driven into the wilderness, repudiated and execrated by the whole community, including their own wives and children.

The slaves kept for eating were well fed and cared for and were not, except in special cases, confined. There was a pen, however, just in the rear of the king's pulace, where young people of both sexes were cooped up, some times to the number of twenty, to whom exercise was forbidden, and who were subjected to a special course of diet. Their flesh was thus rendered soft and juley, and they were reserved for particular leasts, and these were held half a dozen times in the course of a month. Until a slave was placed in the penserved for particular leasts, and these were held half a dozen times in the course of a month. Until a slave was placed in the penserved dozen times in the course of a month. Until a slave was placed in the penserved for particular leasts, and they were reserved for particular leasts, and they were reserved for particular leasts, and they were reserved for particular leasts, and they do was quite a connoisseur in the matter, often preferred what he called the "usinumpte," or wild game—that is to say, the flesh of a slave, especially a young female, who had run freely about and irved on a variety of food—to the more artificial product of his pen. And he used to take great delight in pointing out to me certain persons whom he had made up his mind to eat, and who were unconsciously performing their servile labor

Itemember one very bright, graceful girl of about 14, to whom he once directed my attention, telling me he proposed to have her for supper on the following evening. I was comparatively new to my surroundings then, and my heart went out to the doomed child, so that I begged hard to save her, but in vain. Unable to bear the spectacle of her death and dismemberment, I asked permission to spend the day hunting in the forest. Tayonga most politely released me on my own parole to return not later than the following morning. Something kept me wandering close around the village all day. I found it impossible to tear myself away from it. About 5 o'clock I smelt the peculiar odor I had already learneds to recognize as that of cooking human flesh. Pollowing the scent, I scon came upon the oven with its covering of loosely-laid earth, through the interstices of which the fumes of the roasting flesh were slowly rising. With my mear point I uneversed the oven and I they mear point I uneversed the oven and I they mear point I uneversed the oven and I they mear point I uneversed the oven and I they mear point I uneversed the oven and I they mear point I uneversed the oven and I they mear point I uneversed the oven and I they mear point I uneversed the oven and I they mear point I uneversed the oven and I they HE WOULD EAT HER FOR SUPPER the roasting flesh were slowly rising. With my spear point I uncovered the oven, and I there extinguished the fire. As soon as the remains extinguished the fire. As soon as the remains were cool enough to remove I lifted them out. After the usual fashion, the body had been discussed by the control of the cont

With a sick heart I gathered the fragments of the unfortunate girl's body and conveyed it to a distant spot in the forest, where I buried them. Then, all night I wandered to and from the wild and tangled growths of that tenical forest. Idd not dare, however, to go very far from the village, for I knew full well that if I lost my way, and did not return by the appointed time. Tayonga would consider my parole forfeited and would track ine down and kill me. Promptly at the appointed hour I presented myself before Tayonga. He received me with a friendly grin; told me he had gone to look at his supper when he supposed it to be about haif done; that, finding the oven rified he at once suspected me, being aware of my foolish repugnance to cannibalism; that he had easify discovered the fragments where I had buried them, and had at once restored them to the oven and relighted the fire with his own hands; that he had then stationed a guard at the spot to prevent any further interformers are as that the action of the content of the spot to prevent any further interformers are as that the action of the content ference on my part, and that the enjoyment of his subsequent repast had been greatly height-ened by his delight at having outwitted me in

ened by his delight at having outwitted me in securing it.

Tayonga's people killed their adult victims with a blow on the head, but a violent death was considered to impair the flavor of newborn infants. Accordingly, these were exposed on mats in the sun, and an old hag was sent to watch them fill their little lives were gasped out. Then she instantly proceeded to prepare the bodies for the oven. Strange to say, the slaves in the "pen" were not unhappy; they had no fear of death; they enjoyed to the full the good things provided for them, and, when not sleeping, joked and remped with each other freely. They welcomed new arrivals with joyous acclamations, and, if they were flittle gloomy at first their spirits soon rose and took their tone from their surrounding. They considered it an honor to be eaten by their owners I think, and when Tayonga entered the "pen," with his retinue, to pick out the choicest specimens for the night's festival, so far from any shrinking back, it is the actual result of my observation that the immates pressed around him and thrust their fatness and jutciness upon his attention.

(MAL) Henry Goldsstrift. upon his attention.
(Maj.) Henry Goldsmith.

A REMARKABLE LEFFER.

Excitement Over a Document Said to Have Been Written by Christ.

BALTIMORE, Md., January 27.—There is great religious excitement in Kent county Maryland over the circulation of copies of a letter claimed to have been written by Jesus Christ. A prefix to the letter says that it was written by Christ and was found is miles from leonium, it was transmitted from the Holy city by a Hebrew, and was faithfully translated from the original Hebrew copy now in the possession of a family in Messopotamia.

The letter is said to have been found under a

me on which was cut Blessed is he that shall

The text of the letter includes these—paragraphs
"I advise you to fast five Fridays in the year in remembrance of the five wounds I received for man kind. You shall love one another with brotherly love, and cause them that are not haptized to come to church and receive the Holy Sacrament. To those who do not believe in this letter and in my commandments, I will send plagnes upon them. Whosever shall have a copy of this letter shall be protected from lightning and 16 stiletter shall be protected from lightning and 16 stiletter.

lightning and je stilence."

The letter is signed Jesus Homfourn Salvator.

Nearly a thousand of these letters are in circulation
the superstitious people are securing them as

blerms against evil.

Another Robinson Cruspe.

A curious story has been told by Professor ce, who accompanied, as naturalist, a recent expe-tion to the south Pacific ocean. Years' ago (say dition to the south Pacific ocean. Years ago (say Cassel's Saturday Journal) the Ecuador government plau'ed a convict eciony on Charles Island, one of the Galapogos group. The convicts revolted, killed the governor and escaped, leaving behind plays, cattle, donkeys and horses. Since that time no one was thought to live there, and at Chatham Island, another of the group, the exploring party were told that Charles Island was cultrely deserted. They were, therefore, rather surprised when they visited Charles Island to come upon a man nearly naked, carrying a pig on his back. He was quite as surprised as they, and was at first in great fear, but finally they got him to talk. His hair and beard had grown to great length, and he had lost all notion of time. He said that some years before he had come from Chatham Island with a party in search of a certain valuable moss, that he had deserted his companions, who had gone of Mithout him, and that since that time he had been alone on the land. He had lived on fruffs note on the land. He had lived on fruffs note on the land. He had lived on fruffs note on the land. He had lived on fruffs note on the land. He had lived on fruffs note on the land. He had lived on fruffs note on the land. He had lived on fruffs note on the land. He had lived on fruffs note on the land. He had lived on fruffs note on the land. He had lived on fruffs note on the land, which was granted, of the land is one of the land. He had lived on fruffs note on the land herbs, had captured with a spear made by tying his pocket knife was giad to see men again, and asket to be taken back to Chatham Island, which was granted, of IS MATERNITY FAILING?

The South Leads the Civilized World in the

Nam ber of Births. From the New Orleans Times Domocrat. Dr. Billings's official statistics show that the six states with the highest birth rates are Arkansas, Texas, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee and Alabama, (all in the south), while those with the lowest birth rates are New Hampshire, Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhöde Island and Vermont (all in New England.) There are 198.9 children born annually to every 1,000 women between 15 and 49 in Arkansas, and only 71.6 in New Hampshire; in other words, the birth rate is nearly three times as great in the southern as in the three limes as great in the southern as in the northern states. Texas and Arkansas alone, with barely half the population of New England, contribute more babies annually to the country—59,352, against 91,134 in the six northern states.

northern states.

It is the same throughout the south. Of the total births annually in the country 708,061 are born this side of the line and only 8508,112 in the north and territories, a large portion of the latter being born of foreign

England 34.2
The Herald's inquiries into this subject is timely, if the American stock of the north is to be preserved.

THE NEW SENATE-1889-91. President of the Senate -- Levi P. Morton, of

	Republican Scuators (in Democratic Scuators (in i Term.	Roman)		
	1891. James L. Pugh. 1895. John T. Morgan.	1893. James Z. George. 1895. E. C. Walthall,		
	ARKANSAS.	Missouri.		
	1891. James K. Jones. 1895. James H. Berry.	1801, George G. Vest. 1893, F. M. Cockreit;		
	CALIFORNIA.	NEERASKA.		
	1891. Leland Stanford. 1893. George Heurst.	1893, A. S. Paddock 1895, C. F. Manderson.		
1	COLORADO.	NEVADA.		
-	1891, Henry M. Teller, 1895, E. O. Wolcott,	1891, John P. Jones. 1893, Wm. M. Stewart.		
	CONNECTICUT.	NEW HAMPSHIRE.		
-	1801. Orville H. Platt. 1803. Joseph R. Hawley.	1891. Henry W. Blair. 1895. A Republican who will succeed Chandler.		

NEW JERSEY.

3. Rufus Bladgett.
5. J.-R. McPherso.

NEW YORK.

NORTH CAROLINA.

оню.

OREGON.

891. John-H. Mitchell. 893. Joseph N. Dolph.

PENNSYLVANIA.

891. Jas. D. Cameron. 893. Matthew S. Quay.

RHODE ISLAND.

893. N. W. Aldrich. 895. Jonathan Chace. SOUTH CAROLINA.

TENNESSEE. 893, William B. Bate. 895, Isham G. Harris.

TEXAS.

VERMONT.

VIRGINIA.

WISCONSIN.

DELAWARE,

1893, George Gray, 1895, Anthony Higgins,

FLORIDA.

GEORGIA.

ILLINOIS.

INDIANA.

IOWA.

KANSAS.

ERNIGORI.

LOUISIANA.

MAINE.

1893. Eugene Hale, 1895. William P. Frye. MARYLAND.

MASSACHUSETTS.

MINNESOTA.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

An Ancient Legend from Foreign Shores-A Young Man's Pate.

About ninety years ago, there flourished in Glasgow a club of young men whose extreme

blashhemy a year, and one of the leading spirits of this year was a young man named Archi-bald B., a brilliant and handsome fellow. One morning, after returning from one of these ca-rousals, B. retired and dreamed that he was mounted on a favorite black horse and was pro-

excited his unutterable amazement.

He soon perceived that he was among old acquaintances whom he knew to be dead, and

This story is no fiction, and the circumstances as detailed actually occurred.

Enlarging the Cabinet.

The creation of the department of agriculture and enlargement of the cabinet to eight members is probably not the last change of the kind in the history of the United States. The next demand will be likely to be one for a department of labor, and the cabinet may possibly become as large within the next century as the British cabinet is now

From the Cleveland

sipations earned for it the name of the Hell Besides their regular meetings they held one grand saturnatia of drunkenness and

mother follows; perhaps the father, too, and the whole family feloniously taken from its ignorant innocence in the mountains is as deeply buried in the hell whose other name is Utah. Utah.

In not a few instances the Mormons openly urge the women to leave their husbands and fathers, but in most cases strategy prevails. "It," continued Mr. Hutchins, "a careful investigation were made it would be found that three-quarters of the wrisg to come down from the hill countries of theseihree states the work in towns along the railroads soon leaved with little or no explanation, as Mormon converts, bound for Utah. I have myself within the last eighteen mruths been cognizant of nearly fifty such cases." "Tragedies," said Mr. Hutchins, "are far from infrequent, though the outside world never heard of them because of the paucity of news-gathering and though the outside world never heard of them because of the paucity of news-gathering and transmitting facilities. Every year there are suicides for which Mormonism must some day answer. Even now the avenger is born, and his growth will be swift and mighty. A secret organization, composed almost wholly of young men, is being rapidly though cautiously formed to fight Mormonism. It is founded solely on moral grounds, and churches have nothing to do with it. I doubt if a dozen editors in all the south know of its existence. I know that in several towns not a soul outside its membership is aware that there is such an organization.

The Friends of Honor, as they call themselves, do not propose to resort to violence, except in cases of great need. But whenever they find a Mormon at work that Mormon will they find a Mormon at work that Mormon will be urged to leave the community for his own good, and assisted to depart Mole description of his own work of the Triends. Immediately the neighborhood will be fleeded with information regarding the poisonous nature of Utah, physically, morally, and socially. The order's headquarters are at Guntersville, a river town in Marshall country, Ala., though it originated in the hill country back of Brookville, Blount county, in a tragic affair, which is still a live topic.

"About two years ago a Mormon elder came "About two years ago a Mormon elder came into that neighbood and began his work. Among his first victims was Myra Hutton, the daughter of a small former. She was rather pretty, unusually intelligent, and a great favorite. She was engaged to a young man named Huston, who looked with great displeasure on her belief in the Mermon doctrine. It was the old story over again." The girl left home and with a large party left Huntsville for Utah. The lover became moody, and when some months later it became noised about in for Utah. The lover became moody, and when some months later it became noised about in the neighborhoed that Miss Hutton had married a Mormon Elder, Huston committed suicide. A few weeks later the girl, who had grown disgusted at what she saw, arrived home after after a weary journey, most of which had been on foot. When she learned her lover's fate she became insane and so remains. Brothers of the dead lover and mane girl banded together to fight Mormonism, and out of this compact has sprung the Friends of Henor.

"On a sprittual line the Mormon has never had marked success with the negro," continued Mr. Hutchins. "This may have been because the Mormons did not really care for the negro in Utah and his conversion to their faith, and remaining here would militate against their success among the whites. But within the past two years a change has occurred, and and remaining here would militate against their success among the whites. But within the past two years a change has occurred, and I am convinced the Mormons are really at the bottom of the present exodus of the blacks that is causing so much discussion in the South at the present moment. Disguised as agents for contractors they are quietly at work inculcating their doctrine, yet making 'a home in the west' the main plea. Last summer 200 negroes in a lot left Chattanooga for California. I have since learned that nearly every one is now a Mormon. Just two weeks ago I was at Union, S. C., and saw six carloads of negroes start for Arkansas, their passage paid in advance. One of the most intelligent of the lot told me they were going to work on a railroad running west, and they were promised good homes at the end of the line. 'Some wa 'bout de Rocky Mountains.' This doesn't go for much, but I found that about every fifth manhad a card on which was printed the pretended prophecy of Joseph Smith, made in 1832, in which the war of the rebellion was foretold. I suspected something. The prophecy says a rebellion will break out in South Carolina and spread to all the southern states, whe will call on Great Britain for aid; that the slaves shall rise against their masters and be disciplined for war and in the end shall become free. The

mounted on a favorite black horse and was proceeding toward his own house when a stranger stopped him and said, "you must go with me." He tried to escape but was powerless, and in his efforts to escape was thrown from his horse, and, instead of striking the earth, felt himself falling through space. He fell for a great distance and, observing the stranger at his side, asked: "Where are you taking me?"

"To hell," replied the stranger.

At length a light appeared and soon increased in blaze, but, instead of hearing cries and groans, as he had expected, he was met with sounds of mirth, and found himself in front of a building within which was a scene of revery and where every amusement of earth was carried on with a vehemence that excited his unutterable amazement.

He soon perceived that he was among old spread to all the southern states, who will call on Great Britain for aid; that the slaves shall rise against their masters and be disciplined for war, and in the end shall become free. The possessors of this wonderful prophecy told me 'the boss done gin it them.'

"If I were to go into figures," concluded Mr. Hutchins, "I should say today there are 10,000 families in the two Carollnas, Gorgia, Alabama and Tennessee inoculated with the poison of Mormon; families in all conditions of society, from the rich and powerful in Augusta to the most illiterate clayeater that the south knows. Bishop Weed, now in charge of the diocese of Floroida, recently a pastor in Augusta, has made Mormonism a special study, and his magnificent eloquence has more than once been heard against it in the south. He declares "it is a plague worse than any Egypt ever knew; a menace more dangerous than the yellow fever; a sin more daring, deceptive and full of intrigue than any the world has ever known. Its presence is death; its destiny hell."

THE COMSTOCK MILLIONAIRES. He soon perceived that he was among old acquaintances whom he knew to be dead, and acquaintances whom he knew to be dead, and each, he observed, was pursuing the object that had formerly engrossed him. Finding himself relieved of his conductor, he ventured to address his former friend, Mrs. D., whom he saw sitting, as had been her wont on earth, absorbed at hoe, and requested her to introduce him to the pleasures of the place, which appeared to be extremely agreeable. With a cry of agony she answered that there, was no rest in hell, and the voices of all her companions took up the cry, "No rest in hell!" while throwing open their vests, each disclosed in his bosom an ever burning fire. These, they said, were the flames of hell. In the midst of this scene his conductor returned and restored him to his bed with the warning: "Remember, in a year and a day we meet again."

At this crisis he woke up, and from the effect of his dream he was obliged to keep his bed for several days, resolving, however, to abandon his wild life. He was no sooner well, strange to relate, than his companions won him over, laughing at his dream. At the annual feast, a year later, he took part, and, to drown his intrusive thoughts, drank deeply. In the dawn of the morning he mounted his horse and started for home. Some hours afterward his horse was found quietly grazing by the wayside, and a short distance away was the corpse of B.

THE COMSTOCK MILLIONAIRES.

Senator Jones, who is an Englishman of Welsh descent, is one of the most popular men in Nevada. Years ago he was superintendent of a number of valuable mines, among them the Crown Point. During a great fire in the Yellow Jacket mine it became necessary, to prevent the spread of flames to the connecting mines, that some one should go down to the eight hundred foot level of the Crown Point and cut the air pipes. The superintendent, with a boy to hold a candle, was lowered in the cage and performed the dangerous work. This made him the hero of the mines; the establishment of eight hours as a day's work rounded out his

popularity.
When the first great bonanza was struck in the Crown point, it brought millions to Super-

MORMONISM IN THE SOUTH intendent Jones. He did not have, however, the faculty of clinging to it, but when his wealth slipped from him he accepted his loss METHODS PURSUED BY THE INVADphilosophically. He was then in the senate, where he has gained a reputation as one of

the leaders of the bi-metallist The New York Times prints a letter from About ten years ago Senator Jones became Chattanooga regarding the work of Mormon interested d in some mines which have nette Elders in the South. The correspondent says: Few people can be found, if any, who will netted for the past few years, about one hundred and say the conduct of the Mormon Elders is anyfifty thousand a year, with a promise of the thing but upright, honest and clean in the same revenue for years to come. He is still in his prime, and of all the Comstock millionaires is the only one who has shown a genius for national affairs, or who has developed any larger towns and cities, and in no case has any nancial irregularity ever been charged. They are scrupulously honest in money matters, pay their debts promptly and in full, and a promise made is kept to the letter. But at this point

for national affairs, or who has developed any ability as an orator or writer.

The late William Sharon was known chiefly as a Comstock millionaire, a United States senator and the defendant in one of the greatest divorce cases ever in the American courts. His fortune, which was estimated at fifteen millions, was all given away before his death in order to defeat the court decision. He left \$50.000 for a children's playeround at He left \$50,000 for a children's playground at

He left \$50,000 for a children's playground at the Golden Gate park, in San Francisco.

One of the most successful mining men on the Pacific coast is George Hearst, sonator from California. He is a plain old Missourian, without education or polish, but he has two things better than either, honesty and loyalty to his friends. Many funny stories are told of him. Once he was nominated for governor, and he made a speech so full of learned words and florid rhetoric that everybody knew some one had written it for him.

and broken hearts are notorious there.

At all points where their methods are apt to attract attention the elders are exceedingly circumspect, they ignore polygamy or freely derounce it, say little about the sacred plates, but become largely immigrant agents for the General Stoneman secured the nomination After it was over. Hearst came forward, and in simple, plain language declared that he would work for the candidate sincerely and faithfully. His speech was the event of the convention, and some one in the analyses called ant. cunspect, they ignore polygamy or conspect, they ignore polygamy or rounce it, say little about the sacred plates, but become largely immigrant agents for the Utah Eldorado. Religion is put in the gailery, and the harvests that ripen on the plains of Utah, its fruits and herds, are put in the orchestra chairs, and big apples, immense wheat yields, and the price of the grape are made to do service in recruiting the army of the debudged.

cerely and faithfully. His speech was the event of the convention, and some one in the audience called out: "Uncle George, if you had talked that way before the yete, you would have got that nomination." Senator Hearts's wealth is estimated at twenty millions, and his income at eighty thousand dollars a month.

The name of Adolph Sutro wiff always be connected with the great tunnel which he constructed for draining the lower levels of Constock mines, and which is one of the worders of modern engineering. Sutro had many ups and downs with his enterprise, and the bulk of the stock, held in Europe, has never paid interest. Sutro, however, made the fortune out of it that his genius and persistence deserved.

'He has, for the past ten years, been adding to his hibrary until now it numbers nearly one hundred thousand volumes, including many rare and valutble books and manuscripts. He has also a large number of Oriental manuscripts, including the original leather sheets of Hebraic text from which the ingenious Shappire made up his Spurious book of Deuteronom. buded.

But in the mountainous countries and the rural retreat it is different. The women are approached. Fheir fears, their little ambitions, weak vanities, and ever-present and potent superstitions are worked upon, and soon the wife, the mother, the sister, are converts to Mormonism, and discontent and bickerings become frequent at the rude fireplace where harmony, virtue, and content ruled before. If the head of the family remains stubbornly outside the fold, then trickery comes in. The daughter is persuaded to seek a place in a family at some railroad town. Soon she goes to Utah. Judiciously handled, she pulls the strings and the mother follows; perhaps the father, too, and

Mr. Sutro's plan is to establish in San Fran-Arr. Sutro's pian is to establish in San Francisco a great free library that shall be second to mone in the world in the departments of history and science. Wealth brought contention into the Sutro family. For years the divided household lived in one large residence Sutro enjering at one door and his wife at another, the children sharing their time between them.

en'ering at one door and his wife at another, the children sharing their time between them. Sutro now lives in a cottage by the ocean with his handsome daughters. He looks more like an oriental sheik than an American.

"Lucky" Baldwin is best known, from his successes on the turf. He was dubbed "Lucky" because he never failed in a deal. He estimates his wealth at twenty million dollars and his income at a round million a year. Baldwin has been married three or four times, and is notorious for his "affaires de cœur."

Nearly all the great land owners of the Pacific coast owe their first rise to mining. No feudal baron ever wielded a more despotic feudal baron ever wielded a more despotic power than these men who own whole villages, whose cattle and sheep feed on a thousand hills, whose great estates are principalities, and whose irrigating canals have cost millions. They have done much to develop California, and yet they are the greatest curse to the state, because they are building up in this new western land, the hateful system of tenant farming that has begrared the Irish people, and converted their fatters much now western as cruel as the grave to the small settler.

Of the millionaire landed proprietors of California, the first place must be given to James Ben Ali Haggin, a Kentuckian, whose maternal grandfather was a Christian Turk, compelled to flee his native country. He was bred to the law, where he attained great value of agricultural lands in California, as prespectors had despised the slow gains of farming. agricultural lands in California, as prospectors had despised the slow gains of farming. Haggin took as a partner Floyd Tevis, a fellow Kentuckian, and a brother-in-law. They purchased thousands of acres of rich wheat lands in the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys for a few dollars an

These lands are as rich and inexhaustible as These lands are as rich and inexhaustible as the valley of the Nile, as level as a barn floor, as free from root or stone as a well-kept kitchen garden. They have been made enormously productive by scientific culture, and in early summer one may see the sun shining on thousands of acres of yellow wheat and bearded barley. The dust rising in httle pillars here and there shows the progress of the wonderful machine that reaps the wheat, threshes, winnows and sacks the grain, and leaves a row of bags in its well-cleared swath to mark the modern miracle of the inventor's art. But Mr. Haggin did more than to develop what was clearly valuable. He begint thousands of acres of waste cactus lands and by applying the methods of irrigation in

bought thousands of acres of waste cactus lands and by applying the methods of irrigation in use in Egypt and the Holy Land, made an investment of a million pay twentyfold.

Haggin has a large family and lives in one of the palaces that overlook San Francisco bay, a mansion that is as large as a big city hotel, and that is famous for its hospitalities.

Tevis is a very neculiar man, and has a genious for accounts as well as for gathering in coins. Many hard stories are told of him, but he is probably the ablest financier on the Pacific coast.

Lux and Miller, the millionaire butchers, own over 3,000,03 acres in California and Ne-vada on which are hundreds of thousands of

It is their boast that in driving their herds from the far southern counties to the great stock yards near San Francisco they can water and feed the droves every night on their own

Claus Spreckles, sometimes called the richest man in the world, has been well termed the Sugar King of the Sandwich islands, as most of his milbeen well termed the Sugar King of the Sandwich islands, as most of his millions have been drawn from the canefields of the Hawaiian islands, and for many years he ruled the pigmy kingdom of Kalakaua as absolutely as though he sat on the South Sea island throne. Spreckles owns about twenty-six thousand acres in the Island of Man, in, and that sugar plantation is now the most valuable in the world. Spreckles raises the cane and crushes it by the aid of cheap contract labor from Madeira, the South sea islands, China and Japan; it is shipped to San Francisco in his vessels, refined here in his mills, and then carried to all parts of the coast and as far east as Kansas City and St. Louis by the Southern Pacific company, under a contract who no one else can compete.

When this business was at its height it was estimated that Spreckles made six hundred barrels of sugar every day, each barrel worth thirty dollars, thus giving him a daily revenue of eighten thousand dollars, or six million five hundred and seventy thousand dollars a year. His prefits were a clear ten dollars on every barrel, making his yearly income two million one hundred and innety thousand dollars. Now, however, the brofits have dwindled sadly.

Spreckles is an old man, but vigorous as a man of thirty. He has small education, lives

Spreckles is an old man, but vigorous as a man of thirty. He has small education, lives simply, speaks with a strong German accent, and is fond of his home.

and is fond of his home.

Many California capitalists have recently transferred the bulk of their property to the east. Among them is D. O. Mills, whose only daughter is the wife of Mr. Whitelaw Reid. Mr. Mills is set down at twenty-five millions.

L. C. P.

Easily Suited. From the Chicago Tribu

Landlady-Does the turkey suit you, Mr. Boarder-It is excellent, Mrs. Hashwell. I do be Boarder—It is excellent, Mrs. Hashwell. I do be-lieve that cook of yours could roast a side of sole leather and make it tender and palatable. That is (feeling confusedly that he had made a blunder), I mean tender enough for me. I'm not—ah—at all particular, you know, I can—er—werry down any hind of cooking, Mrs. Hashwell.

Landlady (icily)—Thank you, Mr. McGinnis.

WEAK STOMACH; IMPAIRED DIGESTION; DISORDERED LIVER; are "facts" admitted by thousands, in all classes of society; and one of the best guarantees to the MEDICINE IN THE WORLD. Full directions with each Box.

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Are still in the lead. They are Cigars of a Superior make and when once tried will stand the test. HARRALSON BROS. & CO. are Agents for the following popular Brands of Cigars and Tobacco Look and see if you don't need some of them in Stock :

TOBACCO. R. J. R., 9 in 4. Maid of Athens, 9 in 5. Maid of Athens, 9 in 3. Dick Reynold's Level Best. Red Meat, 9 in 4. Our Peach, 9 in 4. Man's Pride. Lucy Hinton, 9 in 4. Senate Twist. Climax. Sweet Russett. B. F. Gravely's five pounds. Star Navy

Nickle Plug, 6 in 8, and C. C.

CIGARS. Ottenberg Partidos, wrap in paper. Chree Kings. Cabbit Foot. Larulana ve and Let Live. Sin Pat. Extra Fine Key West. Red Fox Sheroots, and ackkwell Durham, garetts, Snuffs and Pipes of all kinds.

Don't you want some of these goods? It will pay you to buy them. These are only a few of the leading brands we handle. Send and get our prices.

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DOG'S HEAD BRAND.



Seldom Equalled, Never Excelled!

Is what Smokers say of our

'Dog's Head' Brand Cigar!

Ask for and take no other.

THEY WILL COST YOU ONLY 5 CTS

Give them a trial and be convinced.

HENRY P. SCALES & CO., Sole Agts.

W. S. BELL, ATLANTA, GEORGIA, Manufacturer and Dealer in

BABY CARRIAGES

Baby Carriages for Everybody. New Styles. New Designs.

PRICES CHEAPER THAN EVER If you wish a first-class carriage for a small amount of money, call and see a Hunnicutt & Bellingrath,

Plumbers, Steam and Gas Fitters and House Furnishing Goods,

Atlanta, Georgia.

THE FARMERS.

What Constitutes an Independent Farmer.

FOURTH LETTER OF JOHN P. FORT ON BUCCESSUUL FARMING.

WHAT A WOMAN HAS ACCOMPLISHED

An Admirable Letter-General Gossip of the Farm, Etc.

Our farmers' letters this morning cover variety of topics. We print a report of Cap-We sent a special correspondent to go overher farm with her, and publish to the world what a Georgia woman can do. The articles of Hon. John P. Fort are developing into the most important series of letters on farming topics of the day. In Pulaski county another co-operative club on the plan of the Petitt's Creek club is noted, and various other topics

FOURTH LETTER.

A man who owes no man anything and, has A man who eves no man anything and has sufficient money to carry on his business and supply the economical wants of his household is practically independent.

If he is a farmer his position is one of com-

plete independence, and tends to develop the pest elements in a man.

The love of home, a love of free institutions, a patriotic impulse that manifests itself when occasion demands to call it forth.

From men reared in such an atmosphere.

the world is indebted for much.

That such might be the condition of the That such might be the condition of the farmers of this state every good citizen wishes. That his condition in this respect should compare favorably with other classes is to be devoutly desired, if for no other reason that their prosperity is indissolubly linked with that of all other classes. A prosperity that fails to join him in the movement in time of trial, will need his atrong support. An independent farmer, such as I have spoken of, has no cause of complaint beyond that endured by those other trades, avocations and pursuits, excepting when he proposes to buy commercial fertilizers, for this substance may be properly compared to a pig in a bag.

commercial fertilizers, for this substance may be properly compared to a pig in a bag.

The farmer wants a pig and the animal is put in a bag and not taken from it. He is invariable sold for a fat pig when he often proves to be a very poor pig. Probably the farmer had better grow his own pigs, and he will then know better whether the animal will suit him. A farmer with cash plgs, and he will then know better whether the animal will suit him. A farmer with cash in his hands can buy all he needs at fairly reas onable prices. Competition in all lines of trade, the seductive power of money in hand, gives an advantage in business that, properly managed, puts him on a footing with other

While it is true that there are combinations

While it is true that there are combinations of capital forming combines and trusts that oppress the farmer, they also oppress, in various ways, all other classes. It is not in the province of this article to consider this great evil that is now being discussed by our state and national legislators.

The farmers who have thus means to control their business are comparatively few in Georgia in comparison to the great body of tillers of the soil who are dependent upon others from whom to obtain the necessary supplies with which to carry on their business. It is of this great body of our citizens whom I propose now to write.

The causes that have placed the farmers in a condition so that he is compelled to ask the merchants to furnish him supplies on credit to carry on his business are many and we are considering the principal ones. But they are all secondary to the cause arising from the high price paid by the farmer for all supplies furnished on credit to him with which to make his crop. The average per cent charged him by the merchant who gives him credit has been estimated by the department of agriculture for the year 1888 at 78 per cent per annum. These figures are collected from many sources over the state, and may be taken as true. For the last four years before the year just passed, the average per cent charged has been much higher. It is often double this amount and more. The average business man in any other vocation in life, if charged by a person with whom he was dealcauses that have placed the farmers in

soon my principal. To attempt to pay it is folly, it will be but working for the lender, and it is better that I close my business before I become hopelessly involved."

Any fair-minded man in having stated to him that a fellow citizen is paying such an interest upon his business feels a sympathy and sorrow for him at once exclaims, "I would not pay it if I was in his place. It will surely ruin his business. Such a rate is wrong, unconscionable, and ought not to be charged." If told by his brother that his situation is such that he is compelled to pay such a rate—that "necessity knows no law."

Then he would say, "if such is your situation, the law of the land should protect you from this heavy impost."

from this heavy impost."

The man thus oppressed might then say, "if the law interferes between me and the man who supplies me to prevent this charge I will be refused credit entirely. I will have to suspend my business." Then should come the reply fraught with the greatest wisdom: "If such is your situation, the sooner your business is stopped the better for you and your business."

There is no deprivation that you should not submit to rather than continue a business that is so burdened. However economical you may be you cannot overcome this heavy tax. It will ere long press you into a hopeless condition. It puts you in a state of vassalage and crushes your energies so as to place you in a dition. It puts you in a state of vassalage and crushes your energies so as to place you in a situation not contemplated by the free institutions of our country. To deprive you of this credit that you now feel essential to your existence, will benefit you whatever may be the action of the merchant who supplies you. People do not starve under our genial sun and fruitful clime. You will live and soon be cetting your business in hand more ague.

foundation."

Our legislators have it in their power to put an end to this system so oppressive to the agriculture of this state and when I come to that portion jof these detters in which a remedy for this evil is suggested I expect to offer a formulated plan for this purpose.

It would be unfair did I not now put myself in the place of the merchant who furnishes these "time" supplies to the farmer at such a rate and of which I have thought necessary to write of so harshly.

write of so harshly,
As a class, the merchants who furnish these

As a class, the merchants who furnish these "time" supplies to the farmers are good men and with but few exceptions would be gratified —if the country was in such a condition as not to require or ask of them supplies on credit. He is moved with these cases.

fraction of them supplies on credit. He is moved with the same sympathy in human affairs that other people are, and he would gladly join in a movement to remedy this great and unmixed evil. I have conversed with many of our merchants who thus supply the farmer, and can best illustrate this matter by glving their views that I have gathered incursorily discussing this subject with them in the last few years.

One of the largest dealers in this line that I know, in conversing with me upon this matter.

One of the largest dealers in this line that I know, in conversing with me upon this matter, said: "If people do not want their grist ground do not let them come to my mill."

This cold-blooded view of such a serious matter I do not think is held by many. Other country merchants complained that they were taxed so heavily by the large capitalists and city merchant, by reason of their want of capital, that they were thus in a measure forced into unreasonable charges. But by far the larger number and the reply is nearly universal when this subject is presented, is that "the risk is so great." "So many fail to fully pay, and some do not pay; therefore those who do pay will thus make up for losses upon others."

Was there ever an answer to any question of mach grave import so unreasonable burden is placed upon one man because he has the fortinge it, to compensate the mer-

chant for placing a burden upon another greater than he can bear.

This process has not occurred to the gain of the dealer from whom the farmer has directly obtained his supplies, as would at first be supposed. So many have been burdened beyond nower of recuperation that they have had to be carried from one year to another, until exhausted by efforts to achieve the unattainable, the farmer has yielded to the inevitable and the merchants gains consist/of worthless notes, mortgages and crop lieus, upon their face representing the enormous interest he hoped to make. He who had made most out of this condition of our country is the large merchant and capitalist of the cities. The effect of this state of affairs has only partially reached them as yet, and can only do so through the more complete exhaustion of the small merchants.

so through the more complete exhaustion of the small merchasts.

These small dealers, by exercising great care in their business, evade the disasters that follow this oppression, but the largest per cent of their surplus carnings is absorbed by the money centers in the cities.

The rold hand of capital puts its calculating power upon the toil of the country and she cuivers in its gross.

power upon the toil of the country and she quivers in its grasp.

We continually read of the immense surplus and dividends declared by our banking institutions, and it is exemplified as an index of the prosperity of the people. Instead of such being true it is directly the opposite.

The banks "toil not, neither do they spin," yet when they accumulate such sums in their business the country bleeds at every pore.

The economy practiced by the farmers of Georgia to sustain this condition of affairs exceeds belief, and it is of a character unknown

ds belief, and it is of a character unknown

It is only by such rigid economy and abstinence from every luxury that the condition of affairs is maintained as they at present exist

n this state.

In writing of this subject I deem that I rould not present it properly did I not place a view separate from others the small negro mers who carry on little farms of their n, mostly tenants, to which may be added a all class of the poorest white farmers of orgia, upon whom the merchant thinks the

small class of the poorest white farmers of Georgia, upon whom the merchant thinks the risk is very great.

Nearly all of this class of small farmers, of which I write, are illiterate and know not the true meaning of the word interest or per cent. With few exceptions this class of farmers obtain their supplies on time. The per cent charged and collected from them for mules to make their crops and meat and bread to cat while they work it, is so enormous that Avarice hides his face when the amount is mentioned. In discussing this matter with a merchant who was speaking very complacently of his profits, at the same time stating that of the large number of negro farmers that he had supplied he had lost nothing by them at the close of the season, I remarked to him of the enormous charges made for these supplies, and he replied that the negro should not be educated to understand interest and per cent.

I did not reply to this remark, but I thought how unjust it was to keep a man in agnorance of that which he is paying by the sweat of his face. If there is a remedy for this ought it not to be given to him with bears the heat and burden of the day?

The colored farmer is the only man who can stand these exactions and as a rule he is the best pay of this class for he can and will live on less than any white man can or ought. He is semi-barbarous in his manner of living and will exist and make a crop under conditions that any other man will refuse.

Under such a system of economy the

that any other man will refuse.

Under such a system of economy the
surplus he makes is generally large
enough to satisfy the demands urplus he makes is generally large mough to satisfy the demands gainst his crop.

He often clears enough to buy a sack of flour md a few little things for his family for Christ-

He soon calls upon his friend to whom he

has given all his surplus to "run him again," for he has paid up.

But look at his home and surroundings. It

Bat look at his home and surroundings. It calls forth our sympathy.

I have presented no unreal state of affairs. It it is denied I point to the appearance of the country and then to the cities. The answer is complete—no denial can change it, and no words can strengthen it. John P. Fort.

HERE'S A COOD COSTO.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., February 12 .- That humorously doleful letter in The Constitu-tion of January 29th, signed "Matron," ters, the farmers' wives, against the charges propeness to buy what could be made at home has lived many more years as a farmer's wife. think forty years quite long enough to give a though he be the most hard-headed of his kind, the wife might, it seems to me, by suggestion and other adroit methods, stay her leige lord's hand, when he is throwing away money in the style "Matron" deplores. I am surprised that one southern woman should bring such accusations as she does accused.

are willing to fill servants' places and be sausfied with servants' privileges.

In the community where I live the farmers
are doing well and their wives almost to a
unit, do their own cooking and heartily
wish for strength to do the washing
too. Still it is a great saving
to be rid of the feed of a cook with from one
to five children. To say nothing of her wages

to be rid of the feed of a cook with from one to five children, to say nothing of her wages and the inevitable perquisites. We do not throw away money on blooded hogs of various fancy breeds, but raise and fatten the pmy woods recters, so that if the cholera slays some of them we do not look back and say: "All that money wasted." This humble citizeness can certify that when her husband killed eight hogs, this winter, that last summer's cholera had spared, she "rendered up" three fifty-pound cans full of pure white lard, besides a smaller can not weighed: after that a

on this, let me say that farmers who raise their own meat, and furnish workmen their rations, will find it a great saving to pickle it. Sugarcure and smoke the hams for family use, but pickle the rest, for it keeps better than drysalted or smoked for the skipper-fly cannot get at it under water, and then, too, it weighs as much in May as it did when the hogs were killed, which counts for much.

I was a city-bred girl, and, of course, all these details were an unknown quantity to me, but when I married a farmer I mado up my mind to be a help-meet to him in the fullest acceptation of the term; so whatever presented itself as needing to be done, I seized boldly, and, by dint of reading and asking advice, carried it through to completion. I think one cause of farmers falling behind is that they pitch too heavy a crop, and the sad spectacle presents itself of several hundred acres of stunted cotton and corn trying to peep over the weeds, and when the returns come in there is not enough cetten to pay for making it, nor a big enough pile of nubbins to winter the emaciated plow animals, let alone making meal for the family. Sow eats in the young orchards for chickens, rey and barley to pasture the

days, making crochet lace, using from ten to fifteen cents of thread making a yard of lace, that is no prettier, nor any more lasting than could be bought for three or four cents; while could be bought for three or four cents; while this spare time would be better employed reading and storing the mind with useful information. I think it is wrong to hurl invectives against the whole social system because a few visionaries persist in throwing money away on high-priced animals and fowls, too delicate for certain climates and too high-bred and dainty for common food. I have read that hundreds of years ago there were creakers, who continually cried out for were croakers, who continually cried out for the good old days that their ancestors knew. This may be a pretty tough old world and very badly governed, but it's the best world we badly governed, but it's the best world we know, though astronomers say it's one of the smallest; and while the good Lord permits us to stay here let's make the best of it, kind "Matron," and keep looking on the bright side—when there's one to look on—making the brightness for ourselves when it is lacking.

AN ADMIRABLE LETTER.

GREENWAY, Polk county; Ga., January 31st. Editors Constitution: In your laudable forts to get at the bottom facts which have led to the financial depression of the farmers, you have published many letters from farmers throughout the state. Various causes have been assigned and many remedies suggested. This interchange of ideas will result in good. Investigation is what we need. But let us not forget the great purpose for which these nvestigations were instituted. That purpose. in my conception, is the elevation of the grea mass of farmers. In your last issue I noticed we communications to which I wish to say mass of farmers. In your fast issue I noticed two communications to which I wish to say some things in reply—one from Mr. Jackson, of the Pettit's Creek club, and another without signature, but which I take to be from a country merchant. Mr. Jackson gives the method adopted by the club for purchasing fertilizers, etc, which is good as far as it goes, but applying his method generally we would find at least 80 per cent of the farmers left out. Right here let me say I am

find at least 80 per cent of the farmers left out. Right here let me say I am an Alliance man, but I am no apologist for such as may join the order, with hope (Micawber-like) that something should turn up in their favor. But the great mass of Alliance men are not of that class; they do not propose to stand with hands in pocket, waiting for the turning, they intend to take part in the business. The Alliance to pocket, waiting for the turning, they intend to take part in the business. The Alliance to which I belong has ordered fertilizers in carlead lots, they propose to give joint notes, and take individual notes from the members. As one who will assume part of the liability I do not fear the result. If a member should be overtaken by a real misfortune, we propose to overtaken by a real misfortune, we propose to carry out the principles of the order and help him to pay off his note. Mr. Jackson says his is the better plan. I shall make no comparisons, but an willing to abide the judgment of all philanthropists.

A REPLY TO "MERCHANT." The merchant says that "Alliance men wants to price their own produce, as well as the goods of the merchant." I might reply with the old adage, "turn and turn about is fair play," But I deny the charge. He say, "the Alliance demand from the merchant a low rate for wholesale buying, and yet refuse to be responsible for the debts of the individual members." In reply, (speaking for this county) I say, no such effort has been made. He says, "the alliance has broken thousands of country merchants this year over the state." In reply, I say it was not done by alliance men failing to meet

has broken thousands of country merchants this year over the state." In reply, I say it was not done by alliance men failing to meet their obligations. Then whose fault was it? He says, "the alliance and merchant ought to be friends." So they ought, and so they will be, If the merchant will allow them the privilege accorded to every free man, viz: of organizing for their own protection. The alliance has no war to make on merchants. The object of the organization is for the mental, moral, social and financial betterment of its members; and if the purpose of the alliance to be more careful in their purchases, has hurt the merchants, then I ask again whose fault is it?

Some of the causes for depression among farmers have been mentioned by your correspondents, but in my correspondents, but in my not been touched, viz., the want of proper training for their calling. Having to deal with nature, the great mass of them are ignorant of the laws of nature. They are trudging along in the dark thinking to accomplish by brute force what it would require both muscle and mind to compass. They know but little of the soil and its constituents, of the effects of the air, rain and sunshine on plant food. I bespeak for farmers all the aid that state and national legislation can give them to qualify them for pursuing their calling intelligently. nal legislation can Igive them to qualify them for pursuing their calling intelligently A very imperiant feature in Alliance work is to inform its members, to this end they insis inform its members, to this end they insist a every member of the order taking a newstyper. They also have an officer whose duty is to deliver a lecture at every regular meeting. When they meet in their lodges it is not abuse merchants but to confer together for

heir own good.
In conclusion let me say, the sooner farmers erchants learn to respect the rights of and to exercise that charity which "is others, and to exercise that charty which not easily provoked and thinketh no evil the better for all. Yours very respectfully, John L. Branch.

THE FARMERS OF PULASKI.

Hawkinsnille, Ga., February 9.-H. W. Frady, Atlanta, Ga.-Dear Sir: I am renuested to reply to your inquiries in regard to

he condition of the farmers of this county. My own observation inclines me to the on that the farmers are in much better ondition in this county than they were ten years ago. I also think that Pulaski county farmers are more prosperous than in many other portions of the state. My reasons fo my opinion in the first instance are these: I see no corn being hauled into the country, meat bought than formerly such better condition, mor

in and around the homes improvements in and around the homes, a general disposition to buy less and be more diligent in business and a greater interest by the farmers in their own business. The farmers of this county are not "fast livers;" they try to buy cheaply, whether for cash or "on time," and realize that a good credit is part of their stock in trade, which fact was thoroughly their stock in trade, which fact was thoroughly demonstrated six years ago in this manner: Having had to pay very high prices for fertilizers and other supplies, twelve of us, who used about three hundred tons of guano per year, decided that we could buy cheaper by clubbing together, so we drafted our by-laws and constitution to which all subscribed and directed the secretary to get prices, if possible, direct from manufacturers, we agreeing to size. the secretary to get prices, it possible, direct from manufacturers, we agreeing to sign a joint note giving references to bankers and merchants of this place. We got prices, the agents came in person to our meetings; we made cash propositions, knowing that our joint note would bring the money at either bank, but none would allow us more than six per cent per annum discount, which being per cent per annum discount, which, being better than our banks would do, we bought on

time, giving joint note for whole and then had each member to give his individual note to the secretary with a mortgage on his crop to secure the other members.

We went a little further, which was an innovation at that time, for which we are indebted to Professor H. C. White. We bought our acid, kaint and cotton seed meal, mixed on rainy days according to formula furnished by Jrofessor White, making our guano complete cost us about \$20 per ton, instead of \$35 that we had been paying for the same stuff, thus actually, saving in first purchase \$4,500.

This same goods was actually sold in this market under different brands for \$35,\$57.50 and \$40 per ton, and has been every year until this when our club was buying at \$20, Some of our members first thought is was so cheap it certainly and the second of the same studies.

enough pile of nubbins to winter the emaciated plow animals, let alone making meal for the family. Sow cats in the young orchards for chickens, rye and barley to pasture the cows on, so you can eat fresh eggs, butter, and good rich milk; then raise your own meat, meal, lard, and syrup, and you will never starve if you do not see a biscuit or a cup of coffee for the next fifty years. If "Matron" wishes to avoid purchasing fertilizers, let her have pens built into which can be put all manner of trash—leaves, bones, old shoes, all the rats she can catch, any chickens that chance to die, and all the slops; be sure to cover all dead animals with wood ashes, and the scent will never escape. Then in the fail, let the farmer-husband make his compost heaps after the Furman formula, using the contents of this pen in the making meal for the make tunder different brands for \$35, \$37.50 and \$40 per ton. and has been every year until this when our club was buying at \$20, Some of our members first thought is was so cheap it certainly must not be good, but five years test statisfies us that it was and is as good as starisfies us that it was and is as good as starisfies us that it was and is as good as starisfies us that it was and is as good as starisfies us that it was and is as good as starisfies us that it was and is as good as starisfies us that it was and is as good as starisfies us that it was and is as good as starisfies us that it was and is as good as starisfies us that it was and is as good as starisfies us that it was and is as good as starisfies us that it was and is as good as starisfies us that it was and is as good as starisfies us that it was and is as good as starisfies us that it was and is as good as starisfies us that it was and is as good as starisfies us that it was and

ers are on the improve, some have made mor ers are on the improve, some have made money and some are lending money made on their farms. It is true, I think that farmers have not received their share of prosperity since the war with men in other professions. The most diligent even those whose plans you can see no way to improve upon, have not. The question then is what's the matter?

I remember you said in discussing this subject before the interstate convention of farmers in Atlanta, that the trouble was not in the

ject before the interstate convention of farmers in Atlanta, that the trouble was not in the "climate nor in the soil." I agree with you, but there is a trouble, and if you, through your paper, should discover the cause and the remedy, the thanks of the present and future generations will be due and given.

But without further trespass upon your space, I produce the evidence of the correctness of my propositions of men in position to know, first, that our farmers are in better condition than they were ten years ago. Second, that they are better off than many in other sections, due, mainly, to soil and climate, I think, which is adapted to the cultivation and growth of such a variety of products, also to the fact that we never have failures in cotton or corn crops, and in twenty failures in cotton or corn crops, and in twenty years only two failures in oat crops. lands are undulating, they stand excessive drouths or rains better than level lands, and of course are better than hilly lands.

The following testimony comes from parties in better position, I think, to know the condition of farmers than any single farmer.

farmer: Mr. I. E. Laidler, dealer in carriages and

buggies, and capitalist: Farmers in better condition; borrow less money at less interest, and buy closer; buy less on credit, and becom-ing more and more responsible; due greatly to prohibition; I sell men now that I wouldn't touch with a ten foot pole if we sold whisky Dr. Jelks: Farmers better off; they live

better, pay better, because they raise more home supplies, and then the new generation

Captain R. W. Anderson, warehouseman and farmer: Some better off, some worse; about the same old thing on an average.

Mr. J. D. Stetson, cashier Hawkinsville bank: Farmers undoubtedly better off. Demand for money less and less, and as for colctions we have no trouble.

Mr. R. G. Lewis, banker and merchant; armers much better off; making more and

Farmers much better off; making more and buying less, and paying up.
Messrs. J. O. Jeiks & Co., merchants: Farmers getting all right. We sell mostly for cash and at cash prices with interest on account for time it runs—quit the old credit prices and farms pay better. We sold last year (11,00) eleven hundred tons of guano on time, we had to sell close, but won't lose 1 per cent of our sales.

Mr. D. C. Innier, I hope it will not be amiss to say that this man started after the war with nothing and very limited education, between the plow handles—was born and raised in Palaski, now runs 28 plows on his own lands-owns hotel, storehouse, both brick, and other laski, now runs 28 plows on his own lands— owns hotel, storehouse, both brick, and other property here. He says: Farmers, as to their methods of doing business are 50 per cent bet-ter off than ten years ago—make more per acre, more per hand, more for the outlay— use better implements and better stock.

They sell more corn, more pork, more lard, chickens, eggs and butter. Why, I bought from one farmer last year for my hotel, one thousand pounds of butter at thirty cents per thousand pounds of better at thirty cents per pound. A great many bring a little something to town every time they come, and I'll tell you these little things count. The country has more provisions than I ever saw before, and is fairly flooded with syrup. While I used to sell corn, hay, syrup, and such things, now I sell none, no demand—and I used to take a bushel of mortgages, last year I took only four or five. I took only four or five

I took only four or five:

Oh, yes the country is about to getlon a boom
and I am glad of it. I sold over \$60,000 worth
of goods last year and no trouble about collecting. Now if we could just have gotten Cleveland & Co.'s tariff the south would have been Now, sir, my witnesses are reliable endition of our farmers and as to Pulaski as a farming county.

Hoping that you may successfully reach the

end of the matter I am, yours truly, The popular blood purifier, Hood's Sarsana rilla, is having a tremendous sale this season Nearly everybody takes it. Try it yourself.

To the Invalid. Existence without health is not a pleasure, but a urden. Many are sufferers today who would give our can, many are superest today who would give all to be restored to health. Still they neglect so-called lesser trouble. Rectal diseases are very common, and by many regarded as productive of pain only and does not do any further harm. Piles are dangerous from loss of blood and complication and other diseases. . Fistula is loathsome, because unclearly, and, still further, because it is a symptom of rectal uteer, which is deadly, for the reason it is so often not recognized, and, when known, not producing much pain is nearly always

A DANGEROUS PRACTICE. The business man who has for years suffered from piles and constipation finds his digestion impaired, unrefreshing, his nervous system u hinged, his manhood impaired and unfitted gen eraily to follow his avocation in life. He may think he is overworked, he may take medicine for dyapopaia, which is the matter or anything else he imagines the matter, but none will do good, for he is the victim of a serious rectal disease, which will, sooner or later, claim

him as one of its many victims. The once happy wife or mother whose life was the joy of the household, who now feels as a burden to herself, who has ried to find relief from disease peculiar to her sex and falled. Why? because they the herself, who has tried to find relief from disease pscullar to her sex and falled. Why? because they have been treated for something they never had. Many are victims of rectal ulceration and not, as they have been told, some womb disease. Physicians are human, they make mistakes; may not this mistake be made with you? 'After trying for years without relief is it not time to try to find the true cause of so much trouble? for if it were found you can be cured and restored to health and happiness You may have some rectal troubles that is causing so much suffering. I place it in your power to know whether such is the case, for to consum me costs you nothing; it may save your life. I do not go beyend the powers of man and claim to cure everything, but I am able by a plain common sense treatment to cure all such class of troubles. You ne not fear the use of harsh measures, as I use neither kife nor caustics, and all consultation, either personal or by correspondence, are stretty confidential. To all who wish information I extend a cordial widcome to visit or write me. To the skeptic, I have this to say, too late you may find you have mide a mistake. Respectfully.

DR. R. G. JACKSON,

No. 42½ Whitehiels, Atlanta, Ga

DR. W. J. TUCKER



Leucorrhees, Painful and Irregular Menstruation, Suppression or Excessive Menses, Prolapsus, In-flammation and Ulceration of the Womb, Weak Back, Nervous and Sleepless Nights, Shortness of Breath, Vertigo, Palpitation of the Heart, Sick and Nervous Headache are perfectly cured.

Diseases of Men. A large experience in treating diseases peculiar to men has enabled Dr. Tucker to perfect a system of treatment which never fails to effect a cure. Those who are suffering with organic weakness, night missions, loss of power, weakness in the back, melancholy, impaired fleenory and a general flag-ging of all the vital powers are speeding cured. All letters are answered in plain envelopes.

Treating Patients by Correspondence.

Many patients can be better treated that way should a way the physician direct. Patients should a way a way to be the physician direct. Patients all symptoms, inclosing stamp for reply.

W. J. TUCKER, M. D., sun way

9 Marietta Street, Atlanta, Ga.

CAPTAIN JANE SMITH

WHO RECAME INDEPENDENT BY FARMING ONE HUNDRED ACRES.

Story of Self-Reliance and Independence

-Lessons Some Men Might Learn From a Woman-A Life of Care and Economy. Shilon, Ga., February 15.-[Staff Correspendence Constitution.]—By the roadside three miles and a half from this town there is a comfortable looking cottage with a big old fashioned stone chimney, and in the back-ground the stable and corn cribs. There are forty comfortable matronly hens picking about the yard, and under a tall ivy covered tree is a little log house from which, on rainy days and evenings, you will hear the noise of the loom and the droning of the spinning wheel.

In the front room of the cottage is an aged lady who rises to meet the stranger and says landly, "Who are you?"-

When he makes known his business she calls to some one at the spinning wheel: "Jane, here's a gentleman who wishes to see

Miss Jane appeared at the door in a neat homespun frock and quietly greeted the stran-

I have only a small farm, and I don't see that my business interests any one else," said she,

rather indignantly. Some notice in a local newspaper had offended her, and at first she refused to talk: but on a prompt disavowal of any discourteous intent,

she consented to tell her story. Miss Jane Smith is known among the peo ple of this neighborhood as "Captain Jane Smith," and has won this distinction by the energy and courage with which she has

worked her way to independence on a hundred acre farm. Left on rented land with only a mule, two ows and four hogs when her brother went to he war she and her sister have, out of crops of their own tillage, supported themselves and their aged mother, bought the farm and built

a comfortable dwelling. Their brother had just planted a crop, when he was called away to fight for his home; and the neighbors seeing his anxiety for the welfare of the mother and sisters he was leaving without a protector, promised to see that the

erop was tended until his return. Turning wistfully away from these home cares to the stern fortunes of war, he set his face towards the enemy, stifling care as best he could until at last he buried it in a soldier's

In the midst of their grief those young wo men realized that their own hands must make a support for themselves and their mother, or they must be dependent on their neighbors. With a heroic resolution to be independent they set to work. The neighbors came and plowed the crop, and Miss Jane and her sister did the rest of the work with their own hands. Rising at 4 o'clock, summer and winter, they orked a field-till after sunset and fed the stock in the dark. From supper time till o'clock there was a constant clack and clatter of the loom, with the humming of the wheel ang above it. They spun and wove the cloth for their garments, and the white and colored counterpanes that they wove in elaborate patterns, with six sheets of harness, are apparently new, twenty years after they were made, and would almost cause a store bought

ounterpane to turn crimson with shame. Everything they used, except coffee, was ade at home, and in war times they made that by drying chips of sweet potatoes. They raised everything to eat--corn, wheat, sorghum syrup, vegetables, hogs, chickens and every thing that could be produced on the farm.

By such industry and economy they had aved \$250 by 1873 when they bought the farm for \$900 paying \$250 cash. In four years they paid the other \$650 and went on with inprovements. Three years ago Miss Smith ilt a new house for \$300, paying the carpen-

ters \$2.50 a day as the work was done. Miss Smith believes in fat hogs. She always raises hogs and never has lean ones. The four killed this winter weighed 932/pounds ner and the largest 275 pounds. The smokehouse well supplied with hams, shoulders sides, fowls, lard and sausage Their plan is to salt the meat and let it hand till a windy week in March, when the salt is rubbed off, and the pieces are washed and packed down in ashes. hams are put in sacks and keep perfectly.

"I never kill hogs till they are two years old." said Miss Smith. "It is easier to keen a grown hog than a pig. When it is over a year old it takes less feed."

In the lot was a mule that Miss Jane picked out of a stable three years ago and bought for \$119. The mule is as gentle as a pet dog, and Miss Smith says she would not sell it for \$175. The old mule that was bought by Mr. Smith two years before he went to the war is still there. He is 33 years old and still able to do good work. Miss Smith hitched him up yesterday and plowed up the garden in a little

When asked how she made the crops Miss Smith said: "I hired the hoeing done and did the plowing myself until I had the house built. I plowed day after day. None of us were ever sick a day in our lives, and I never lost a day out of the crop except when I was away on business. We never had a doctor in the house till this winter, and he came to see mother, who is now 82 years old.
"We raised this year five bales of cotton,

about 200 bushels of corn, oats and fodder enough for the stock, potatoes, sorghum syrup, hogs and chickens, and wove the cloth we need. We don't buy anything now but coffee and flour. We used to raise wheat, but there is so much trouble to get it threshed that we buy flour now to save trouble. It is no mo trouble to raise wheat than it used to be. The farmers put their cotton seed all on the cotto land and expect the other land to make whea without the seed, and it won't bring it.

'Some years we don't make so much others, but I have never lost a crop. I don' subsoil the land, and don't use any turn-plow We just watch the crop and work it. When I go to the station I see fifty men standing around doing nothing, and I know most of them ought to be at work at home. That is the trouble. It takes work to make crops.'

Mrs. Smith, the aged mother of Miss Jane brought out an Irish spinning wheel seventy two years old and of a peculiar pattern. I spun a more even thread than the other; and worked with a treadle. Among her household relics was a patch-work quilt made of English calicoes before the Revolutionary war. The calico was made with a linen warp and printed in elaborate patterns. The quilt was yellow with age, and had been hid in a cave with other goods to keep them out of reach of the torios.

tories.

The poultry on the place is carefully looked after, and the forty hens had furnished the family and given eighteen dozen eggs for sale since the first of January. An account of the eggs was kept year before last and a 130 dozen

The two cows furnish a wealth of milk and butter, and there is always a plenty of every-

The two cows turnish a weaith of milk and butter, and there is always a plenty of everything to eat at home.

Miss Smith is known throughout Talbot county, and her independence and success have won great respect for her among the neighbors, among whom her history is quoted as an example. She and her sister took special pride in showing their handiwork in the elaborate counterpanes and other fabrics, as they said they did not wish people to think that they could not do fine work because they had done so much farm work that is usually done by men.

They did not wish any notoriety and did not seem to think they had done anything unusual, but finally consented to talk when it was suggested that their example might have a good effect on other people by stirring up a spirit of independence.

W. G. COOPER.

If You Have

CONSUMPTION I COUGH OR COLD

BRONCHITIS Throat Affection

SCROFULA | Wasting of Flesh Or any Disease where the Throat and Lungs are Inflamed, Lack of Strength or Nerva Fower. you can be Relieved and Cured by

SCOTT'S EMULSION

PURE COD LIVER OIL

With Hypophosphites. PALATABLE AS MILK.

Ask for Scott's Emulsion, and let no co-planation or solicitation induce you to accep

Sold by all Druggists. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, N. Y. top eol n r m sun fri wky

BAD COMPLEXIONS.

The Secret of their Cause Fully Explained-Why Ladies are Sallow and Men Pallid-Some Valuable Facts on the Subject.

In passing along the lending streets in almost any city in America today, one will meet with but few ladies who have clear complexions. Many persons have tried to account for this sad fact because of the severe climate of America, but such reasoning is wrong. A bad complexion is caused by impure blood, and no lady can be really beautiful and no

man ruddy, who has diseased or impure blood.

The best known way of keeping the blood pure is by keeping it circulating. In this way it passes applily through the langs, kidneys and liver, and is rapidly through the lungs, kidneys and liver, and is constantly purified. But supposing the system is logged up as is frequently the case, then of courso the blood becomes impure. Then far too often men and women take some powerful purgative, pill or other substance, that clears the body quickly, wakens the strength, and leaves the system in worse condition than before. The only sensible way is to take a gentle, pure and natural purgative, moderately but regularly, and the highest known medical authorities of the day agree that the genuine imported Carlsbad Sprudel Salt is infinitely superior to any other natural preparation known to superior to any other natural preparation known to the world. It is gentle, yet stimulating; it is pure, yet powerful. Containing only natural properties, being evaporated from the celebrated Carisbad fy the blood and thus clear the complexion, dreds of doctors have given it their unquality dorsements thousands of more reach year only what is best, will see that it is to their interest to use only the Carlsbad. Each bottle is in a light blue paper cartoon and has the signature fisner & Mendelson Co., sole agents, on every bottle. One bottle mailed upon receipt of one dollar. Dr. Tos boldt's lecture and pamphlets mailed free upon sopication. Eisner & Mendelson Co., 6 Barelay St., New York.

J. J. DUFFY to the Front Again.

Strawberries! Strawberries! Strawberries! The first of the season! The only first-class grocery in Atlanta. Always has what people want. Twenty-five kinds of vegetables for your dinner Sunday. If you want to get the delicacies of the season you will find every. thing you want at Duffy's. I have got the finest turkeys, ducks, and chickens you ever saw. I am the only merchant in Atlanta today that has any nice poultry. Them other fellows have got nothing but scehouse stock. I want the people of Atlanta to do their trade ing with me. I always have something nice for them, and if you will come to my store to day I will make you all feel happy. I will have 100 dozen celery, 50 boxes Indian river oranges, 25 pounds of those fine Malaga grapes. Now, there is one thing I want to ask the good housewives of this city to do, and that is to stop trading with those old fogy grocery men, who are always excusing themselves for something they have sent you that was had, Do your trading with the only live groceryman that Atlanta has ever had, and I will save you money. Let every one come and see ma J. J. DUFFY,

NEW CARPETS.

New carpets, call for . new colors. "Hunter's green," "Malmaison," "Saver's blue" are some of the late colorings to be found in our body and tapestry brussels carpets for spring. We have just added a large number of private patterns to our superb stock of these goods, and show a general stock of carpets in all grades greater in variety and superior in tone to any stock of carpets in this country. M. Rich & Bros.

Big Chance to Make Money.

The stock of A. Shulhafer, consisting of plumbers' supplies and gas fixturs, will be closed out regardless of cost. Examine stock and make me a bid.

A. P. STEWART, Receiver for A. Shulhafer, 84 Whitehall Street.

Finance and Commerce.

Bonds, Stocks and Money.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE. ATLANTA. February 16, 1889. New York exchange buying at par and selling

STATE AND CITY BE	WTD9	R. R. BONDA Bid	Asked
	Asked.	Ga. Ca., 1910 113	-
30 year110	111	Ge: 6s, 1922115	-
Ga. 7s, gold 105	106%	Cent. 78, 1893197	-
Ga. 7e, 1826	-	C., C. & A. 1st. 104	-
£. C. Brown105	-	A. & C. 1st 117	119
Payannah 5e. 10494	Departs	A. & C. mc101	-
Atl'ta 86, 1902,120	128	W. of A. 1st	444
Atl'ta 8s, 1892, 107	109	do. 2d105	107
Atl'ta 7s, 1904.120	12214		1113%
Atl'te. 7s, 1899.113	115	Ga. Pac. 2d 25	-
Atl'ta fs. L. D.112	314	Am'ous, Prest	
All'ta Ca, 8, D. 100	102	&L'mkn 1st7s.101	207
Atlanta 5e 101	-	M. & N. G. 1st 103	106
Atlanta 43-28100	-	Ga. Mid. & Glf	100
Augusta7s110	112	1st 6s, 1926 92	94
Macon 6s110	114	RAILROAD STOC	KL
Columbus 5s 100	descrip	Georgia 135	197
ATLANTA BANK ST	OCKA	At. & Char 80	181
Atlanta Nat'L 500	-	Southwest'n129	15
Merch'is B'k150	-	8. Carolina 5	125
B'k State Ga150	Garden .	Central122	
Gate City Nat. 143	-	Central deb 99	101
Capital City 99	100	Aug. & Sav 127	109
Lowry B'k Co.115	marin	A. & W. Pt107	102
RAILBOAD BONI	286	do. deb101	40
fig. 66.1897 107	109	C., C. & A 35	40

NEW YORK STOCKS.

Stocks as Reported at the New York Stock

Exchange.

NEW YORK, February 15.—Money on call is casy with no leans and closing offered at 2 per cent, barsliver 65%; prime mercantile paper is again in good demand while the supply is only fair for the

The stock market was somewhat frregular stoday The stock market was somewhat integral hose but on the whole strong with a fair volume of business. There was another attempt to dedress grangers with insignificant effect. The advices rem the west were reassuring, indicating a revision of the obnoxious Iowa tariff. At the stock exchange of the obnoxious lows tariff. At the stock excharge the suspension of a noted bear operator was announced, and about ten thousand shares bought in under the rules for his account. The general list successively and handsomely railied from the effort to depress it with Eric leading the upward movement in price and animation. The close was active at but slight change for the day. The majority of active abace are fractionally lower than last evening, but the only marked change was in Eric which was up 1 per cent. Sales 153,000 shares.

Exchange dull and firm at 457@491%. Money easy at 2 Subtreasury balances: Coin \$149,911,000; currency, \$16,383,000. Governments dull and steady;

currency, \$15,383,000. Go	vernments duli and steady;	
to firm, 48 12854; 4548 109;	Etate bonds neglected.	
Alo. Class A 2 to 5 1043	N. O. Inc. 1st 89/8	
	N. Y. Central 109 1/2 Nopolk & W'u pre 52 1/4	
Fifth and season of the first of the	Northern Pacific 27%	
At the Contraction of the	do. preferred 623/g	
8. C. con. Brown 1041	Pacific Mail 8814	
Tenn, settlement 3s 725	Reading 49	
Virginia 60 45		
A STEELING CONTINUES THE A	Richmond & Dan Rich & W. P. Ter'L 273%	
Chesap Rescoulding	Rock Island 9714	
	St. Paul 6414	
Del & Lack 142%	do, preferred 100	
Eric 80%		
Wast Tonry new 9	Toun. Coal & Iron. 35	
THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	Union Pacific 65% N. J. Central 98	
	Missouri Pacific 73	
Memphis& Char 50 Mobile & Ohio 1114	Western Union 861%	
N. & C	Cotton oil trust cert. 583%	
*Bld. † Bx-dividend.	Offered. [Ex-rights	
· manufacture of the second	· manufacture manu	

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, ATLANTA. February 16, 1832. celpts today 15,738 bales; exports to Great Britain 7,236; to France —; to continent 13,230; stock 869,026.

Below we give the opening and closing quotations

of cotton futures in New York today:	Clenton
Opening.	Closing.
February 9.71@ 9.76	9.81@ 9.82
March 9.80 9	9.84@ 9.85
April 9.88@ 9.89	9.91@ 9.92
May 9.97@ 9.95	9.95@ 9.99
Tune 10.06@	10.06@
(u)v	19.11@10.12
Apprist	10.17@10.18
Bontomber 2.7700 W. co	9.77 @ 9.78
October 9.56@ 2.58	9.56@ 9.58
Closed steady; sales 24,000 bales.	
Local Market steady middling 9 11-	16c

The following is our table of receip	u and	ship.
ents for today:		
RECEIPTS.		
By wagon	29	
Air-line Railroad	15	
Georgia Railroad	10	
Central Railroad	-	
Western and Atlantic Railroad		
West Point Railroad	56	
East Tennessee, Va. and Ga. Railroad.	16	
Georgia Pacific Railroad	15	
A. and F	10	
Total	141	
Receiptspreviously		
Receiptspreviousty	00,000	
Total	68.496	
Stock September 1	459	
Grand total		68,955
Shipped today	100	
Shipped previously		

43,952 25,003 owing is our comparative statement: Receipts today

Clews & Co.'s circular on the cotton market say: Liverpool opened steady with sellers at 1-64 decline, This was partially recovered and the close was quiet and stead steady; saled 6,000 bales. The special cature of our market today has been the strong demand for March contracts which sold up 5 points, while the other months dull at a gain of 3 points closing steady. Ame deuters as is usual on Saturdays. JOHN S. ERNEST. The trading was confined to local

NEW YORK, February 16-Hubbard, Price & Co. in their coston circular to-day, say: This morning the market was without appreciable change and with the exception of 2 points toward the close, trading has been almost devoid of special feature. The strength of near positions is conspicuous, Fel mary touight selling within 3 points of March and all notices issued yesterday have been readily stor, ped and will be largely exported notwithstanding the reysion of quotations and increased cost of

NEW YORK, February 16.—The total visible sup-dy of cotton for the world is 2,793,071 bales, of which 304,171 bales are American, against 2,960,587 bales and 2,447,887 bales respectively last year. Receipts at all interior towns 685,585 bales. Receipts from plantations 119,426 bales. Crops in sight 5,995,885 bales.

By Telegraph.

LIVERFOOL February 16—12:15 pm—Cotton dull, dinuted to ourse middling uplands 5%; middling orleans 5%; slose 6,000; specuration and export 600; receipts 6,800; all American; uplands low middling clause February delivery 53:5-64; May and suited line clause February delivery 53:5-64; February and March celivery 53:5-64; August and April delivery 53:5-64 April, and May delivery 53:5-64; August and September delivery 53:5-64; Pebruary 16:5-200; m.—Sales of American 6,300 bales: uplands low middling clause February delivery 53:5-64, sellers: February 53:5-64; August and April delivery 53:64, sellers: April and May delivery 53:64, sellers: February 53:64, sellers: February 53:64, sellers: February 53:64, sellers: February 53:64, sellers: June and July delivery 53:64, sellers: June and July and August delivery 53:64, sellers: June and July and August delivery 53:64, sellers: September and October delivery 53:64, sellers: September delivery 53:64, s

ORFOLK, February 15—Cotton steady; middling uet receipts 1,910 bales; gross 2,101; stock 115; sales 181; exports to Great Britain 4,195; coast-

wise 1,579.

BAITIMORE. February 16—Cotton nominal: mid-dling 10: Last receipts none bales; gross 457; sales none: to spanners none; stock 22,513; coastwise 800.

BOSTON, February 16—Cotton quiet; middling 16½ 16½, net receipts 668 beles; gross 2,507; sales none;

WILMINGTON, February 16—Cotton firm; mid-ling 9 9-16; net receipts 292 bales; gross 292; sales one; stock 6,125. PHILADELPHIA, February 16 - Cotton 'steady; midding 10%; net receipts 21 bales; gross 38; sales pene; stock 15,430.

SAVANNAH. February 16—Cotton quiet, steady; niddling 9½: net receipts 1,955 bales; gross 1,956; nies 450; stock 85,225; exports coastwise 3,012. NEW ORLEANS, February 16—Cotton dull; mid-

dling 99-15; net receipts 4154 bales; gross 5,3:3; sales 1,0:0; stock 3:0,0:4; exports to Great Britain 3,0:1; to continent 0,2:1; coastwise 2,100.

MOBILE: February 16—Cotton quiet; middling 9-16; net receipts; 7:5 bales; gross 7:6; sales 1,0:0; stock 37,6:3; coastwise 614.

MEMPHIS. February 16—Cotton quiet: middling 9%; net receipts 2,4:7 bales; siupments 2,97; sales 4,2:0; stock 116.0:2.

CHARLESTON, February 16—Cotion quiet: mid-dling 19; net receipts 1,156 bales gross 1,156; sales none: stock 17,485; exports coastwise 1,270.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

Features of the Speculative Movement in Grain and Provizions.

CHICAGO, February 16—Trading in wheat was very active and greatly unactiled and at times very excited. The opening for May was 14@1/2 higher than yesterday's closing, advanced 15/2 and very suddenly 5c more, as suddenly dropped 15/3c, again advanced 15/2, weakened off and closed about 5/2 higher than yesterday. The interest centered principles than yesterday. The interest centered principles than yesterday. The interest centered principles of the present of the control of the co advanced %c, weakened off and closed about %chipher than yesterday. The interest centered principally in May futures and it was difficult to give a reason for the advance other than the shorts started to cover, there was no stopping to the advancing tendency. It was a feeling of wild excitement and swept the market like a cyclone. Prices varied \$60 and its befole the trades could be written down. There was some disquieting rumors in circulation which may have helped to intensify the junsettled and nervous feeling which existed, but they were subsequently denied.

ubsequently denied, There was very little interest manifested in corn. The feeling was easier and slightly lower than yes-Oats were fairly active opened 1/6 1/2 higher then weakened and declined 1/2, rallied 1/8 1/40 and

dosed quiet.

Hog products were unsettled, The early market was active and rather firm, but this was followed by weakness with a decline in prices. The following was the range in the leading future

of Chicago today: WHEAT— Opening. February	Highest. 108 1121/4	Closing 107 111
February 84% 84% 36	84% 86	311/8 35/8
February 25% May 28%	25% 28%	· 25% 27%
February	11 171/2 11 40	11 15 11 17½
March 6 65 May 6 75	6 65 6 75	6 55 6 65
March 5 85 May 6 073/2	5 85 6:10	5 8214 5 971/2

The Petroleum Market. NEW YORK. February 16—The petroleum market opened weak at 913/c, but sugged off to 897/c dur-ing the forenoon, when it improved and closed steady at 90c.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC. CONSTITUTION OFFICE.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,

ATLANTA, Rebruary 16, 1859,

Flour, Grain and Meal.

NEW YORK, February 16—Flour, southern strong; common to hir extra \$2, 208, 165; good to choice \$3, 75, 86, 25. Wheat spot dull and higher: No. 2 red 984, 84,00 in elevator; options 14, 22 et higher: No. 2 red February 98; May \$1,025. Corn spot outer and steady: No. 2 state of the control of

1834; No. 2 spot 30726314; Mixed western 28036. Hops quiet and firm; state 17022.

ATLANTA, February 16—Flour, Best batent \$6,2568 58.56; best fancy \$5,754385.06; extra isnoy \$5,25635.56; family \$1,75606.00. Wheet—No. 2 red \$1,12; Georgia red \$1,00. Bram—Lange sacks 35; small 97. Corn Mean, Plain 55c; bolted 57c, Fea Meal—90c, Grits\$3,23. Corn—Choice white 56c; No. 2 white Tennessee 55c; No. 2 mixed 50c, Oats—No. 2 mixed 40c. Hav—Choice timothy, large bales \$1,00; small bales \$1,00; No. 1 härge bales \$1,00; small bales \$1,00; over 10c; wheat straw baled S0a. Peas—Stock—BALTHOKE, February 16—Flour steady and firm; Howard street and western superfine 2.506\$1.50; small bales \$1.00; over 10c; wheat straw baled \$0.00; family \$1,00685.30; cttra \$3,506\$1.50; family \$1,00685.30; cttra \$3,506\$1.50; family \$1,00685.30; cttra \$3,506\$1.12; hongberry \$1,006\$1.11 No. 2 southern 81,00; western unsettled; No. 2 winter red spot \$1,095. Corn southern firm, arrivals increasing; white 41643; yellow 40643; western firm.

ET, LOUIS, February 16—Flour firm and higher; ST. LOUIS, February 16—F5.00 firm and higher; XX family \$3.568\$1.35; choice \$3.506\$3.60; fancy \$4,256\$4.60; patchis \$5.058\$5.20. Wheat cash firm and unsettled; No. 2 red cash straper; No. 2 mixed cash 25.468\$1.00, 201003 higher; May \$0.04 asked. Corn firmer; No. 2 mixed cash 25.468\$1.00 firm, \$4c higher; No. 2 cash 25.468\$1.00 firm, \$4c higher; No. 2 cash 2.2623\$4 bid; May 2 6.28.

cash 22@23\\$ bid, May 2 @28.

CHICAGO, February 16—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour firm and higher: Ipatents 80.75@\$7.00: winter \$5.00@55.50: spring wheat patents \$1.00@\$4.55: bakers \$3.75@\$4.25: ko. 2 spring wheat \$1.07: No. 3 do. -: No. 2 red \$1.07. No. 2 corn 34\%. No. 2 oats 25.

CINCINNATI. February 16—Flour firm; family \$4.10@\$4.25: fancy \$4.60@\$4.85. Wheat easier: No. 2 red \$96.81.00. Corn heavy; No. 2 mixed 35. Oats weak; No. 2 mixed 27\%.

LOUISVILLE February 16—Grain quiet. Wheat, No. 2 rec 98; No. 2 longberry \$1.00. Corn No 2 mixed 34(34)4; Go. white 34)4(36)3. Outs. No. 2 mixed 27)4(32)3.

ATLANTA, February 16—Coffee, choice 21: prime 20, good 20; fair 19/4; low grade 17/4. Sugar—Cut loaf 30. powdered 30; standard granulated 73/6; company and sugar control of 20 vallow average 63/20 vallow average 63/20.

loaf 30, powdered 2c; standard gramulated 7/ac; standard A 7/ac; extra C 6/ac; yellow extra C 6/ac; standard A 7/ac; extra C 6/ac; yellow extra C 6/ac; standard A 7/ac; extra C 6/ac; yellow extra C 6/ac; standard A 7/ac; extra C 6/ac; yellow extra C 6/ac; standard A 7/ac; extra C 6/ac; yellow extra C 6/ac; extra C 6/ac; yellow extra C 6/ac; extra C 6/ac; yellow extra C 6/ac; ex

37.65. NEW YORK, February 16—Coffee, options closed firmer, February 15.80&15.85; May 15.60&15.80; spot Rio quiet and firm; fair cargoes 17.6. Sugar raw quiet: centringal 96-test 5 9-16; fair to good retuining 4 13-16; refined quiet and steady; Coffee 25.65; confectioners A 6 11-16; cut loof 8: crushed; Pyellow Confectioners A 6 11-16; cut loof 8: crushed; powder-ed 7; grenulated 7: cubes 7%. Moiasses, foreign neglected; 50-test New Oriena quiet; pen kettle prime to choice 30@45; prime to fancy 40@42. Rice quiet; domestic 43.66%; foreign 42.66%.

Provisions.

Provisions.

ET. LOUIS. February 16 — Provisions steady. Pork 12.00. Lard, prime steam at 6.50 bid. Dry salt meats, small lote loose, shoulders 5.20 long clear 6.15 clear ribs 6.15: short clear 6.35. Bacon, boxed shoulders 6.35: glong clear 6.966.7.00; shortclear 7.12%; hams 10.6012.

LOUISVILLE. February 16 — Provisions quiet. Bacon, clear ribades 7.20: clear sides 7.75: shoulders 7.00; shoulders 6.00. Mess pork \$13.00. Hams, sugarcured 10.460114. Lard, choice steam 7%.

NEW YORK, February 16—Pork firm; new mess \$12.566512.75. Middles quiet; short clear 6.00. Lard quiet and easier; western steam spot 7.07%; city steam 2.00: options May 7.04 refined active.

CHICAGO, February 16—Cash quotations were as follows: Mess pork \$11.00. Lard 6.57%@6.60. Short ribs, loose 250.60.90. Dry salted shoulders boxed 5.50.66.67%; short clear sides boxed 6.12%.66.25.

CINCINNATI, February 16—Pork duit at \$11.73. Lard quiet at 6.30. Bulk meats dull short ribs 6.12%. Bacon dull; short clear 7.50.

ATLANTA. February 6—Phe following are ruling cash proces coles; Clear rib sides 3%c. Sugar-cured hams 11%.62.25. Clear rib sides 3%c. Sugar-cured hams 11%.62.25. Clear rib sides 3%c. Sugar-cured hams 11%.62.27. Clear rib sides 3%c. Sugar-cured hams 11%.62.27. Clear rib sides 6%c. Sugar-cured hams 11%.62.27. Clear rib

Fruits and Confectioneries.

ATLANTA. February 16—Apples \$2.50@\$3.00 per bbi. Lemons—\$3.50. Oranges—\$2.50@\$3.00. Cocoanust—4%c. Pineapples—\$1.50 @\$60.2 Bananas—Selected \$1.75@\$2.00: grapes 7@\$6 @\$ pound Figs—13018c. Raisins—New London \$3.50 % boxes \$1.75 ½ boxes 90c. Curants—7%@\$8. Leghorn cutron—27c. Almonds—19c. Pecans—10g/14c. Brazil—Su@\$c. Filberts—12%c. Wainuts—16c. Diried Fruit—Sundried peaches \$66.6, sundried peaches \$%@\$10c. sundried peaches pealed 11c. Malaga grapes, 50 % barrel \$5.00.

Naval Stores.

WILMINGTON, February 15—Turpentine firm at 45: roam firm: strained \$25; rood strained \$25;; troin firm: strained \$25; rood strained \$25;; troined firm: strained \$25; rood strained size; yellow dip \$2.30; yirgin \$2.30.

NEW YORK, February 16—Rosin quiet and firm: common to good strained \$1.05@\$1.10; turpentine quiet at 47; de.474;

CHARLESTON, February 16—Turpentine strong at 40 asked: rosin steady; good strained \$25;
EAVANNAH, February 16—Turpentine firm at 46; rosin steady at \$30.575.

Hardware.

ATLANTA. February 16 - Market steady. Horses shoes \$4.26@\$4.50; mule shoes \$5.26@\$5.50; horseshoe natis 12@200. Ironbound hames \$5.50 The Archive \$2.60 To. Amer snowsia \$0.00. Species \$1.00. Well-buckets \$5.80@\$4.00. Cotton rope 15@16.2 Sweed iron 50; roused or merchant bar \$2.60 mas. Com-steel 10.6

Country Produce.

ATLANTA. February 16— Eggs — 14c.
noice Tennessee 18@-0e; other grades 12
outliry—Hens 26,800e; other kickens large 18 outliry—Hens 26,800e; young chickens large 18h Potatoes — \$2.20@2.50. Sweet Potatoe 5c. Honey—Strained 6@80c; in the comb
mions—\$2.50@\$1.00. Cabbage—154@-0c.

Live Stock. ATLANTA. February '6- Horses- Piuz \$55@50, good drive\$150@\$200; drivers \$125@\$140; fine\$250@\$500. Mules-14% to 15 hands \$105@\$150; 15% to 15 hands \$105@\$150; 15% to 16 hands \$105@\$200. GINCINNA11. February '6- Hogs quiet and steady; common and light \$3,76@\$1.65; packing and buttoners \$4.60@\$1.60.

Whisky.
CINCINNATI, February 16-Whisky active and firm at \$1.03. ST. LOUIS, February 16—Whisky steady at \$1.03. CHICAGO, February 16—Whisky \$1.03.

Bagging and Ties. ATLANTA. February 16 - Ties-New arrow \$1.30 agging - 2 b jute 13%; 13% b 13; 1% b 12%

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WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD. Frem Chat'ga*... 6 32 am To Cha'tan'oga*... 7 50 am From Marietta... 8 35 am To Marietta... 11 45 am From Rome... 11 05 am To Chat'audga*... 1 35 pm From Chat'ga... 1 45 pm To Rome................ 3 45 pm From Marietta... 2 58 pm To Marietta... 4 40 pm From Chat'ga*... 6 7 pm To Chat'andga*... 5 55 pm From Chat'ga*... 11 13 pm To Chat'andga*... 1 15 pm ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.

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GEORGIA HEROES.

WHO FIGURED IN MAKING GEOR-GIA'S REVOLUTIONARY HISTORY.

The Luster of Their Services Dimmed by of Georgia History.

Written for The Constitution It is an unfortunate thing for the youth of the south that most of the histories studied in our schools and most of the story books for the roung have been written by northern authors. I say this not from any prejudice against northern writers or their books. They have been a great blessing by imparting to the children of our country information which but for these same northern authors and books they would have never received. But if from the beginning souther writers had entered this same field, the thrilling incidents own colonial and revolutionary history would be as familiar to our people as are the events that transpired in the New England and middle states, to which such nence has been given by writers from the Many a Georgia boy can tell all about the exploits of Israel Putnam, who knows litle or nothing of Elijah Clarke. He knows from the books that he has read or studied that New England bore an honorable part in the war of independence, but he sees no refer-ence in them to the brave deeds of

and blushes for the apparently insignificant part played by his own state at this trying period of his country's history. He is informed that toward the close of 1778 the British captured Savannah, and that Georgia was soon subjugated. This is all that is told of the desperate fight which Georgia made, and of the terroic part borne by our state in the mighty structle for freedom. THE GEORGIA PATRIOTS,

perate fight which Georgia made, and of the heroic part borne by our state in the mighty struggle for freedom.

The fact is that the Georgia patriots were always ready to strike a blow for their country. The following incident is one not mentioned in any of the northern school histories:

In March, 1776, some loyalist planters, in defiance of an act of congress forbidding intercourse with the British dominion, freighted cieven merchant vessels with rice in the Savannah river, and prepared for a sea Yoyage. To help them in this some British war ships, at the mouth of the river, moved up and threatened Savannah. The militia of Georgia, under Colonel McIntosh, assisted by the Carollnians, under Colonel Bull, dislodged the enemy, burned three of the merchant vessels and dismantled six. Had some New England port been the scene of this exploit, it would have found mention in every school history of the United States.

When Savannah fell in December, 1778, the British did move northward and take

the British did move northward and take Angusta, and the state seemed to be conouer-ed. But the very next month the Caroli 1 as, under Colonel Pickens, assisted by the Geor-gians under Colonels John Dooly and Elijah

won the Brilliant Victory
at Ketile creek, in Wilkes county, in consequence of which the enemy abandoned Augusta
and retreated to Hudson's ferry, about fifty

miles above Savannah. We are told by Gen. Henry Lee, the father of We are told by Gen. Henry Lee, the father of our own Robert Lee, that notwithstanding the defeat of Ashe at Brier creek and the repulse of the allied armies before Savannah in October, 1779, "the upper country of Georgia, the object of the contending generals, rested in possession of the United States." Augusta and all the upper country of Georgia remained in possession of the Americans until after the fall of Charleston in May, 1780. During all this time (about one year and a half) Augusta was the capital of Georgia. This does not look like such a speedy subjugation of Georgia. After the fall of Charleston, the British speedily overran both South Carolina and Georgia, and a British garrison under Colonel Browne again occupied Augusta. Even then the Georgia patriots kelt up the semblance of a state government at Meard's Fort, now Washington, in Wilkes county. A large number of people in both Carolina and Georgia submitted to what seemed to them.

THEIR INEVITABLE FATE, and the two states seemed to be entirely con-quered. But bands of patriots under their avorite leaders fled into North Carolina and Avorite leaders fled into North Carolina and Kentucky (the latter at that time a part of Virginia) and there awaited a favorable opportunity to return to their respective states and renew the struggle. General Henry Lee, in his history of the "War in the Southern Department," says that "among the most virtuous and distinguished citizens of Georgia," who fled to the west. "was Colonel." Georgia." who fied to the west, "was Colonel Elijah Clarke, who employed his time and mind in preparing a sufficient force to enable him, on the first opportunity, to return and renew the contest." General Lee then tells renew the contest." General Lee then tells us how, after the battle of Camden, which completely broke up the regular southern army, and after the dispersion of Sumter's force, Clarke had the audacity to enter Georgia with seven hundred men and attack the Britchian at August Clarke captured the

with the task of intercepting Clarke's command, and with the additional task of rallying the forces to the royal standard, these bold riftemen abandoned their march upon Augusta and turned on Ferguson. Under their favorite chieftains, Campbell, Cleveland, Williams, Sevier and Shelby, they won the brilliant victory of King's mountain, in North Carolina, in which Ferguson was slain, while three hundred of his men were killed and wounded and eight hundred captured. Fifteen hundred stand of arms became the spoils of the victors. The loss of the Americans was twenty, among the killed being Colonel Williams, of South Carolina, who, with his adherents, had joined the expedition just before the battle. Colonel Lee adds: "Although Clarke failed in the reduction of Augusta, his CHARGED BY CORNWALLIS adherents, had joined the expedition just before the battle. Colonel Lee adds: "Although Clarke failed in the reduction of Augusta, his attempt led to the destruction of Ferguson; and with it to the present relief of North Carolina." General Lee also says that Cornwallis, who was making a victorious march through North Carolina, being thus deprived of more han one-fourth of his army, was compelled by his battle to retreat to Camden, in South Cartina, and that General Leslie was compelled to abandon the invasion of Virginia, which depended for success upon the co-operation of Cirnwallis. Thus this great victory, among the most brilliant of the whole war, won enticely by southern militia, saved two states, North Carolina and Virginia, from invasion. It also gave

also gave

A RESTING SPELL

the army that had been beaten at mden, and enabled it to recuperate d get ready to take the field

to the army that had been beaten at Camden, and enabled it to recuperate and get ready to take the field once more. And yet some of the northern school histories which are candidates for southern favor do not even mention this important battle, and not one of them refers at all to Clarke's bold expeditions undertaken at a time when British garrisons held every important post in South Carolina and Georgia. When after the battle of Guilford Courthouse General Nathaniel Greene

ADVANCED INTO SOUTH CAROLINA,
Colonel Clarke became as active in Georgia as were Marion and Sumter in the sister state. In May, 1781, Clarke appeared again before Augusta and began a siege of the place. General Pickens, of South Carolina, hearing of Clarke's prospects hastened to his assistance and General Greene sent Colonel (afterwards general) Henry Lee with his legion to aid in the reduction of this important post, On the 5th day of June Colonel Brown surrendered the British garrison to the combined forces of Pickem, Lee and Clarke. The Americans speedily regained all Georgia except the city of Savannah, which was not riolded to them until the 12th of July, 1782.

No school history should be so much abridged as to convey a wrong impression to its readers. Such is the case with any book, which, in treating of our revolutionary history, dismisses the war in Georgia with the statement that toward the cisce of 1778 "the British captured Savannah and Georgia was soon subjugated," Let us see to it that Georgia history is set right.

Louislant to Ohio.

Trom the New Orleans Plearupe.

Louisiana to Ohio. om the New Orleans Picayun When Foraker bellows in the air, paws the

GENERAL LONGSTREET TALKS. He Talks About Political Caste in the South-

The Republicans. General Longstreet has been interviewed by a Washington Post reporter. In the course of his talk, the general said? "You want to know," said General Long-"You want to know," said General Long-street, in response to a question "what, in my opinion, is needed to bring about a change from bourbon democracy to liberal political expression in the south. The problem can be solved in two ways. The first is good ap-pointments by the incoming administration, and a tariff high enough to keep up the rapid development of the south, especially in Geor-gia, Tennessee, Virginia and North Carolina."
"What is the political status of these states, with reference to their being brought over to the republican party?"

with reference to their being brought over to the republican party?"
"In these stales very great advancement is being made in developing their resources. The money which is doing this is in the hands of a few, and these few, as a rule, are men of power and liberal views. But the trouble lies, not with them, but in the fact that the republican party south is not up to the standard of these men socially. They are liberal men and where they lead thousands will follow, but they sacri-fice principle for social caste. They are not they lead thousands will follow, but they sacrifice principle for social caste. They are not politicians and for this reason their capacity for leadership and strengthening a party is great. These men occupy high social nositions and under the present organization of the republican party they will not enter it."

"Are these men high tariff men?" asked the reporter.

reporter. "Decidedly so; and they above all others "Decidedly so; and they above all others appreciate the necessity (that is a strong term) of republican tariff principles in the south. One of these gentlemen said to me recently that the south must have a tariff, and as the republican party was the exponent of that principle, it must have republican rule. Of course," continued the general, "this is viewing the subject outside the matter of caste, and caste as you know still holds in the south. It is inherent in the neople, and the change

"How?"
"Well, that is just the question which will be before the coming administration. If Mr. Harrison has the sagacity (and I believe he has) to select his leaders from the class of men I have mentioned, it will give a strength to the party which it has never known there. The republican party south is nursing at the breast of the northern democracy. If he never ham able yet to democracy. It has never been able yet to support itself. This has been brought about by the fact of incompetent leaders."
"This caste that you refer to, is it all demo-

"No, no; not by any means! That is just the point I refer to. It is composed mostly of liberal men, and from them the officers under the next administration should be selected. are the new men of the south, the rulers in this caste. Their power has not yet been reckoned, but it is great. They are advanced men, and if the administration will place them in the lead you will then see for the first time a

really 'new south.'"
"You have recently visited President-elect
Harrison, I believe?" said the reporter. "Yes."
"Was this matter discussed at your inter-

"It was; very freely."
"And what view did Mr. Harrison take of

"I think he is decidedly of the opinion that new life must be infused into southern repub-licanism, or that the party there will remain inefficient as a support of the republican

inefficient as a support of the republican party."

"Did you infer from your conversation with Mr. Harrison that a cabinet officer would be taken from the south?"

"That I cannot answer. I do think, though, that while Mr. Harrison may be juclined to take one of his advisers from the south, that he does not look at this with a view of much direct result. His conversation with me impressed me with the fact that he thinks the remedy lies beyond the power of any cabinet, except so far as that cabinet has the sagacity to raise the party in the south to the standard that will destroy the political 'caste' which holds there."

IS THIS HISTORY?

Gath Gives a Spicy Account of Eli Whitney's

Mr. Whitney, who built his cotton gin in Georgia, was robbed by burglars of the design. It was know that he was at work and had got the central idea. Thereupon some of our first citizens, whose conduct on this occasion was merely in the inflamed state of public excitement, broke into Mr. Whitney's shed, into Mr.
he was a stranger though he was a stranger in the state, and entitled to some hospitality, and they stole his machine and went off and tried in a feeble way to get it imitated. The American book publisher of today is contemporary in his mind and morals with the robbers of that gin. Mr. Whitney received from some of the states little consideration; from others with seven hundred men and attack the British arrison at Augusta. Clarke captured the British artillery, hemmed in the garrison and was upon the point of capturing it when the arrival of Cruger with reinforcements for the enemy compelled him to raise the seige and retreat. But General Lee tells us that Clarke's expedition had led to the assembling of large bands of riflemen from Kentucky, Virginia and North Carolina, who were on their march to Augusta when they heard of Clarke's repulse. Hearing that Colonel Ferguson had been in Switzerland had invented a machine like it, and therefore they were justified in neither paying the somebody in Switzerland nor the fellow-citizen at

government took him up, and some of them who were great mechanics and knew all about political economy from shelf birth up, said that it injured the fiber of the cotton, and that the inventor ought rather to be hanged than paid. At last Whitney though knowing that he had the greatest invention of his time, simply gave up any further fight, being convinced that a large portion of the American peo-ple were not honest—were repudiators—and after stealing a man's property would generally attack his character. The laws, of course, were the creatures of this dishonest public opinion and were not to be relied upon. So Mr. Whitney retired to Connecticut, where these ideas and patents were protected, and here he commenced the system of making firearms which has revolutionized the world. He was th which has revolutionized the world. He was the first man to make arms in parts interchangeable, stock for stock, barrel for barrel, lock for lock, so that whole armies could be fitted out speedily with weapons of the best character made by machinery. Finally the government adopted this system. Whit ney became rich, and would be called, by some of ir benighted brethren in regions where there is no ariety of labor, a robber baron.

DUCKS IN A CYCLONE PIT.

They Were Nearly Starved, and All Went Blind.

From the Birmingham News.

Captain Ingraham is a well known citizen f On , a thriving lattle town on the Huntsvill branch of the Birmingham Mineral. Conducto

branch of the Birming ham Mineral. Conductor Smith, of the Village Springs accommodation, tells the following story on the captain:

The captain has a deep cyclone pit as a place of refuge in time of dangerous storms. The pit has a trap door which opens when touched, and closes itself. Three weeks ago the captain purchased seven ducks and two chickens and placed them in his yard. The next day they were no where to be found. A careful search for the missing fowls failed to give any claw as to their whereabouts and thinko give any clew as to their whereabouts, and think ing they had been stolen, nothing more was though

ut the matter Just nineteen days after the fowls disappeared the captain had occasion to open his cyclone pit. The first thing that met his gaze were the seven ducks and two hens. They had stepped on the trap-door and had been dumped into the pit, the door closing

behind them.

The wonderful fact of it is, that though they had been in the pit nineteen days without food or water, they were alive. After the fowls were removed from the pit it was noticed that they walked very awkwardly. A careful examination revealed the fact that they were all as blind as bate.

Opera as She Is.

From the Philadelphia Record.

New Prima Donna—Oh, mother, my fortune is Proud Mother—Has Mr. Libretto, the great manager, signed with you?

"Yes, its all fixed. He is to pay all my expenses for board and clothes, you know every cent of them."

them."
"But how much a night?"
"Oh, he don't pay me saything for singing. I'm new to the public, yet, you know."
"But you said your fortune was made."
"It is. I am to have haif I get for recommending toils soapes, face powders and planos."

MONAGHAN'S MUSEUM.

SOME QUEER RELICS GATHERED BY COUNTY OFFICERS

A Broken Bank-An Ax Helve With a History-Pistols and Knives Galore-The Eddleman Derringer.

Monaghan's museum. Have you seen it?

Well, there are some queer relics preserved

One side of the large book case that stands in a corner of Solicitor General Hill's office is

Through the glass door you can see every variety of death dealing weapon known to the profession, and several specimens that indi-cate a murderous mind of an inventive turn. "I have only lately begun preserving them," said Mr. John Monaghan, but I have already

collected a very interesting display.
"There," he continued, lifting up a little ron toy savings bank, "is the only real broken bank that we have on file, though we have the records of several others.

IT WAS A CHILD'S PENNIES that were stolen from that little bank, and led to the conviction of the burglar who into Mrs. Wolf's dwelling, near Edgewood, some three years ago.

"Some boys saw a negro breaking something with a rock, went to see what it was, the negro ran, leaving the broken bank, but was recog-"There is the oldest weapon with which a

murder was committed that we have preserved. "The helve is broken, because the janitor many years, and he broke the helve out of it. with that old ax Alf Ahrens split another with that old ax Alf Ahrens split another west End, many legro's head open, near

"He killed the man because he was too at-ntive to Alf's sweetheart. He was convicted of murder and was.

THE LAST MAN HANGED in Fulton county. He went to the gallows laughing and chatting; never expressed but ne desire while in prison, and that was to be hanged as soon as possible; and just before the trap was sprung answered the question as to whether he desired to say anything, by

as to whether he desired to say anything, by Captain Perkerson, with—
"Yes, sir; good bye, bess!"
"This pair of brass knucks caused Caldwell to be now serving a term in the chain-gang for assaulting Pool, whom he also stabbed after beating up badly.
"This pair of pistols, one a five-shot ivery-

"This pair of pistols, one a five-shot ivory-handled, forty-four caliber, and the other a five-shot silver-mounted thirty-eight caliber, are the ugly customers that confronted the old man who kept a stand near the cemetery last fall. He was a Florida refuge, and Will Tiller, with the first pistol, held him up while Oliver Bird, with the other in his hand, went through the meney drawer.

THEY THEN SHOT HIM, and he carries the ball yet, although his life was saved. They got ten years each.

"Here is a queer weapon. You see, it is a ass-mounted pistol, about thirty-two caliber, with three chambers set perpendicularly, one over the other, the length of the barrel. It is of the "William Marsden" pattern, probably,

"With that gun Clark Wilson shot and killed that poor old negro woman in the blackberry patch last year; and through a mercifel minded jury is now serving a life

"With this little pea-shooter, with its sevenhooled, peper-box cylinder, Grant Sawyer killed another boy in West End last year. He made a showing that the other boy was beat-ing him with a paling, and came clear. THE EDDLEMAN DERRINGER.

"This little vest-pocket derringer, with its big 44 caliber muszle, is the one with which George Eddleman killed Tom Gresham, and formalizations than any other in the history of

Fulton county.

"Here is the big American bull dog, five shot, 45 calibre, with which a frenzied negro fired two shots at his sweetheart and her companion last Christmas. Both shots missed and Lije Hardeman came clear when tried for shooting at another.

"This doubts have a light the short of the shooting at another. "This double-barrel shotgun is the one that

"This double-barrel shotgun is the one that Bob Cloud used when he blew Phelp's head off in the alley, and wounded his wife so terribly with the contents of the other barrel. "Here is Phelps's hat, a soft slouch, and you can see how the shot tore it up.
"Cloud get twenty years and a new trial.

THE OLD MUSKET.
"This old musket wasjevidently picked up on
the battlefield of the 22d, for there Neil Starkes and his brother, Florence Starkes, lived prior to the night on which the former shot the other's brains out with the ancient gun.

"The musket is worm eaten and the barrel rusted, but the old gun got there with fatal effect. Neil got a life sentonce.
"This Smith & Wesson 33-calibre is the one with which Asa Whitfield shot William Drakefield and Gillam McDonald, two years ago, near Summer Hill.

A BROKEN BLADE. "This old brass-lined, double-bladed knife, with the big blade broken off half its length, and the little one gone entirely, is the one with which R. K. Sombey, who kept the female barber shop at the Kimball house, assaulted the bootblack and got five years.
"It does not look like a very deadly weapon in

its present condition.
"This heavy I. X. L knife, with its keen ground blade, is the one with which Merriwether killed his man in a pool room on Ivy street. He went up last court.

wether killed his man in a pool room on Ivy street. He went up last court. "Here is a plece of red sandstone weighing half a pound, is the one with which Elbert Ware killed an old fiddler, seventy years of age, near the old brewery, about four years

and a half ago.

"He got three years for involuntary manslaughter, and was only out five months before
he was arrested for killing Charlie Hightower,
but was cleared.

A PIECE OF GRANITE, this is, with which Bozeman killed a man while at work on the Atlanta and Florida railroad last year.

railroad last year.

"He was never captured.

"These three gray flint rocks are memorials of a free fight during prohibition times. Nobody was killed.

"A man is in the penitentiary now for assaulting a man with this square billet of history.

hickory.

"Here is another with which Freeman killed a negro at the East Tennessee yards last year.

"Freeman was a white man and was never

captured.
"With this piece of plank the Italian, Christophine was killed last fall; and Haney and Spinks are now out on bail awaiting trial for the murder."

From the Peoria Transcript

If it is proper for divorced people to re-marry at the end of one year or ten years it is proper for them to re-marry at any time. If it is not proper for them to marry again as soon as they can find desirable partners the injunction should be

BEAUTIFUL EYES.

Beautiful eyes, smiling tender and true, As summer's fair skies with warm light! Lights of my life, I am looking to you For guidance, Oh! guide me aright.

Smiling, I know that your glances approve; My heart it grows merry and light, Light as the lark's that does beavenward move, In song, when the morning is bright.

Frowning, O: beautiful, beautiful eyes, I know I have stayed, and I plead; Plead that you smile biro' your lowering skies-'Tis then that your guivance I need, Weeping, I know that you feel, that you care, Each tear to my sueing replies, Replies to my prayer. By your tear drops I swear Repentance, Ol beautiful eyes.

Guard me, and guide me, and lead me aright Thro' life and at last to the skies: To the skies that to you gave their gloriess light, O! beautiful, beautiful eyes!

OLD EDWIN FORREST.

Talking about actors to Mr. Henry Hamilton, the genial and efficient clerk of the United States district court, yesterday, he said:
"I am very fond of the theater and go often, but I have never seen anything on the boards that gave me as much pleasure as old Edwin

"I remember distinctly the first time that I ever saw this great actor. It was in Atlanta in 1871, I think, during the last tour which he made. He played here a whole week to

packed houses. "I came down from Dalton with a party of friends to see him in Virginius. him so well that we made up a party of twentyfour, twelve of whom were ladies, and went from Dalton to Chattanooga to see him play

from Dalton to Chattanooga to see him play Virginits some more.

"He was billed to appear in Chattanooga on Friday night. Our party, which was a very jolly one, stopped at the Reid house, as did also Forrest and his troupe. We got there on Friday morning, and you can imagine the disappointment of the crowd when we learned that Forrest had decided not to play.

"After herablest wa were seated on the

that Forrest had decided not to play.

"After breakfast we were seated on the balcony, feeling mighty blue, when old Forrest came out and took a seat at the end of the porch. As we had come all the way from Dalton to see him play, we decided to prevail upon him, if possible, to give a performance.

"So a committee of three were appointed to wait on him. I was one of the committee. We approached the old gentleman, who was looking awful glum, and after introducing ourselves I said:

"'Mr. Forrest; a large party of ladies and gentlemen have come up from Dalton today to attend your performance tonight, and we have just heard that you do not intend to play?"

play?"

"No, sir,' cried Forrest with great fierceness. "I am not going to play. I don't propose to play in any such d—d town. Why, man, I've just come from the shell of a theater. It is hardly big enough to hold my company, much less an audience. You don't suppose I'm going to try to play tragedy in .a suppose I'm going to try to play tragedy in . a

suppose I'm going to try to play tragedy in a chicken-coop, do you?"

'But, Mr. Forrest.' I said mildly, 'of course it don't make any difference about the gentlemen in our party, but the ladies have come to see you. Surely you can't refuse to play for the ladies, who are so auxious to hear you.'

The old man softened at once. His whole manner changed, and he said, tenderly:

"The ladies, ah! the ladies—it is hard to disappoint the fair ones—but I am sorry to say that it is impossible to give a performance in

that it is impossible to give a performance in that little 10x12 theater. But I'll tell you what I'll do. If a better place can be had in this jay town, I will give a performance to night—for the ladies—you understand—for the ladies.'

Well, sir,' said I, 'we are glad to hear you talk that way, and will do our best to get a better place for you?'
"With this the committee left the old man

"With this the committee left the old man and in a short time had succeeded in securing James hall, which was at that time the larg-est hall in Chattanooga, but it was empty. "We hustled around and picked up all the chairs and benches that could be borrowed. They came from churches, stores, hotels, pri-They came from courcies, stores, notes, private residences, and so on. We just pressed into service everything that would do for a seat and filled the floor of James hall with them, leaving at the rear enough open space for a fair-sized stage. All hands worked hard, and in a few hours we had transferred James's hall into a small theater. For rest went down and small theater. Forrest went down and looked at it and said:

"It's all right; we'll play," and then went back to the hotel and was in a splendid humor all the afternoon, cracking jokes with the guests and making himself just as entertaining

as possible.

"Everybody was happy that night. James's "Everybody was happy that night. James's hall was packed with people like sardines in a box—at a dollar and a half a ticket. Old Forrest and his company were on time. Virginius was the play and he played it with just as much power as if he had been in a New York theater. The people went almost wild with enthusiasm—but I don't believe this till today that anybody in the house enjoyed the performance half as much as the party from

"That was the last time I ever saw Old For-rest. The next day he left for the north, and about a year after he died in Philadelphia.

BOULANGER'S BOOM. Why he is Called the St. Arnaud of the Music Halls,

Paris Letter: Boulangism has made rapid strides France. After Sedan there were five political tandardbearers. These five were the Compte de Chambord, the Comte de Paris, Napoleon III, Theirs, Gambetta, Legitimists, Orleanists, Bonapartists, Moderates, Radicals—each party had its chief. To-day there is only one chief in France.

That chief is Boulanger. Chambord is dead; the Comte de Paris head lost their penultimate hope at Chizelhurst and their last hope on the Zulu plain; the mantel of Theirs has fallen upon men like juet, Ferry, Freycinet, whom no one tru Gambetta's meteoric flash was extinguished

n 1882. Boulanger is the heir of them all. Three years ago he was unknown. Born in 1837, a pupil of the military school at St. Cyr, serving in Africa and severely wounded at Turbigo, wounded again in the Cochin-China expedition, taking part in the siege of Paris,

expedition, taking part in the siege of Paris, doing much to suppress the Commune, passing through all the higher grades of service, he was anything but an ornamental soldier when he was appointed to command the French army of occupation at Tunis.

Italians and Frenchmen camped together. When they wanted amusements they went to, a dingy little music hall in town. In this music hall Boulanger's fortunes were built.

Jules Ferry called him a "Saint Armaud of Jules Ferry called him a "Saint Arnaud of ne music halls," Saint Arnaud being the adthe music halls." Saint Arnaud being the enturer who placed Louis Napoleon on the

what Jules Ferry Meant.
And this is what Jules Ferry meant.
In the Tunisian music hall there was a woman known as Mile Bordas. Her great song was "La Canaille." She used to demand who made the greatness of France! who were the

hard the greatness of France; who were the backbone of the nation; and she answered herself in the refrain:

It is the riff-raff

It is the riff-raff

Well! I am one of them!

This ballad stirred the Tunisian audience to immense enthysican. One night a Franch mmense enthusiasm. One night a French immense enthusiasm. One night a French officer threw a bouquet to the singer and an Italian officer threw her a single rose. Mlle, Bordas stooped, placed the rose in her corsage and kicked the bouquet over the footlights. Instantly there was an uproar. The Frenchmen fell upon the Italians. The police, being French, marched the Italians off to the magistrate who fined them.

French, marched the Italians off to the magistrate who fined them.

A proclamation was posted around the French camp. "Officers of the French army of occupation," it said; "you have been grossly insulted. The courts have refused to sustain your dignity. Henceforth when similar outrages are committed, you are authorized to use your swords."

And the signature was, "Boulanger General of division.

of division.

This order caused an unprecedented sensation. So great was the clamor that the government was forced to recall General Boulanger. To console him it made him minister of war. At a bound he had become a popular

hero.
That is one of the reasons why M. Ferry called him a "Saint Arnaud of the music

But this was only the beginning. Two Lucky Southerners.

From the New York Star

Colonel Burton N. Harrison and Dr. William M. Polk are two striking instances of the succes which follows "atlektion" and work in New Yor which fellows "stlektion" and work in New York City. They both came here from the south right after the civil war—one to practice law and the other medicine. Their estates had been swept away in Virginia and Louisiana, and they were both poor. Nothing daunted, they began to practice their professions in a modest way, and now, after twenty-three years of untiring labor they have both achieved high standing in their respective cailings and are on the high road to wealth. It was a Colonel William Polk who signed the celebrated Mecklenburg declaration of independant of the forest the fourth of July one was signed. As notice at the white following a department.

Itching Skin Diseases.

Scratched 28 Years. Body covered with Every night I scratched until the skin was scales. Scratched all the time. Suffering endless and without relief. Cured by the Cuticura Remedies. Skin now as clear as a baby's.

If I had known of the CUTICUEA REMEDIES I am going to tell you of the extraordinary cure twenty-eight years ago, it would have saved me your Cuticura Remedies performed on me. About \$200 (two hundred dollars) and an immense amount the 1st of April last I noticed some red pimples like of suffering. My disease (psoriasis) commenced on coming out all over my body, but thought nothing my head in a spot not larger than a cent. It spread of it until some time later on, when it began to look rapidly all over my tody and got under my nails. like spots of mortar spotted on, and which came of The scales would drop off of me all the time and my suffering was endless and without relief. One thousand dollars would not tempt me to have this disease over again. I am a poor man, but feel rich scratched off again. In valudid I consult all the disease over again. I am a poor man, out teel rich to be relieved of what some of the doctors said was leprosy; some ringworm, psoriasis, etc. I took and Sarsaparilla over one year and a half, but no cure. I went to two or three doctors, and no REMEDIES, and purchased them from my druggists cure. I cannot praise the Curicura REMEDIES too and obtained almost immediate relief. I began to uch. They have made my skin as clear and free notice that the scaly eruptions gradually dropped from scales as a baby's. All I used of them was three boxes of Cuticura, and three bottles of Cuticura, and three bottles of Cuticura, Soar, Cuticura, and two cakes of Cuticura Soar. I had the disease thirteen months before I began taking the Cuticura Rempdies, and in four If you had been here and said you would have cured rue for \$200, you would have had the money. cured rae for \$200, you would have had the money.

I looked like the picture in your book of psoriasis Remedies to all in my vicinity, and I know of a great many who have taken them, especially moth. but now I am as clear as any person ever was. ers who have babes with scaly eruptions on their Through force of habit, I rub my hands over my heads and bodies. I cannot express in words my

more that you want to know, write me, or any one who reads this may write to me and I will answer.

DENNIS DOWNING.

arms and legs to scratch once in a while, but to no thanks to you. My body was covered with scales,

purpose. I am all well. I scratched twenty-eight and I was an awful spectacle to behold. Now my years, and it got to be a kind of second nature to skin is as nice and clear as a baby's.

FEB. 7, 1888.—Not a trace whatsoever of the disease from which I suffered has shown itself since

Cuticura

me. I thank you a thousand times. Anything

WATERBURY, VT., Jan. 20, 1887.

CUTICURA, the great skin cure, instantly allays the scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, and all humors, most agonizing itching and inflammation, clears the skin and scalp of every trace of disease, heals ulcers er simple, scrofulous, or contagious, when the best and sores, removes crusts and scales, and restores physicians and all other remedies fail. the hair. CUTICURA SOAP, the greatest of skin beau tifiers, is indispensible in treating skin diseases and baby humors. It produces the whitest, clearest skin and softest hands, free from pimple, spot, or blemish. CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, cleanses the blood of all

PIM PLES, blackheads, red, rough, chapped and HANDS soft, white and free from chaps and oily skin prevented by CULICURA SOAP.

Remedies To Cleanse the skin and blood of every blemish impurities and poisonous elements, and thus roand impurity, no agency in the world of medicine moves the cause. Hence the Cuticura Remedies is so speedy and infallible as the CUTICURA REME. cure every species of agonizing, humiliating, itch-ing, burnig, scaly, and pimply diseases of the skin,

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Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c,; SOAP 25c.; Resolvent, \$1. Prepared by the Potter Drug and Chemical Corporation, Boston.

Send for "How to Cure Skin, Diseases," 4, pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

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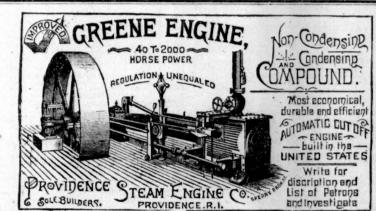
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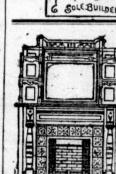
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Doors, Stairs, Mantels and Interior Finish. FINE CARVING A SPECIALTY.

A full assortment of Oak, Ash, Walnut, Cherry, Mahogany, Maplel Cedar, etc., always on hand.







Tables, Pedestals, Clocks and Cabinets, with polished brass trimmings. New assortment just received. Freeman & Crankshaw, Jewelers.

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4 Acres Washington Street.

4 ACRES CAPITOL AVENUE.
12 moon mansion, Garnett street, near scenter; all onventencies; just the place for a physician's home conveniencies) plus the parameter of the and office.
Troom house, double halls and verandas, corce from house, double halls and verandas, corce to the and directs us to the effect of t types and Rhodes street; large corner lot; a first two home: owner left the city and directs us to

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Notice for the Pryor street, \$500.00229 South Pryor street, \$500.00229 South Pryor street, \$500.00239 South Pryor street, \$500.00239 South Pryor street, \$500.00239 South Stortess avenue, \$500.00239 Control of South Stortess avenue, \$500.00239 Capital avenue, \$500.00230 Capital avenu

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50x190 Weshington street, \$2,500.

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If you wish to soil have a son appears only account of the property on the soil of the property on the soil of the property on the soil of the

I you wish to sell, buy or rent property call on us.

How is your watch running? Do you think it needs cleaning? Hadn't you better get it fixed right away? We do all kinds of watch work, and do it right, or if you want to buy a time piece we can suit you in style, quality and price. We know we can please you in every respect and all we ask is a trial,

J.R. Walts & Co., Jewelers and Opticians,

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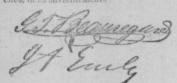
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MAMMOTH DRAWINGS take place Semi-Annually, (June and December, and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS take place in each of the other ten months FAMED FOR TWENTY YEARS, For Integrity of its Drawings, and Prompt Payment of Prizes,



which may be presented at our counters B. M. WALMSLEY, Pres. Louisiann Nat'l B'R PIERRE LANAUX Pres. State Nat'l Bank. A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bank. CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank.

GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING, At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, March 12, 1889.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000

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ON THE TRAIN.

AN OLD MAN TALKS ON HIS WAY BACK HOME FROM SHYRNA.

FIRST TIME AWAY FROM THE OLD LADY

A Patched Umbrella and Long Stem Cob Pipe-Apple Switches and an Old Fashioned Watch-Two Gray Haired Lovers Meet When the Train

He sat just in front of me in the smoking ar-an old man of seventy or thereabouts. Judging from his general appearance, he was a well-to-do farmer, maybe a "squire," or

fashloned gripsack, and in the rack over the window was a wrapped up bundle of apple switches. Leauing against the arm of his seat was a huge unbrella with stout bamboo ribs and hickory handle. It may have been a black umbrella when it was new—in all probability it was black—but it was a yellowish-diagy brown now, and was patched in three places. Somehow or other it suggested campmentings, and barbecues, and court days in the country.

meetings, and barbeenes, and court days in the country.

Protruding from the cavern like depths of the big umbrella was the cane stem of the old gentleman's cob pipe.

And he was nervous about something. As the train left Atlanta he filled his long stemmed pipe and began smoking. He took from his pocket a silver watch—a watch with plain, honest face that was in its way, very much like that of the old man himself, and with two sturdy hands, just like the old man's. "We're a little late. Now, that is too bad." The conductor came up just in time to hear the remark.

The conductor came up just in time to hear the remark.

"Just on time," said the conductor, glancing at his own watch, "ticket, please, sir."

"A leetle hit slow by my time," persisted the old gentleman, as he held his watch in one hand and with the other hand fumbled in his pocket for the ticket. "I's pose mos' likely that's because mine is sun-time, sir. There's my ticket. Yes, sir, a leetle bit slow." "Live in Madison?" asked the conductor, as

ne noticed the name on the ticket.
"No, sir; not right in Madison, but near there. Yes, sir, I have lived right there these

there. Yes, sir, I have lived right there these fifty years or more."
He had replaced the big silver watch in a vest pocket, and, as the conductor passed on, the old man began nuffing away vigorously at the long-stemmed pipe. Then he looked at his watch again, and then looked out through the window as if he were calculating the speed. Then he emptied his pipe blew out the smoke through the stem, and thrust his pipe back in the umbrolla.

A brakeman came through the car and as he was passing by the old man stopped him.

"Will we get to Madison on time?" he asked.

asked.
"Yes, sir," said the brakeman, as he steadied himself in the aisle, "we're on time now."
"A leetle bit slow, sir—a leetle bit slow."
"Oh, not more" a minute or two."
"No, sir, not mere'n a minute or so. Much

"No, sir, not more n a minute or so. Anton obliged, sir."

And as the brakeman staggered on down the aisle the old man looked at his watch again. Then he refilled his pipe and lighted it. It was just a habit. He puffed away for a minute or so and then glanced at his watch again. He looked out to calculate the speed again, and then emptied his pipe, blew out the smoke and put the pipe back in the umbrella.

The conductor came back through and stopped at the cld man's seat.

"Say you live in Madison?"

"Near Madison, yes, sir, near Madison. Right there near Madison."

"You haven't got far to go then?"

"Hight sharp piece, sir. I wish I was there."

"Anything happened?"
"Oh, no, sir, no, sir. Nothin' specia?"
Then he looked at his watch again.
"You think we'll be there on time, sir?"
"Oh, yes. We're making good time now."
"Yes," said the old man, as if he half doubted.
"Yes, sir, we seem to be going pretty peart

Then in a mechanical fashion he fished out the long stemmed pipe, filled it again, and be-gan smoking. Then he looked at his watch

gain.

"Yes, sir," he repeated in the same doubtful tone, "we seem to be going pretty peart now."

"Do you know the Wilsons up there near Madison?" asked the conductor.

"Wilsons!" repeated the old man quickly, as his face lit up with a smile. "Oh, yes, I know the Wilsons mighty well. Columbus Wilson—Lum Wilson they call him—he married my daughter. Yes, sir, he married my second daughter. Sit down, sir."

daughter. Sit down, sir."

There was a sort of genuineness about the invitation that was hard to refuse. The conductor sat down and the old man talked on about the Wilsons and the Dukes and Thomp-

sons.

"Yes, sir, I've been right there for fifty years and this bere is the fas time I ever left home without takin' the old woman along.

Yes, sir, the very fus' time."

"That so?"

"Yes as the fastime I."

"That so?"

"Yes as the fastime."

"Yes as the fastime I."

"Although the distance in a direct line from New York to Buenos Ayros is about 5,000 miles our log showed we had salled 7,200 miles on our return trip which lasted fifty-eight flays."

Yes, sir, the very fus' time."

"That so?"

"Yes, sir, the very fus time. I've been putfin' off to see Jim's wife, down at Smyrna, till
I jus' had to go. Jim's wife's been ailin' a
good deal here lately and me and the old woman
was goin' to start tomorrow is a week ago. We
was all-fixed up to go and had done writ Jim
we was comin', but a Tuesday night, before
we was goin' Wednesday, the old woman took
sick herself. She couldn't go, and she wouldn't
let me stay, and nothin' would do her but I
mus' go right on. Then I thought how Jim
would be disapp'inted if none of us didn' go,
so I jus' went along."

"Me-eil, a leetle bit, prob'ly. But—"
He glanced at his watch again before he
finished the sentence.

"—But I — just aln't used to it, you know,
bein' away from the old woman so long. I jus'
got te thinkin' about it, how somethin' might
happen. I told Jim if Lou got worse just to
let me know — how far is it now, sir?"

"Yes, Jim he'll write if Lou gets any worse."

"Yes, Jim he'll write if Lou gets any worse."

"Well," said the conductor, as he rose to go,
"we're nearly there now."

The old man looked at his watch again and

"Well," said the conductor, as he rose to go,
"we're nearly there now."

The old man looked at his watch again and
then began arranging his bundles. After this
was done he took down the bundle of apple
switches, and taking the switches and his umbrella under one arm, he gathered up the remaining bundles with the other arm, and rode
on for a mile or so, all ready to get off.

He grew tired of holding the bundles
presently and put them all back on
the seat. He peered out at the
houses as if he recognized old
friends, and laughed at the children as they
stood along by the track and shouted and
waved their hats and bonnets at the train.

Then he gathered up his bundles again, and
put them down again.

"Madison!"

The rear door was thrown open with a bang

"Madison!"

The rear door was thrown open with a bang as the brakeman came in.

The old man gathered his bundles again, peering out through the window all the while. As the train slacked up he arose and started down the aisle. At the dopot just ahead I could see an old lady in Quaker black dress and green gingham sunbonnet. Then I saw the old man.

the old man.

He had dropped all his bundles, even the unbrella and cob pipe, and the gray haired lovers, forgetfal of town folks etiquette and the starch in a sunbonnet, were united again in an old fashioned hug.

G. W.

"Street Numbering." Entrons Constitution: Your correspond-ent in Sunday's Constitution, while urging the much needed reform in the matter of numbering

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Send POSTAL NOTES, Express Money Orders, of New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (at our expenses) address

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ONE DOLLAR is the price of the smallest part of function of a ticket ISSUED BY US in any Drawing. Anything in our name offered friests are study in the prize of the city cierk, who bould assign the proper number to every building that sended in the bighest courts there is the control of a ticket ISSUED BY US in any Drawing. Anything in our name offered for less than a boilar is a suindia.

We would simply make confusion were of the adapted.

Now, this is the very plan that should be adopted.

Now, this is the very plan that should not be adopted.

Now, this is the very plan that should be adopted.

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Now, the safe that sh

BUENOS ATRES.

A City of Great Wealth and Business. From the Cleveland Plain Dea Fifty-eight days at sea in a sailing vessell is

an experience the average Cleveland business man seldom enjoys, but Mr. C. M. Sturtevant was out that long on his return trip from South America, reaching home last month

South America, reaching home last month just in time for Christmas, and he says he enjoyed it immensely.

Last July Mr. Storrevant boarded the bark W. B. Fiint, in New Yook harbor, and fifty six days the earlier landed in Buenos Ayres, the capital of the Argentine Republic. The bark is the finest one on that route, elegantly fitted up for passengers and Mr. Sturtevant was fortunate in having Mr. Percy Burnett as a companion.

a well-to-do farmer, maybe a "squire," or something of that sort.

He was traveling alone. Beside him on the seat were a number of bundles and an old-fashioned gripsack, and in the rack over the window was a wrapped up bundle of apple switches. Leaning against the arm of his seat was a huge umbrella with stout bambso ribs was a huge umbrella with stout bambso ribs river.

trying to enter the mouth of the La Plata river.

"About 150 miles up the Rio de la Plata is Buenos Ayres, a handsome city of about 500,000 inhabitants. We have an idea here that away down in South America it is uncivilized but we are very much mistaken. The people there dress better than they do here, and in about the same fashions. The city has the best street car service in the world, and there are bank's there with \$20,000,000 to \$30,000,000 capital. The city is laid out in regular blocks the streets running north, south, east and west, and whenever a street car gets to a corner he blows a trumpet made of a cow's horn. At first it is very funny to hear these horns tooting in all directions. The streets are so marrow—only 30 feet wide—that the conductor of a car can not see the approach of another car on a cross street, until he gets almost to the corner, so they keep up their signals on the horns.

"Those is pleuty of money in Buenes Ayres.

corner, so they keep up their signals on the horns.

"There is plenty of money in Bueuos Ayres, and just now the country is booming. Capitalists are buying large tracts of land from the government, and selling ranches to emigrants who come to raise cattle. A great many English capitalists are in business there, and there is a great deal of wealth in the city. I had to have my money changed to Argentine paper money, and I found that there were hundreds of these banks in the city. The Argentine notes are discounted from 40 to 50 per cent in favor of American gold, and from 25 to 35 m favor of American gold, and from 25 to 35 m favor of American greenbacks. If you are a stranger and they know it they will fleece you, for the money changers are a set of roblers.

"He aid that ways cattle are, relied in the

bors.

"It said that more cattle are raised in the Argentine Republic than in the whole United States. It is their greatest enterprise. The country is like our western prairies, admirably adapted to grazing and blossed with one of the best climates in the world. Their horses, too, are magnificent animals, and in Buenos Ayres, they have race tracks where the prizes are enormous and the gambling is very brisk.

brisk.

"They haven't any timber though, and have to buy all their carts, agricultural implements etc., from European firms. Why, there isn't a manufactory in the city. There are great opportunities for American enterprise in the country. Still there are drawbacks. On account of the narrow streets, wagens cannot be used, and all the hauling is done in lunge carts drawn by a tandem team, with the cart tongue strapped to a saddle on the wheel horse's back. You can imagine how busy people are in Buenes Ayres, when carriages are not allowed to drive up a street and return the same way. The law compels them to go around in a circuit to return and so avoid the passing vehicles on the streets. Then too, around in a circuit to return and so avoid the passing vehicles on the streets. Then too, the docks on the river are not large enough. The English capitalists have got their wave-houses on the 'only available ground near the docks and as the government does not allow the goods to remain on the quays after landing they have a monopoly. The consequence is that merchants have to have their goods taken to the beach in somal boats from the ship, while those carts are divigen into the water and loader. boats from the ship, while those carts are driven into the water and loaded and the discrete motion water and loaded ap. It is amusing to go along the hore and see these carts with just the horses' leads above the water. It is slow work uncoading a hip way. With the horse water and care the motion of the water and loaded him to be a supported by the water and loaded him t

Ayres.

"About 1000 miles from Buenos Ayres there is an abundance of the best timber, but no one has yet had the enterprise to utilize it. I have been thinking of starting a mill near there, but have not yet decided. It takes a great deal of money to go into manufacturing business there.

a great deal of money to go into manufacturing business there.

"I sailed up the La Plata to Rosario, called the Chicago of the south," and had some fine hunting and enjoyed myself greatly. Burnett circulated a story to the effect that a native on one of my hunting expeditions asked if it was my usual habit to lodge my charge i a man instead of of the game, but that is merely due to enry of my superior prowes as a hunter.

Miss Anderson's frigidity has become a stale at least, that has not yet been published: She was rehearsing for her first London production of "Romeo and Juliet." Mr. George Alexander was the Romeo. In the midst of a certain scene Mr. Alexander begged to intereupt. "May I ask, Miss Anderson," he said, "If you will please not kiss me as if I were a cold pointor."

It was during a performance of "Comeo and Juliet" at the Lyceum, London, that the prince of Wales, sitting in a box, motioned to an attendant to

"Are you coid?" asked a friend.
"No," replied his highness, "not yet; but Miss Anderson is about to kiss Romeo."

A Comprehensive Reason. From the Lincoln Journal.

"Mr. Droolby, can you give any reason for nce of liquor for a week."
ertainly, old man; a good reason."

"My wife is visiting her friends in the east." CUMBERLAND

Oh, Cumberland, sweet Cumberland, Thou placid laud of summer calms Love-dream of summerfy slumberland. Where chaunt the wayes their solust psaims; In thy sun-burnished panop The gentlest winds around Beneath beaven's azure can The silver circlet of the dee

The long, low stretch of mottled sunts, The spectral dunes that guard the beach, The hungering billows—boisterous leads Of bold maranders upward reach To break thy barriers and to claim Thee for their captive queen once more; And each hath carved his barbarous name In hieroglyphics on the shore.

Among thy woodlands, twilight dim.

The shrouded ghosts of history glide,
Breathing some legendary hymn,
Through wan salt marsites spreading wide,
Where somber mantied codars brood,
And listlessly repeat again
To whispering reeds, in tones subdued,
The wild nexameters of the main The wild bexameters of the main

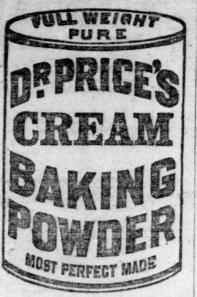
And Dungeness, grim Dungeness— Gray memory of a golden dream— Where medievis toveliness,
With modern luxury, is the themes
Plantation days are vanished, but
Among yon brambly sedges glean
The walls of many a crumbling hut—
Reminders of the old regime.

A lowly mound where sleeps some slave in hearing of the restrict sea; Hardby the stone that marks the grave of galant Lightherse Harry Loc? The boadsman's chain is broken now, His labor and his longings o'er; Around the chieftain's laureled brow The storm of battle bursts no more.

In contemplative attitude
The moss-draped oaks stand silent thereVeiled sisters of the cloistered wood,
With reverent heads low bowed in prayer;
And many a soft "Our Father" sighs,
And low "Hail Mary," sad and sweet
As some faint waffing zephyr, dies As some faint wathing zephyr, dies

Among the violets at thoughtery M. Felsom.

DESCRIPTION OF PARTY ARTHUR MEIGHL



Its superior excellence proven in millions? homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Endorsed the by heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest, and Most Healthful. Dr. Frices's the only Baking Powder that does not contain Ammonia, Lime or Alum. Sold only in Oaus.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

G. W. Adair--Real Estate

I have for sale the prettiest vacant lot on Washington street, corner; well shaded, high and dry.
A large corner lot with good 8 room house, Washington street, \$2,000.
A cozy, well arranged 7 room house on corner lot, Pulliam street, \$3,000.

Several beautiful places on Capitol avenue. A nice 7 room house on good lot on Crew street,

A nice room house or good to de ceter heap.

3 beautiful building lots on Richardson street, near Pryor.

4 houses and 5 lots on Whitehall street.

2 nice small cottages on West Fair st., each \$1,000.

A spiencild vacant lot on West Mitchell st., near laynes, at a great bargain.

A 6 room house on Jones avenue, near Marietta t., \$2,500.

An elegant large lot, with 7 room house, on Alexneder st.

Large lot on Mills street, fronts 3 streets, cheap for ash. I want consignments of vacant lofs and residences n north side, within 2 blocks of Peachtree street. I have a customer for a \$4,000 place on Spring st.

G. W. ADAIR, 5 Kimball House, Wall street

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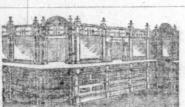
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To cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with \$5.00, we will sund the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the meney if the treatment does not effect a cure Guarantees issued only by

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ALSO SCIPLE'S SELECT JELLICO PARLOR COAL

GENERAL MILL SUPPLIES, ETC.

Cotton, Woolen and General Mill Supplies, Machinery and Tools. PIPE==PIPE==PIPE!

Having in operation the only Large Power Pipe Cutting and Threading Machine, we apprepared to furnish and cut Wrought Iron Pipe for Steam and Gas from one-eightit to eight nothes to plans or specifications. Agents for Cameron Steam Pumps, Washburn & Moont Wire Rope, Fairbank's Scales, John Good's New Process Rope cheap and as strong as Manilla 73 AND 75 BROAD STREET

Corner Alabama and Whitehall Streets, a Full Line of

Household Linens

Wholesale and Retail. WILLIAM ERSKINE.

On and after January 1, 1889, the Atlanta City Brewing Company takes charge of their bottling department, heretofore managed by the Southern Bottling Company, Aug. Flesh, proprietor. We beg leave to inform the public that with increased facilities, we are prepared to supply the demand for the justly celebrated lager beer brewed by our company from the best Canadian malt, choice Bohemian, Bavarian and Cali-

fornia hops, free to all for inspection at our brewery, corner Harris street and Courtland avenue.

THROUGHOUT THE SOUTH

CLOTHING.

Manufactory, Balti- Washington, D. C., more, Md., 15 S. Howard St.

Corner 7th and E Streets.

The Largest and Most Complete MEN AND BOYS' OUTFITTING ESTABA

Just finished stock taking, and of course in an IMMENSE STOCK such as we carry broken lots are bound to accumu late. Now we have a few and don't want them, and won't keep them long at the prices we have put on them. These are all new, choice goods, and are broken lots only because they have been good sellers. Below we mention a few of them: Lot 2.154. Bannockburn Cheviot 4 button cutaway frock

suit, good seller at \$25, now going at \$16.90.

Lot 2,737. Black broad diagonal 4 button sack suit, bo edge, a good seller at \$20, now going at

Lot 912. Youth's Wide Wale overcoat, silk facing binding, a good seller at \$15, now going at

\$8.90.

Lot 1,631. Imported blue kersey men's overcoat, eleg lined throughout with satin, worth \$30, now going at

Space forbids further mention of lots. Call and we

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN CHILDREN'S SUI AND OVERCOATS. EISEMAN

17 and 19 Whitehall Street,

THE ONLY ONE-PRICE GLOTHING HOUSE IN ATLAN

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

20 PAGES.

VOL. XXI.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 17, 1889.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

DRY GOODS; ETC

Y COMPA

OFFER-

RACTIONS

Every Department This Week!

Having disposed of the surplus of their Winter Stock, they are now ready to show you SPRING NOVEL-TIES. Two members of Keely Company are now in New York picking up Novelties for the Coming Season. NEW GOODS BY EVERY EXPRESS.

Is called to the Embroideries Hamburg Edges and Insertings, wiss Mull Embroideries, Linon D nde Embroideries, Nainsook Em-roideries, Batiste Claire Embroiders, all in sets with wide and narrow edges and inserting to match.

APRON SETS!

INFANTS' SETS! HEMSTITCHED FLOUNCES

In every width and quality

IRISH POINT FLOUNCES, REVERED & TUCKED FLOUNCES

EMBROIDERIES

Keely Company's,

___IN____

NOVELTY LACES

Just Opened

KEELY COMPANY'S.

--BEGINNING AT-

8c. Yard. The Choicest Line of SATTEENS in Atlanta, including the best inspirations of Koechlin; Mullhouse and other

Celebrated Printers. These SATTEENS Were Selected by

KEELY COMPANY

From Import Samples, and were printed on the other side to our alterations can be done at night. order. You will find at

Keely Co.'s

Special Attractions 3 CASES OF BEAUTIFUL PERCALES Just Opened at-KEELY COMPANY'S

> American Satteens ---IN THE---NEWEST PATTERNS

At 10c, 121/2c, 15c.

These patterns are choice, and to secure pick you must come early.

New Ginghams

See the new Ginghams at Keely Co.'s. Cheap Ginghams, 7 1/20 Better Ginghams, roc. Best Ging hams, 121/2c. Novelty Ginghams, 15c. Imported Ginghams, 25c.

N. B.—Arrangements have been made whereby the work upon the

Traffic will not be impeded, and our patrons can be sure that they can call with safety to themselves rom One Cent to Ten Dollars Designs in SATTEENS that and can be free from the annoy-

New Goods in Every Department at Keely Company's

Dall W. GOODE OF LOS

REAL ESTATE OFFERS.

the most famous Jersey farms in the south, and now one of the best places, with its timber rolling upland and rich bottom land, for genera

of, alf block from S. Pryor dummy line, of house, barn, stable, garden, lot

installments and at low

PROPERTY, cheice and cheap. RESIDENCE—S rooms, Satoriers, water, than pavement, brick sidewalks, lot dox excellent neighborhood, for \$5,500, on

i AND LOTS in all parts of the city.

steboloe. Call and see us.

SAM'L W. GOODE & CO.

CLOTHING, ETC.



ARE

OFFERING

EVER KNOWN!

To make room for their Spring Stock by March first, we will sell our Winter

Clothing at the Following Prices

Boys, Children's Suits, etc., AT A REDUCTION OF 50 PER CT. Winter Underwear at your

JAS. A. ANDERSON & CO., 41 Whitehall street.

Come and see our new French and American satines; they are beauties, sure enough. M. Rich & Bros.

Cotton Seed

Delivered in Car Load Lots, by Southern Cotton Oll Go

Mills at

Atlanta, Ga. Columbia, S. C. Montgomery, Ala.

New Orleans, La Memphis, Tenn. Little Rock, Ark. Houston, Texas.

Office, Traders' Bank Build'g, 10 DECATUR STREET.

HUNNIGUTT'S

Mullein, Tar, Wild Cherry and Honey.

Cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Bronchitis,

and Asthma. One Large Size Bottle Will Prevent You Whole Family from Taking Pneumonia. NO OPIUM IN IT.

NO MORHINE IN IT. Large Bottles One Dollar. Small Bottles 25 cents. For Sale by Druggists.

City office, room No. 4, Brown Block, Wall St.

STOPPED FREE

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC.

30 WHITEHALL STREET.

SECOND WEEK OF THE

Our entire stock to be closed out within thirty days. Only three weeks remaining in which to clear our counters of \$50,000 worth of new and desirable Dry Goods. Elegant assortment of Black and Colored Silks, fiae Dress Goods, Black Goods, Kid Gloves, Hosiery, Art Goods, and the largest and best assortment in this city of Nets and Laces for evening wear. Our entire stock must be closed out at once. This opportunity to purchase Reliable Dry Goods has never been equaled in this city. We regret the sacrifice, but our loss is your gain. Our sales the past week have far exceeded our expectations, and for which we desire to thank the liberal and kind hearted people of Atlanta. We quote no prices, but assure our patrons that our stock is being disposed of at bankrupt prices. Respectfully,

UNDERWEAR

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Don't fail to inspect my stock.

GEORGE MUSE, 38 Whitehall Street.

any intending purchasers.

THAT IS WHY.

Even during the most disagreeable days of the past week our large warerooms have been througed with purchasers.

Our prices are the lowest!

Our stock is the largest!

Our goods are the most select! We have what the people want! We are exclusive agents for 10 of the best factories in America. WE SHOW you more Grand Rapids furniture on our floors than any house in the south.

DURING THE NEXT 30 DAYS

Owing to further meditated improvements we are offering unheard of bargains. FURNITURE AT PRICES that will DEFY COMPETITION. We are showing some clerant rattan chairs. We are showing 50 different patterns in parlor suites. We are showing over 100 patterns in all woods in bedroom suites.

WHERE WILL YOU FIND SUCH VARIETY?

Our carpet department is complete in every part, and very choice patterns in Velvets, Brussels, Tapestries and Ingrains are offered at a great sacrifice. Spring mattings are arriving. New designs in shadings are expected delivery and the control of the control Brussels, Tapestries and Ingrains are offered at a great sacrifice. Spring mattings are arriv-ing. New designs in shadings are expected daily, and will surprise purchasers at such low prices and attractiveness of design. Examine our stock! Examine our prices!

YOUR ORDERS WILL BE WITH US. ANDREW J. MILLER & SON, 42 and 44 Peachtree Street.

D. S. PAUL.

≪PIPE AND FITTINGS!

PAUL & GULLATT, Plumbers, Steam and Gas Fitters,

TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WORKERS,

22 N. Broad Street, . _ - -Atlanta, Georgia. FURNITURE.

A. G. RHODES & CO., Cairo, III.
A. G. RHODES & CO., Evansville, Ind.
A. G. RHODES & CO., Vicksburg, Miss.
RHODES FURNITURE CO.,
Memphis, Tenn.
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A. G. RHODES & CO., Savannah, Ga.
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A. G. RHODES & CO., Navigusta, Ga.
A. G. RHODES & CO., 118 Decatur street,
A. G. RHODES & CO., 186 Whitehall st.,
A. G. RHODES & CO., 86 Whitehall st.,
A. This array of furniture houses represents more capital than all the other dealers combined in Atlanta.
That is not their fault; it is my good fortune.
I have recently bought out the entire stock

bined in Atlanta. That is not their fault; it is my good fortune.

I have recently bought out the entire stock of one of our largest factories, consisting of in part 1,800 beadsteads, bureaux, wash-standa and such other goods as the people need. These goods were bought 40 per cent less than regular price and will be sold at the same sacrifice. For the next 30 days 1 am going to offer for

BABY CARRIAGES

that are selling fast and giving satisfaction. Do not buy any articles of furniture or a baby carriage until you get my

85 Whitehall Street.

Dinner, Tea Chamber Sets, Spoons, Knives, Forks, Cut Glass Water Coolers, Filters, Fly Fans, Hotel Supplies, Best Goods, Lowest Prices, At McBRIDE'S.

Read what Mr. McCandless says of my whisky, then ome and get some of it: ATLANTA, Ga., February 16, 1889 -- Mr. L. Stuart,

2 South Broad street, Atlanta, Ga. Dear Sir. I icd the two samples of whisky received from you, marked, "Old Quaker Whisay, No. 1" and "Old Quaker Whisky No. 2," to contain as below:

Specific gravity at 60° Fahr. 0.9352 0.9401 Absolute alcohol, by volume 50.03 47.21 per ct. Total solid extract 0.28 0.9 " "
On examination for fusel oil I found whisky No.

to show faint traces, and whisky No. 2 to show de cided traces of that impurity. As has been-remarked however by the commiss sioner of internal revenue, the presence of fusel of in whisky must be taken as proof, or rather as evidence of its genuiness. Exception is only to be taken to large es imable quantities of that ingred lent, such as is found in new raw whiskies.

I found no trace of any poisonous substance, or of any fixed acid in either of the whiskies, and from the internal evidence afforded by the analysis. I regard them as being genuine whiskies of some age. Respectfully submitted,

John M. McCandless, Chemist.

DUSINESS MEN DERIVE GREAT SATISFAG which waive homestead rights and all the exemptions. We now send, postpaid, the above described note, 100 in a book for 40c, or a book of 50 for 25c. We have also the above form with seven lines biank for taking a mortrage, which we call an "Ironclad note with mortgage clause." We send the 3, past, 100 in a book, for 602. To ins 500k for 503, address The Constitution.

WHO MAKE WILLS FOR THE DISTRI BUTION OF THEIR BELONGINGS.

"TO SHED NO CROCODILE TEARS."

Despite the Large Amount of Property Held in Fulton County There are Comparatively Few Will Makers, and Those Who Make Wills Free quently Fail to Draw Them Legally-Some Curious Peatures About the Records of Willa

"In the name of God, amen !" That is the way nine-tenths of the last wills

and testments begin.

In the face of death the testator invokes the highest power in support of the solemn transaction in which he or she is about to engage.

Fulton county people make few wills.

Taking into consideration the fact that there are millions of dollars be-

that there are millions of dollars bequeathen by property owners of the city of Atlanta, it is remarkable how few of the people who die leaving estates, leave on record their desires as to the disposition of their property.

"There are two reasons," said Judge Calhoun, "the first being that delay on the part of the property owner. It is a disagreeable task, and is neglected from time to time until death comes and there is no will left on record.

task, and is neglected from time to time until death comes and there is no will left on record.

"Another reason is that under our laws the property descends to the wife, or husband, and children direct, and unless there is some reason for making an unusual bequest, no will is required to dispose of the property.

"It is a little remarkable," continued Judge Caihoun, "how many wills are improperly drawn and witnessed. There are many wills drawn by unskilled persons, and the consequence is occasionally long litigations on account of the construction placed upon the wording of the will.

"Then there are many wills improperly signed, frequently only two witnesses, when three are required by law.

"But, despite these facts, there has been very little litigation over wills in this county. "During the eight years that I have been in office, there have been remarkably few cases where there was any dispute concerning the carrying out of the provisions of wills, although millions of dollars have been thus distributed among the heirs of the large estates that have been left by Fulton county citizens."

CURIOSTIES OF THE BECORDS.

The largest will is that of Colonel Richard

The largest will is that of Colonel Richard Peters, distributing some \$900,000 among just nine heirs \$100,000 a piece, in round num-The document itself is short and concise, and

to the point, but its provisious involve the dis-tribution of the largest estate ever left by a citizen of Fulton county.

The shortest will on record is that of Con Sheehan, disposing of some \$50,000 worth of

property.
It is embraced in just seven lines on a page of the big book of records. The property is simply bequesthed to his children.
The will of one of Atlanta's prominent public men provides that no religious services shall be held at the grave or at the residence, and that the hearse be divested of all ornament, and the body enclosed in a relain coffin.

In a plain coffin.

The will of one who was at one time a prominent figure in Georgia state affairs, contains the singular clause expressing the express desire that certain persons do not come within the house where the body of the testator lies dead, nor that they attend the funeral, and that "they shed no crocodile tears over my dead body,"

The testator goes on to express the wish that mone of this Ichildren "be subject to the in-

The testator goes on to express the wish that none of this [children **] be subject to the influence of these persons who are charged with having tried to ruin the fortunes of the testator in a financial way, and have also striven to poison the mind of his wife against him—

"In which design I sometimes think that they have partially succeeded, but I hope not."

This will bequeaths considerable property along with these singular desires, and the testator evidently felt that he had been deeply wronged by the object of his dislike.

his dislike.

A SPLENDID CONTRAST
to this is that beautiful clause in the will of
Hon. Benjamin H. Hill, who says in the
sixth teen that he gives and bequeaths to his
wife and children that which some of them
have already, "faith in the Lord Jesus Christ.
which is more to be desired than all riches."
He express the hope that they will inherit
this which he solemnly declares to be the most
desiderable of all things earthly.
The will of John Broad, devising the
distribution of some \$40,000 or \$50,000 in property, was contested. The superior court reversed the ruling of the court of ordinary, that
the signature was genuine; and it was carried

the signature was genuine; and it was carried to the suprome court, where it was pending a bearing when the differences were adjusted. This was the largest litigation

that has ever grown out of a will in the records of Fulton county.

A WARM IRISH HEART.

William Kidd was a bachelor Irishman who umulated a fortune of a quarter of a mil

lion.

His will is not a lengthy document.

He gave \$1,000 to the Young Men's Library and \$1,000 to William M. Roades, engineer on the United States ship "Haseleer."

To his sister in Ireland. Mrs. Jane Clark, he gave one-half, and to his other sister, Mrs. Mary Miller, in Philadelphia, three-eights of the balance, the remaining one-eighth going to his nephew, Hugh Pigatt, Philadelphia.

One remittance of \$50,000 went to the sister in Ireland when the estate was being wound up.

in freland when the coup.

The will of John W. Medlock bequeaths to his heirs a lot of land that realized \$80,000 when sold by the executors. It was settled by Mr. Medlock, long ago, and simply grew with the growth of Atlanta, into a snug fortune, costing only a few hundred dollars when he first burchased it before Fulton county was laid off.

A LONG WILL.

Judge John Neal's is perhaps the longest ill on record, covering nine pages of the book, and distributing some \$700,000.

The will of Alfred Austell is about the third process on the records.

largest on the records.

The will of Alfred Austell is about the third largest on the records.

Some queer coincidences occur in therecord. The will of Mrs. "Toccoa" I. Cameron is followed by that of Mrs. "Tallulah" B. Fish.

The will of John "Keely," is followed on the next page by that of John "Kfley," a New York man whose will was recorded here so as to dispose of realty belonging to the estate in this county.

The will of Joseph Mobley is one of the wills of colored men who had large property here and disposes of a number of houses and lots.

A CATHOLIC LADY.

The will of Mrs. Lula McWhorter provides that \$5,000 be given the Catholic bishop of Georgia for the use of St. Joseph's Infirmary; a portion of the remainder of her estate to go to her brother, from whom it reverts to the daughter, Katie, along with the part bequeathed to the latter and held in trust by Dr. Spalding.

In the event of the death of the daughter.

ing.

In the event of the death of the daughter,
Katie, this property is to go to the establishment of the Home of the Good Shepherd.

The first will is that of Francis Gideon, dated

The last, but one, is that of Susie Dunning. PLEURISY PAINS, Asthmatic, and all Throat Affections, are soon relieved by that certain remedy for Coughs and Colds, Dr. Jayne's Expectorant.

Newspaper Men's Days Off.

From the New York Press.
Editor Stead, of the Pall Mall Gazette, is apparently all broken up over the appearance of the Herald in London seven days a week. Read

the Heraid in London seven days a week. Read him:

Never until the advent of this foreign sheet has my new mappen in the three kingdoms been published on conditions which render it impossible for it staff, from editor to printer's devil, to enjoy one day of every week.

Really, Mr. Stead ought to come over and visit his brethren of New York newspaperdom. Every incoming paper here appears seven days in the week, but there is a "day oft" for every member of the staff, and he is very apt to take it when it comes, whether its coming is on fundery or some other day, as it generally is. A well equipped howspaper office has men enough to assume the absent tann's work on his day off, and finds that it is a flying investment to give the boyea day's rest in investment to give the boyea day's rest in

ome over, Brother Stead, and see what an Ameri-

GEORGIA'S RAILROAD DEVELOPMENT.

A Strong Card From Colonel D. P. Hill on

an Important Topic.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: The legislature having adjourned without acting on the Olive bill gives us ample time to consider this measure, so nevel in character and radical in its consequences. The Olive bill, as I understand it, proposes to for felt the charters of all railroads whose stockholders have sold a majority of stock to any other corporahave sold a majority of stock to any other corpora-tion or railroad, and allow the minority stocktion or railroad, and allow the minority slockholders of forfeted charters fto organize and controthe property of the defunct company, independent
of the majority stock holders. Now, we all recognize the rights of minorities obtained by agreement
and protected by law. But all corporations have in
their charters and by-laws, stipulations recognizing
the right of majorities to rule; otherwise I apprehend
few if any corporations would have been organized,
but the Olive bill proposes to change the rule and
practice recognized and enforced by every civilized nation on earth, and allow the minority to
manage, control and dictate to the majority. The
proposition is so novel that it shocks the sensibilities of fair minded men, and awakens the fear of
captalists desiring to associate capital in projects ties of fair minded men, and awakens the fear of capitalists desiring to associate capital in projects too large for individual enterprise. Our banks, factories, insurance companies, in fact all corporations are subject to majority rule, and are stockholders in railroads to be put under a different and unjust rule? If so, then is our civilization retrograding, and the policy and practice of our fathers for generations set at naught. Why our state and municipal governments in business and politics recognize and enforce majority rule. Hence I cannot believe that fairminded, upright legislators will ever enact a law minded, upright legislators will ever enact a law which upsets the just and wise policy under which we have lived and prospered so long. In fact I know of but three classes that advocate and practice the minority rule—the agrarians, communists and anarchists, who would, if possible, tear down what the enterprising, frugal and good have been

what the enterprising, frugal and good have been building up for ages.

This bill is aimed, as I understand it, directly at the West Point Terminal company, because it has seen proper to invest in railroad property in Geor-gia. Is it possible it has become a crime for a non-resident person natural coartificient to have presented. esident person, natural or artificial, to buy property n Georgia? If so, I am at the first of it. But, sa; some, it is bad policy for our railroads to be owned by foreign capitalists. I would ask who has been injured by the Air-Line railroad, built by foreign capital, the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia, built by foreign capital, and when sold by receiver purchased by a foreign syndicate? The Brunswick and Albert and Georgia Pacific heave smiler his. and Albany and Georgia Pacific have similar his-tories, yet every Georgian feels proud of these enterprises, though built, owned and controlled by this much despised foreign capital. I always thought we were anxious to ge foreign capital to come join us in building up our grand old commonwealth. Our inviting fields for enterprise we have held out to the world and said come, put your money with us and you shall realize a good return; but now it seems there are those who are willing to have capital only in small quantities not in large blocks—in homeopathic not alopathic doses. If the roads mentioned, though built, owned and controlled by foreign capital, have not been a essing to the state, then my observation has been

to but little purpose.

Are long lines of road owned and controlled by one management beneficial to the people? Let us see: Every road, no matter how short, must have its president, superintendent, engineers, cors and other employes. Now, suppose you date these short lines; the employes that one of these can manage several, and an army o office holders and employes can be dispensed with, office holders and employes can be dispensed with, thus greatly reducing expenses by consolidation. And if expenses are reduced rates to the people can be correspondingly reduced. But you say, the roads will pot reduce rates. I answer, the railroad commission will see that just rates are charged.

Let me remark, the best legislation we have had for the last forty years are the acts creating the railroad commissions state and federal. The tederal com-

road commissions, state and federal. The federal commission with its argus eyes watches every road from ocean to ocean and woe unto that road that violates the law as to long and short hauls. Our state com-mission lays its bands on every train from Nicajack to Tybee, and secures justice to every place and per son. Talk about railroad monopolists and consolida-tions injuring the people. Nonsense; with two com-missions on their backs, the railroads are the most powerless corporations for harm in all the land; their owners are no longer monopolists, but capital-ists controlled by masters. Then let us throw our doors wide open and invite foreign capitalists from every state and clime to come, build and buy; they may own the roads, but the commission will see that no harm befalls a people whose hospitality

that no harm befalls a people whose hospitality they enjoy. Great institutions these commissions, doing injustice to none while zealously guarding the rights of all.

Colonel Fry in his speech before the legislative committee, says the effect of consolidation, will be to prevent the building of competing lines of road; yet in the same breath he tells us, he has seven and a half millions dollars with which he intends to build a competing line with the Central, from Atlanta to Savannah. Now, we would be glad to see Colonel Fry's road built, and consolidated, if he desires, nel Fry's road built, and consolidated, if he desires with any roads north or west, but we are unwill he should get the Western and Atlantic railroad a less rental than it will bring in open market. In conclusion, if the north and west have become rich by their magnificent railroad systems, the out growth of combinations, resulting in cheap rates at the people, thereby stimulating every industry in these sections, and the south will but follow their

our people in exchange for surplus products, and he south will feel the impulse of a growth that will ast for all time to come. D. P. Hill. Dallas, Ga., February 9, 1889.

AN EXCELLENT SHOW.

That is What "One of the Bravest" will Prove to be-Some Impressions Corrected.

That is What "One of the Bravest" will Prove to be—Some Impressions Corrected.

A good many people in Atlanta seem to have an idea that the play of "One of the Bravest," which is to be presented here for the benefit of the Firemens' Benevolent association on the night of February 27, will be given with local talent—that some of the Atlanta fire department are going to take part in it.

There never was a greater mistake.

"One of the Bravest" is one of the strongest meiodramas now before the public, and is played by one of the best professional troupes in the land. At the head of this company is Mr. Charles McCarthy and William Cronin. One of the principal actors is said to be the best Irish comedian on the stage. One of the most exciting scenes in the play represents the burning of a building on the stage. Chief Joyner has received a letter from Chief Lindsay, of St. Louis, in which he says that this fire scene in "One of the Bravest" is simply magnificent: that before he saw it on the stage at St. Louis he did not believe a fire could be so well illustrated in a play.

Now let it be remembered that this great play, "One of the Bravest," will be presented in Atlanta by a first-class prefessional troupe on Wednesday, the 27th of this month, for the benefit of the Firemen's Benevolent association. There will be two performances—a matinee and a night performance.

A special train will be run from Chattanooga

tion. There will be two performances—a matinee and a night performance.

A special train will be run from Chattanooga on Wednesday morning to get the company here in time for the matinee in the afternoon. This will give the ladies and children of Atlanta an opportunity to see the thrilling fire scene, one of the most novel and exciting spectacles ever exhibited in this country.

It goes without saying that a great crowd will attend the night performance. Tickets

It goes without saying that a great crowd will attend the night performance. Tickets are being sold rapidly for both performances. More than 250 tickets have already been sold by Chief Joyner and the firemen. It should be borne in mind that tickets to these performances can be procured from Chief Joyner or any member of the Atlanta fire department, or from the stores in the city where they have been put on sale. Tickets can be reserved without extra charge. Don't forget to buy tickets from the firemen or the stores. Remember that "One of the Bravest" will be presented for the benefit of the Atlanta Firemens' Benevolent association, and the association receives a commission on every ticket which is sold by the firemen or at the stores.

stores.
Yesterday Messrs. Sylvester Lester & Co. presented the fire department with 10,000 dedgers, which will be distributed on Monday by delegations of firemen.
Mr. Frank Ryan, who is at present in Memphis, sent Chief Joyner a check for \$10 yesterday for the relief fund of the department. Mr. Ryan stated in his letter that he saw Chief Joyner's notice in The Constitution and thought that he would make a contribution.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate For Wakefulness, Hysteria, and other diseases of the nervous

Telephone 354 Coal. Prime aut coal \$3,50 per ton. Prompt delivery. J thur sat mon

MARRIAGE FEES. THE EXPERIENCE OF THREE AT-

LANTA JUSTICES.

FIVE DOLLARS THE TOP NOTCH. Judges Landrum, Manning and Owens Give in Some Reminiscent Experiences of Marriage

Fees Ranging From Twenty-Five Cents to Five "What was the biggest marriage fee you

"Five dollars. A crisp, new, greenback bill, paid me by a bridegroom who evidently thought he had got far more than his money's worth," replied Justice Landrum. ever received, judge? 'Why so?'

Because, he was a Tennessee merchant who had the good luck to secure for a wife a coming Georgia country lass.

blooming Georgia country lass.

"It was a job that was pretty nicely managed.
"The groom arranged to have the girl visit a relative in Atlanta, along with her father who came on business. The girl went to the house of her kinsman, while the old man went out in town to attend to his business.

"Along in the afternoon a close carriage stopped at my office and a well dressed man came in hurriedly and told me that he wanted to be married, and requested my services.

"We drove out near Atlanta University and I tied the knot in short order. He had a friend with him, and, although it was prohibition times, they had secured some good rye whisky.

whisky.

We all drove in together, and I went to my office and they to the hotel. That afternoon he and his friend came up to my office, and we had a nip together and he paid me five deliver for my covince." ollars for my services A DIFFERENT KIND.

'And the smallest?

"Thenty five cents.
"That was paid me by two Russian Jews, who came racing up here one day and went into Mr. Clark's office, next door.
"They made known their wants. It was a runaway match, and Clark had as much fun out of them as he wished, and then sent for me to perform the ceremony.

out of them as ne wised, and their sent for me to perform the ceremony.

"After I had married them they went out smiling and happy, but an old Jewish client of mine, who was present, suggested that I call them back for a fee.

"Vy, doesh it cosht anydings?" asked the

groom. "'No, there is no legal fee, but it is always customary to pay something.

"Reaching into his vest pocket he drew out a silver quarter and handed it to me with the questioning remark:

"Ish dat satisfactory?"

"Yes, that's all right, I replied, and away they wont as hanny as you ever saw."

they went, as happy as you ever saw. THE RIGHT SORT.

"One of the most thoughtful-men I ever dealt with in that way, was a negro man from Jackson, Miss. He was here on business, and he became fascinated with a good looking regregate of good family here.

megro girl of good family here.

"He arranged to marry her at the house of a mutual friend, and notified me of the fact.

"When he went to get the license Judge Calhoun was out of his office, and he had to go to his house. Arrived there he found the judge was out at the was out at tea.

was out at tea.

"After a long time he secured the license and came by after me. Wa had a rough time getting to the place, and when he had explained to the girl the cause of the deiay, which it took him some time to do; he felt in his pocket for the license. He had lost it.
The fat was again the fire, and he had much

"The fat was again the fire, and he had much trouble convincing the girl that he was not trying to fool her.

"Finally he set out in search of a new license, and after an hour's additional delay, he came back with the necessary credentials, and the ceremony was soon over.

"He sent me home and paid me two dollars. Shortly afterwards he note a visit to my office.

Shortly afterwards he paid a visit to my office and gave me three dollars more, saying that he did not feel that he had sufficiently repaid

me.
"I only kept one dellar. "One day I was sent for to a besting house to marry a couple, and when I was they were about as sorry a looking spectacle as I ever

They had walked from down in Henry

"They had walked from down in Henry county to the city, and were on their way to some of the counties west of here,
"The groom's breeches were above his shoe quarters, and the bride was dressed in a cheap calico dress and a cheap red striped shawl.
"After the marriage, which was witnessed by all the boarders, they retired to their room, and a lady present, overcome with the fun, began about my fee.

affing me about my fee.
"I went to the room door and knocked, and e answered. "'You haven't paid me anything,' said I.
"'Why,' said the new wife, 'do you have pay

'It is customary, though not compulsory,' I

oth began feeling in their pockets "Doth began reeling in their pockets.
"T've got fitteen cents,' said she.
"T've got a dollar and sixty-five cents,' said the groom, revealing the cash in small change.
"T'll just take one dollar,' said I, and leaving them the change with which to continue their insurery I was have

ing them the change with which to continue their journey. I went home, carefully avoiding the merry ladies as I passed out."

"Soon after I was elected," said Judge Pat Owens, "old man Willis Wheeler came into my office, accompanied by two ladies.

"Pat, I want to see you a minute," said he.

"All right," said I, and we walked into the adjoining room.

"'All right,' said I, and we walked into the adjoining room.

See here, Pat, I want you to marry me.'

"Well, Willis, I haven't been in the business long but I'll try you one barrel.'

"'All right,come ahead then, 'and in a twinkling I had them up on the floor and tied the knot in the orthodox style.

"'Much obliged,' said Willis, when it was over, 'here's a dollar for your trouble,' and he walked out with his newly made wife."

"Soon after that,' 'continued Judge Owens, 'a fellow came rushing in here with a girl one day, and, drawing out a license, requested me to marry them on the spot.

"They looked like they were old enough.

to marry them on the spot.

"They looked like they were old enough, and I married them in short order.

"The fellow paid me three new silver dollars, and that is the last marriage fee I ever got, although I have married a number of couples

"The biggest fee I ever received," said Judge Manning, "was on Christmas day, 1887. A man came after me to marry him. 'It was cold as you please, but I got into the carriage with him, and we drove away out in the suburbs, where I performed the ceremony.

The man gave me a five dollar bill, my first, last and only marriage fee.

The law does not allow us to exact a fee, and I am so tender hearted that when anybody asks me to help them out of a trouble, I always respond.

All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Greaa Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and \$2,00 trial bot-tle free to fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

HOW'S YOUR LIVER?"

Oriental salutation, knowing that g cannot exist without a healthy liv When the Liver is Torpid the Bowels are Sluggish and Constipated, and the Food lies in the Stomach decomposing poisoning the Blood

Blood.

Frequent headache ensues, and a feeling of lass tude and despondency indicate how the whole system is deranged. No arcney on earth has restored as many people to health and happiness by giving a healthy liver as



"As a general family remedy for Dyspepsia, Toprid Liver. Constipation, etc., I always use Simmon Liver Regulator and have never been disappointed in the effect produced. It seems to be a perfect cure for all disasses of the Stomach and Bowels."— W. J. McElasof, Macon, Ga. jan's wed, fri sun, ton m or fron & wkly

WOMEN IN AFRICA

Travelers Really Enthusiastic Over the Charms of the Fair Sex. From the New York Sun.

The explorer, Von Francois, was engaged a while ago sketching an African village, which was a little out of the common because all the houses were built on platforms which kept them out of reach of high waters when kept them out of reach of high water when her very overflowed its banks. While engaged with his sketch, he says, his attention was suddenly rivetted by a "black beauty." Many Caucasian ladies, he thinks, could well envy this primitive maiden for her skill in the arts of coquetry as the project her head now on this tide are. the maiden for her skill in the arts of coquetry as she poised her head now on this side, now on that, and paced daintily to and fro along the shore, using her big black eyes all the while to the best advantage. One would hardly notice the fact, he says, that she was very scantily attired, so well was the lack of clothing supplied by elaborate and beautiful tattooing and long strings of cowire shells, which she wore around her neck and body, while a girdle encircled her waist. Altogether, he thought she was one of the most picturesque and attractive objects ne of the most picturesque and attractive object

he had seen in Africa. Several recent travelers have spoken in quite complimentary and appreciative language of some of the ladies they have met in Africa. Becker had not gone inland 100 miles from Zanzibar before he was expressing his admiration for the "young and really pretty negresses and their attractive forms." Of course he had plenty of opportunity to observe that "their shoulders are round and elegant, their arms are exquisitely molded, and their forms are quite perfect. Our brown beauties," he adde, "were not particularly shy, but at the same time they were quite reserved. They would ask us timidly for permission to pass their hands over our skin, whose whiteness astonished them, but they retired in good order whenever we offered reciprocally to pat their shouldeg; or cheeks.

Another traveler, who has just written a descrip-

tion of several Airican tribes, thinks that the poor-est taste in the way of ornaments he has seen is among the Bayansi women, who wear brass rings around their necks weighing 25 to 30 pounds. The flesh under these rings, he says, is in many cases continually chafed and raw, and for hours at a time the women support their rings on their hands in order to relieve the pressure upon their necks. And yet no well-to-do married woman would think that she could exist without her neck ring; and when they are asked if this ornament is not a very un-comiortable thing to wear, they always pretend that they do not understand. Brass is money among the Bayansi, and the men, in having it forged in big lumps around the neeks of their wives have found a safe but rather cruel method of money

If your complaint is want of appetite, try half wine glass Angostura Bitters before meals Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons, sole manufactu-

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE

AND NIGHT. Tuesday, Feb. 19.

Supported by the Largest, Most Complete and Best Organized Company in this Country.

60-ARTISTS-60

In the world renowned, spectacular, musical, trancing and bewitching burlesque drama en

With all its generous wealth of Novel and Magnetic Attractions. Beautiful Costumes, Superb Scenic Effects, Calcium Lights and identical GREAT STAR CAST, precisely as played by Mr. Dixey 640 consecutive times in New York, 100 nights in London and 120 times at the Hoills street theater in Boston. Pricos, El.50, 81, 750, 50c and 25c. Sale of seats commences Friday at Miller's. feb 14 15 17 18 10

One Night Only, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

Grand farewell tour and last appearance here of wo of the most prominent artists of the American tage, the most versatile actor leaving LOUIS JAMES,

Marie Wainwright

**All the costumes are new, and are the same as used by this company at the Fifth avenue theater, New York. They are made from original designs in the Dreaden art gallery.

**Prices: Admission \$1.00, 75c and 50c. Reserved, \$1.50 and \$1.00.

ONE NIGHT. Thursday, February FIRST VISIT TO THE SOUTH OF

Arthur Betran's Company OF COMEDIANS,

DALY'S THEATER, N. Y., NANCY & CO. An evening of delightful Comedy and unalloyed erriment. No increase of prices. Reserved seats at Miller's

Two Nights and Saturday Matinee, Commencing Friday, February 22.

The Two Southern Legitimate Stars. MARIE R. D. -AND-PRESCOTT McLEAN.

In a repertoire of Legitimate plays. Friday Night-VIRGINIUS. Saturday Matinee—ROMEO AND JULIET. Saturday Night—A WINTER TALE. Acknowledged by the press to be the greatest living in their respective roles in these plays. No increase of prices. Reserved seats at Miller's. feb 17 20 21 22 23

Turkish Baths, 10 Decatur street.

Our direct importation of Hamburg, nainsook and Swiss embroideries from St. Gall, Switzerland, is now all in. We offer to save you 25 per cent on these lovely goods. Come and see us. M. Rich & Bros.

PROPRIETARY MEDICINES.

ANY ONE DIAMOND CAN DYE DYES A Dress, or a Coat, \ Any Color Ribbons, Feathers, Yarns, Rags, etc. TENCENTS

and in many other ways SAVE Money, and make things look like NEW, by using DIAMOND DYES. The work is easy, simple, quick; the colors the BEST and PASTEST known. Ask for DIAMOND DYES and take no other. DIAMOND PAINTS.

Gold, Silver, Bronze, Copper. Only to Cents Baby Portraits.

Cleanse the System

IT MOM

Paine's Celery Compound

qualities, reviving the energies and spirits,

a Portfolio of beautiful baby pictures from life, printed on fine plate paper by patent photo process, sent free to Mother of any Baby born within a year.

Every Mother wants these plotures; send at once. Give Baby's name and ago.

WELLE, RICHARDSON & CO.,

BURLINGTON, VT.

qualities, reviving the energies and spirits,
qualities, reviving the energies and spirits.

"I have been troubled for some years with a complication of difficulties. After trying various remedies, and not finding relief. I tried to say the plane's Celery Compound. Before taking one full bottle the long troublesome armptoms been plate and troublesome armptoms been plate to make the plane's Celery Compound. Before taking one full bottle the long troublesome armptoms been plate and the complication of difficulties. After trying various relocks and to finding relief. I tried to subside, and I can truly say now, that I feel like a new man. Digestion has improved have commenced taking the Compound."

Honserte State Celery Compound. Before taking one full bottle the long troublesome armptoms been troubled for some years with a complication of difficulties. After trying various relocks and to difficulties. After tryin

INSURANCE STATEMENTS.

1850-- IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

RECORD FOR 1888:

INCREASE IN ASSETS,
INCREASE IN SURPLUS,
INCREASE IN POLICIES ISSUED,
INCREASE IN BUSINESS WRITTEN,
INCREASE IN INSURANCE IN FORCE.

15 North Street, Atlanta, Ga.

165,739 34

8 5,976.249 82

\$ 5,287,226 1 689,023

28,752 14 8,692 (0

8 482,465 79

GEO, H. BURFORD, President.

C. P. FRALEIGH, Sec. A. WHEELWRIGHT, Asst. Secretary. Wm. T. STANDEN, A:tuary.

Examine the Manifold Advantages of the "LOW RATE TERM PLAN"

Of this Company. It is easier to place insurance on this plan than on any plan ever before offered, and the policy itself is the most liberal and equitable contract consistent with recognized business principles.

that it fills a want long felt by the insuring public. Age 30-Annual Premium on \$10,000 Insurance, \$129. GOOD AGENTS, desiring to represent the Company, are invited ddress F. B. SHEPARD, Southern Manager, to address

THE MARKED SUCCESS already achieved by this plan, shows

SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT FOR THE SIX MONTHS LINDING, DECEMBER 31st, 1888, OF THE

UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPAN'

Organized under the laws of the state of New York, made to the governor of Georgia pursuant to the ws of said state.

Principal Office, (give street and number) 261, 262, 263 Broadway. I. CAPITAL STOCK.

II. INVESTED ASSETS. Market value of real estate in cash, exclusive, of all incumbra-schedule A, appended to annual report filed in office of Insuran 110,750 00 sioner.

Loans on bonds and mortgages (first lien) on real estate, as per schedule B, appended to annual report filed in office of Insurance Commissioner.

Loans secured by pledge of bonds, stocks or other marketable collaterals, as per schedule C, appended to annual report filed in office of Insurance Compersional Compensations.

missioner.

Premium notes, loans or liens on policies in force.

Market value of bonds and stocks owned absolutely, as per schedule D, appended to annual report filed in office of Insurance Commissioner.

Cash in company soffice.

Cash deposited in banks, (name banks and amounts, respectively): New York State Banking Co., Syracuse, N. Y., \$500, Merchants' Loan and Trust.

Ca., Chicago, Ills., \$6,500; Importers' and Traders' National Bank, New York, \$47,225,55. 2,224,647 96 602 50

15. Interest due, none, and accrued, \$26,074 32, on bonds and mortgages. In. Interest due, \$1,500, and accrued, \$30,960 84, on bonds and stocks.... Interest due, note, and accrued, \$183 02, on collateral loans.

Interest due and accrued, \$7.570 03, on premium notes, loans or lieus.

Interest on bank balance and bills.

Gross premiums due and unreported on policies in force December 31st, 1888.

91,111 28
94,154 65

III. LIABILITIES.

1. Net present value of all the outstanding policies in force on the 31st December, 1888, computed according to *the Actuary's Table of Mortality, with four per cent interest.

5,298,063 09

Deduct net value of risks of this Company re-insured in other solvent companies. \$ 5,256,656 0

Total policy claims.

Amount of any other liability of the company, viz: Premiums paid in advance, \$1.716 43; accrued rent and unpresented accounts, \$4.531 41, liability able for surrender, \$2,877 30, for lapsed policies present.

6. Gro-s surplus on policy-holders' account. Total liabilities on policy-holders' account ... IV. INCOME DURING LAST SIX MONTHS OF YEAR 1888.

Net premiums (including notes) without deduction for commissions or other expenses \$ 23,175 51 Renewal premiums, (including notes) without deductions for commissions or other expenses \$ 320,166 05 Total
Dividends treated as disbursements, see item 16½
Total premium income.
Interest upon mortgage loans.
Interest on bonds owned and dividends on stock....

State Table of Mortality by which net value of Policies is calculated.

Total.

Deduct amount received from other companies for losses or claims on policies of this company reinsured, of which \$... is for matured endowments.

Surrendered policies and additions... Stockholders, for interest. Commissions to agents. Salaries and traveling expenses of managers of agencies and gen-eral, special and local agents. eral, special and local agents.
Medical examiners fees.
Salaries and other compensation of officers and other office

Total amount actually paid for losses and matured endowments.

10. Sharks and other compensation of others and other omployes.

10. Taxes...

10. Taxes...

10. All other items, viz. Advertising, \$6,150 50; printing, etc., \$1,650 55; exchange, etc., \$2,711 58; law expenses, \$2,745 47; directors' fee, \$945; miscellaneous, \$3,962 63; rents, \$10,277 39; traveling expenses, \$907 84; balance profit and loss account, less credits, \$31,876 79. 21. Total disbursements

Balance ... VI. EXHIBIT OF POLICIES.

VI. EXHIBIT OF POLICIES.

A correct statement of the number and amount of policies, including all additions, in force at the end of the previous six months' raport, and of the policies issued, revived or increased, and of those which have ceased to be in force during the year, and of those in force at the end of the year, is given in the annual report, filed in the office of the Insurance Commissioner, the greatest amount insured in one risk being.

A copy of the act of incorporation, duly certified, is attached to the annual statement in the insurance commissioner.

STATE OF NEW YORK, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEWYORK—Personally appeared being undersigned George H. Burford, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the praident United States Life Insurance Company, and that the foregoing statement is correct and true.

GEO. H. BURF

Sworn to and subscribed before me this, minth day of February, 1860.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this, minth day of February, 1860.

JOSEPH B. BRAMAN.

JOHN W. CLAYTO

The Story of His Assassination Told.

Powell Clayton's Infamous Career,

Which Has Left Bitter Memo ories of Past Years.

THE STEATING OF THE BALLOT BOX.

Talks With the Governor and Public Men.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., February 16.-[Special.] he tragic death of Hon. John M. Clayton, hich happened eighteen days ago, is being scussed just as much in this city now as it yas upon the day after the horrible assassina-tion occurred. In fact, the interest in the nal story appears to be increasing rather than waning.

Mr. Clayton was as well known throughout he state as any man in it, and his death on known from one border to the other. The national reputation of his brother, Powell Clayton, made the story one which jumped beyond the bounds of Arkansas, and went over the world. It is universally nown that Mr. Clayton was at the time of hi eath contesting Mr. Breckinridge's seat in ongress. The story of the election, which was the beginning of the contest, is as widely nown as the killing of Mr. Clayton.

Immediately after the death, too, of the morable gentlemen, the republican party can charging it up to the democrats of

But is that charge a correct one? The answers to that question are two fold. The democrats say that it is untrue, while the republicans assert that there is no doubt about

Since reaching the city I have seen and con versed with many persons of both parties, and the further the investigation is conducted the ore preplexing the question becomes. Without an exception the democrats assert that their party is in no way responsible for the murder, and without an exception the republicans say that the democrats alone are to blame iding the race between John M. Clayton nd Mr. Beckinridge, and the subsequent ontest which was interrupted by the contestant's death, there are many interesting points. Mr. Clayton was a brother to the Hon. Powell Clayton, and that tie of blood appears to have been his worst fault, and ac cording to the statement of democrats had ich to do with his death. Before giving a resume of the killing it may be better to say OMETHING ABOUT THE CLAYTONS.

The three brothers, as well as one who is now living in Pennsylvania, were born in West Virginia. Years ago Powell, W. H. H. and John M. came to Arkansas. They were all shrewd, industrious men, and quickly be-They were came prominent in the various sections in which they located. In 1868, when Arkansas was in the throes of reconstruction, Powell Clayton was elected governor, and his adminstration was one of tyranny and infamy s now the dark page in the history of the omising state in which he lives. Almost mediately after Clayton dropped into the bernatorial chair, he made himself obnoxgubernatorial chair, he made himself obnox-lous to every one except the carpet-baggers, who swarmed around him, and with him sapped the state treasury dry. The people of Arkansas, from the day the Arkansas post was located many years ago, have been independent and loyal. Many of them felt outraged by the manner in which Clayton conducted the state government, and in some counties there was almost an open rebellion. It was not a rebel-jion in which the citizens came together armed and defied the Clayton minions, but it was one in which they simply refused to comply with the unsavory laws made for them. Of the Claytons, however, no one will ever say that they were cowards. On the contrary, every-body says that they are as brave and fearless Clayton, of course, knew of the opposition to his administration, and to the counties In which it was most pronounced he sent companies of armed militia.

and in them were many carpetbaggers. Only

ARROGANT AND OVERBEARING negro was soon after the war. They felt that their freedom gave them the right to govern their old masters in a most tyrannical way, and in Arkansas this was done more than any of her sister states probably, and the sult is as simple as it is brief. If the maority of the good people of this section are to be credited, it is this. Clayton not only upheld them, but subsequently secured the passage of a bill through his legislature, which absolved them from any punishment. Demoabsolved them from any punishment. Demo-crats are not alone in this assertion. Many of he republicans say the same thing. One nties to which military companies was ent was Conway.

Plummerville, the town in which Mr. Clayton was killed, is in Conway county, and in that town a company was located. That company, too, was the most reckless in Clayton's outire army. It was reckless in Clayton's entire army. It was reckless, not only in regard to the destruction of property, but in the taking of life. Their deeds of violence were of THE MOST ATROCIOUS CHARACTER.

bered by the people all over the state. Today seople shudder when the bloody work of the sixties are recalled. But to provide the state of the sixties are recalled. deeds confinited in Conway county. Within 200 yards of the spot upon which Mr. Clayton was killed, an old gentleman named Hooper troops. Upon some frivolous pretext Mr. Hooper was arrested. He was one of the most prominent and influential, as well as realthy citizens of the county, and when ar-ested was refused bail. The county site of Conway was then Springfield, and guarded by a detachment of soldiers whose skins were blacker than the belts they wore, he was tarted out of Plummerville. The next morning his body was found about 200 yards from re Clayton was killed on the night of the 20th of January last. It was actually

which Clayton had bought with the taxpayers' noney. An old man named Casey, one equally prominent with Mr. Hooper, was shot to death in his house and the house set on fire. next day a small charred piece of flesh as all that could be found. Hooper and sey were two only of as many as a dozen ictims of the negro seldiers. Those victims

Could they forget the way in which their an rs had been treated? Not well.

Many oaths of vengeance were registered gainst Powell Clayton in those days. He ade enemies who enlisted under the flag of for life, and now there are many here rho think that some one killed John M.

BECAUSE OF HIS BROTHER'S WORK. ers laugh at the proposition, saying that absurd. So much for the Claytons' history e Arkansas was released from his yoke, nothing need be said here. That history is

THE KILLING OF CLAYTON. A brief review of the killing may be inter-esting. Plummerville is a place of 150 or 200 people, forty miles from Little Rock, on the Fort Smith road. More than two-thirds of the citizens are negroes, and there is not a house in it which the well-known Howard Horton, of Atlanta, would be proud of. There is not a church or school house in the place but there are three bar-rooms. The liquid damnation which they deal ou at five cents a glass, is enough to make a man do anything. Only a republican community like Plummer, as it is generally called, could sustain it. Some distace from the railroad is a boarding house, in which Mr. Clayton was killed. He had been in Plummer four or five days, taking testimony in the contest. On Tuesday night he and Mr. Alinutt, a notary, were in the room with a drummer. Mr. All-nutt sat at a table immediately in front of a window, writing until about 9 o'clock, when he got up, and Mr. Clayton walked up to the table to sit down. He was only a foot or two from the window, and as he reached the table

THE SHOT WHICH CUT SHORT HIS LIFE was fired. The assassin was standing just side the window, and within five feet of gentleman. The leaden messenger of the gentleman. death tore away the window glass, cut a hole through the curtain, which was partly drawn enough to allow the assassin to see Mr. Clayton as he walked to the table. Then the shot went through his neck, tearing away so much flesh that the head was almost severed from the body. The discharge of the gun extinguished the lamp, and Mr. Clayton's compan ions did not know what else it had done until they secured another light.

The light revealed a ghastly picture. The gentleman was lying upon the floor, stor

"The lamp exploded and killed him," remarked the drummer, as he glanced at the prostrate figure.

"My God, man," said Mr. Allnut, "look at the blood. He has been shot.' THE ALARM WAS GIVEN.

and in a short time many persons were in the house. Then a telegram was sent to Morrillton, the county site, to the sheriff, calling him at once. But the sheriff was out of town, and and did not reach Plummer for three days, and this, the republicans say, indicates that the murder was premeditated, planned, deliberated and carried out successfully.

It was, they say, a part of the programme for the sheriff to be away. Of course, nothing could be done that night, but early the next morning work was begun. Deputy Sheriff Bently was upon the scene, and made an investigation. He

FOUND FOOTPRINTS just outside the window, which indicated that two men had been there. Then he found a new pistol—a Smith & Wesson—with all the chambers full, but beyond this he did nothing. And here again, the republicans say, they have evidence of the conspiracy against Mr. Clayton's life, in whibh the officers of the law are

mplicated. But have they? Let the reader be his own judge. After talking with men in the capital city, in Plummerville and in Morrillton, here is about what they will find: Bently was a republican up to two years ago, and was a deputy under Sheriff Coblentz, who was succeeded by Shelby, the present sheriff, la democrat. He has quite a history if everything imputed to him be true but imputations are not always correct. Here are some of the charges against Bently.

Last fall, when the election came off, the board of election managers was composed of two republicans and one democrat. These managers are selected by the judge of court, and the law requires that they shall be as equally divided between the two political parties as possible; but can an odd number be qually divided? In Arkansas it can, and it democrat there are two democrats and one re publican. The reverse is the rule when the udge is a remublican.

The law also says: That when a manager is absent, when the polls open, the citizens around may select a successor, which bars the regular appointee. On the morning of the election Bently met one of the republicans who was on his way to the polls. They were quite warm friends, and Bently stopped and began talking. It was almost 8 o clock, the work, and the manager wanted to burry on, but Bently was just as

with a democrat in the republican's place. In some way the other republican was detain and for the first time in years Plummerville had a full board of democrat election manag The republicans claim that it was a part of the ne for Bently to detain the manager, they fail to show how the other one was lost. Bently, however, says that he never stopped the man. During the evening, after the was over, but before the count began, the box was stolen, and about the theft

THERE ARE TWO STORIES.

Both of these stories, like every other feature of the deplorable affair, are repeated and vouched for by reputable, honorable gentle-The republicans say that masked men gathered the box. They assert, too, that Bently knows who these men are. The democrats say that some one stole the box while the managers supper, and further say that it was stolen for the purpose of eventually working Mr. Breckintidge out of his seat, Mr. Bently denies his alleged connection with the matter MR. BENJAMIN'S CAREER.

On the same day a man named Benjamin, a republican of this city, went to Morrillton. Before he reached that place the people were nformed that he was coming, and he had with im a secret service man, their object being to ascertain why the negroes did not vote the not like the visit, and termed it an interfer Benjamin was handled pretty roughly. In addition to kicks and thumps, he was shot in the head. The wound, however, was a slight one. The republicans jumped upon this and claim that Benjamin was shot by a democrat

Democrats say that he was shot with a bean and that it did nor cause his death. The physician who dressed the wound says that it was made by a bullet. Benjamin died two weeks made by a bullet. Benjamin died two weeks later, and his death, which occurred in this city, is said to have been the result of heart disease, and Benjamin's treatment is said to have been arranged by Mr. Bently. Again Bently enters protest.

A man named Wahl was subpensed as a witness in the contest. The republicans assert that he could have told a very damaging stery about the ballot box, leaves he could testify

but before he could testify he was shot. He was playing cards with the town marshal; and was shot through the window. He didn't die, however. Again Bently is made the criminal, and again he de-

Bently had a brother who, it is said, knew about the same facts that Wahl is represented to have known. He was presumed, too, to know something about the assassination of Clayton. A few weeks ago this brother and the deputy were handling a pistol. The pistol went off, and there was

ONE BENTLY LESS. The coroner's jury say that the death was ac-

All these stories and many more are being all these stories and many more are osing used by the republicans as arguments in support of their claim that the democratic party is to biame for Clayton's death. They say that the democrats were taking desperate

chances, and were doing it by putting Bently up to the work detailed. Whether Bently is really guilty of a single charge preferred no one can tell. Nevertheless, it is true that be is not in the good will of Governor Eagle or the sheriff. The officers have been unable to secure any trace of the criminal, and the republicans say that it is because they don't want to. They go so far as to say that the sheriff knows the guilty man, and that an outside officer's life would be in danger if he went there. This, lowever, is a palpable misrepresentation.

THE GOVERNOR'S REWARD. Immediately after the governor heard of the illing he offered a reward of \$1,000, the most the law would allow. Then this was augmented by a special bill, which went through the legislature. Then the governor sent for the sheriff, and together they had a long talk. During the conversation, the sheriff related all be had ascertained, and suggested that Bently might know more than he would tell. Bently might know more than he would tell. He informed the governor that he intended to discharge Bently, but the governor advised him to retain the deputy, hoping he might let out something which would be of value, and now these are some of the thousand stories told by the two factions. They are told by men who are reliable, too.

who can solve the question? Who killed Clayton? Does any one know but the criminal himself? Will he ever be captured?

The democrats say yes; the republicans

GOVERNOR EAGLE TALKS. But to establish the statements recited, I herewith give you what the prominent men of both parties say, and first Governor Eagle is presented. If there ever were two men in the world who are pictures of each other, they are Governor Eagle and ex-Governor McDaniel, of Georgia. They have the same eye, fore-head, nose and walk. They talk alike and work alike. He was asked what he thought of the political features of the assas-

"I do not believe in it," he answered. "The party could have gained nothing by it, and would have lost everything."

Then how was it "Then how was it?"
"At first I thought the deed was done by some one whose father probably had been killed by Clayton's troops," and here the governor related what you have already read,
"Do you entertain that same opinion now?"

he was asked.

"No, I can't say that I do."

"Then what is your opinion?"

"I believe that Clayton was killed by some one who had a hand in stealing the ballot box. The party probably thought that Clayton would pin it down and send him to the penitentiary. Then he thought if he could kill Clayton it would stop the investigation. Rather funny, isn't it that a man would commit murder to hide theft. Still I may not have a correct thery." have a correct thery."
"What is being done, governer, to catch the

"Everything that can be done."
"Everything that can be done."
"You are aware, of course, that the eyes of the world are upon you, governor, watching to see what you will do?"
The reward.

to see what you will do?"

"I don't care who is watching. The reward has been offered, and the sheriff assures me that he is doing all he can to catch the murderer."

"What has been assertained?"

"The sheriff has not told."

"Has any outside help been secured?"

"He is the best trained detective in the country, and is at work. I have not seen him, but I feel sure of success. However, I think it will require some time to accomplish the arrest. The assassination was a most terrible rest. The assassination was a most terrible blotch on the state, and the only way I can conceive of by which it can be wiped out is to catch and punish the man. Clayton was a fine man and his death a great blow."

ARKANSAS ELECTION METHODS. "What is the character of an Arkansas elec-

As orderly as any other state in the unio n.

"How do the negroes vote?"
"Republicans, naturally, they are afraid to

vote any other way. They are afraid of their white leaders and their wives. The republicans vote them in gangs and have them thoroughly organized. No one interferes with What would have been the result if the

centest had gone ow?"
"Clayton might have been given every vote
in the box, and then Breckinridge would still A REPUBLICAN TALKS.

Judge McClure, one of the most prominent epublicans of the state, thinks Governor Eagle wrong. McClure was judge of the supreme ourt when the radicals owned the state s a very intelligent gentleman, and the best was a political assassination, he said: "Yes and no. Both, as far as the state is concerned.

The scheme was planned to rob that box, en murder followed to prevent dete political matter

Judge McClare then went into the details of the contest, and said:

"After it began, a man came to me and asked me if I would withdraw the matter if I was shown how the vote stood. He satisfied me that he could do so and I consented conditionally." Then he astonished me by agriculture of the could be set to be set of the could be set of the cou ally. Then he astonished me by saying: Thank God! You have sayed John Clayton's

Then later he came to me to withdraw the reward of \$1,000 which had been offered for the arrest of the thieves. This I refused to do and that night Clayton was killed. Doesn't that look like I am right?"

OTHER OPINIONS GATHER ED. Mr. Hanna, president of the senate, is from

No, I don't think it probable that the balot box thieves must have had a hand in it.
Mr. Hanna at length took the same positio
he governor occupies. He recounted the
lowell-Clayton story as already recited.
Clayton Roots, wresident, of the First. No.

Colonel Roots, president of the First Na-tional bank, made a fortune at Fort Smith as a government agent. He has been in congress and is a republican to the backbone. He says: at it could be done."

Mr. Venable, a member of the house from onway, was side and side with the governor d Mr. Hanna.

d Mr. Hanna. Mayor Whipple of this city, stands with Judge McClure, and so Arkansas could be given man after man. Generally they think as they vote

others sucog. Colonel Carroll Arustrong takes the same position as the governor. So does Banker Stowers, the gentlemen who commanded the military company in November last, and just a word about the company. The republicans claim that the company was organized to control the election, and that the Governor knew it, and issued the arms. Just then the republicans were split and the people were afraid there would be an outbreak. This has been clearly shown. Then, too, the arms were not at outbreak. This has been clearly shown. Then, too, the arms were not at the court house on election day, as Powell Clayton says in his card issued the first of this month. Coblentz, the ex-sheriff agrees with the other republicans. Sheriff Shelby, who has been so much abused, has a good record as a porave man, and says he will arrest the man if he can be found. He asserts that he is doing all he can, and though he has no clew he will succeed.

ceed.
"Is it true that you are not pleased with
Bently?" he was asked. The sheriff answered

"Is it true that you are not pleased with Bently?" he was asked. The sheriff answered the question by saying:

"I shall keep him in my service until I am satisfied that he is all right. If I were to release him he might leave. A word as to Mr. Clayton. He was a gentleman whom everybody now likes, and many think his only fault was being a brother to Powell Clayton. He and JMr. Breckinridge were the warnest friends, and during the cauvas slept together frequently. He was not apprehensive of danger, and the night he was assassinated he wanted to walk to the depot, hut Mr. Allnutt, who now asserts that he was afraid some one would kill him, begged him not to go. Mr. Clayton was once sheriff of Jefferson county, and there are those who say that he may have been killed by an enemy he made during that time. His wife died about four years ago, leaving him six children. The oldest is a lady of twenty years. His funeral was one of the largest ever seen in the state."

E. C. Bruffer.

E. C. BRUFFEY.

KLIEN'S STORY

OF OUTRAGES ON THE SAMOAN

COMMITTED BY THE GERMANS

The Correspondent Denies That He Led the Natives in Battle-How a British Sub ject Was Selzed and Surrendered.

San Francisco, February 16.—The steam-ship Mariposa, from Australia and the Samoan islands, arrived this morning. Among her passengers is John C. Klein, the American newspaper correspondent who has figured in the Berlin dispatches as having led the Samoan natives in the recent battle with the Germans, but who claims to have witnessed the fight as a non-combatant in his capacity as correspondent. When the Mariposa left the Samoan islands were still under martial law and German aggression had become very marked and is claimed to have been directed against Americans as well as the natives.

The Mariposa left the Samoan islands Feb-On that date an American man-ofwar, ordered to go to the islands, had arrived and the Germans

UNDER OPERATION OF MARTIAL LAW, were in complete control of the islands and had commenced the search of all vessels in Samoan waters, but after seizing an English tourist, named Gillan, on the steam packet Richmond, from Auckland, Captain Hand, of the English warship Royalist, ordered the man released and prepared for action.

The Germans released Gillan on this demand. Goods which arrived on the Richmond for American merchants at Apia the Germans would not permit to be landed unless they were taken to the German storehouse and passed upon by a German official:

The Samoan Times was suppressed January 19th for stating that but for German support all of the

SAMOANS WOULD JOIN MATAAFA, and unless Bismarck was deceived he would not attempt to enforce his unpopular rule to the centrary. Prior to this Editor Cossack was fined \$100 for printing certain American newspaper comments on the Samoan situation. Captain Fritze, German naval commander, on January 23d, issued an order instructing all of the residents of Apia to turn over all guns or ammunition held by them, and proclaimed the right of search. Captain Mullan, of the American man-of-war Nipsic, protested against this, stating that the American government

WAD NEVER BECOGNIZED TAMASER and that no power would allow them to seize arms unless used against a friendly nation.

The German troops, acting as police in Apia, attempted to arrest Mr. Klein, but on advice of the United States consul he went on board the Nipsic on January 28th. Captain Fritze made a demand on Captain Mullan to release Klein, that he might be tried before a German military tribunal. Captain Mullan replied that he proposed to protect all Americans citizens in Samoa, and that Klein would not be surrendered for trial, and on February 1st he placed him on the Mariposa.

Mariposa.

Correspondents write that the operations of the Germans seemed to be directed more against the Americans and English residents than against Matasfa. After on January 8th at Apia, which destroyed the German conat Apia, which destroyed the German consulate and postofiice, was vigorously fought by American and English sailors, who brought pumps, axes and buckets from their vessels, but a strong detachment of German sailors who arrived brought

NOTHING BUT THEIR RIFLES AND BAYONETS.

A good deal of property belonging to Americans and Englishmen was also destroyed. The details are given of the arbitrary and offensive method of the Germans in enforcing their marks, law order. Marchandise consigned to Americans and English was ordered to be taken to the wharf of the German trading company, where the agent of that company was to inspect and pass upon it.

THE CONSUL'S PROCLAMATION.

Following is a copy of the consul's proclama-

Following is a copy of the consul's proclama-tion of a state of war:

By order of the imperial government I herewith proclaim a state of war for the Samoan Islands, Any assistance to the rebels will be purnshed by martial law, irrespective of any nationatity. The introduction of contaband goods of war is pro-hibited. All vessels and boats are liable to be searched by the authorities. The police of Apia henceforth will act under instructions from the imperial German government. The residents of Apia are requested to assist in keeping law and order.

This was posted in German and English, but not in Samoan, and Germans proceeded to act upon it within half an hour, seizing the boats of both Americans and English citizens land-ing freight from the steamer Richmond, then in Apia harbor.

A BRITISH PROCLAMATION

A proclamation was issued by the British sul on the afternoon of January 20th, in which all British subjects in Samod were notified that notwithstanding the proclamation of the German consul declaring martial law, they were subject solely to the jurisdiction of her majesty, the Queen, and the authority of himself and also of the high commission sit-

Within two hours after the English consul's Within two hours after the English consul's proclamation had been issued, Captain Fritz, of the German gunboat, had issued a counter proclamation, notifying the British subjects that netwithstanding the proclamation just issued by the British consul, all English subjects in Samoa were under martial law, and if they should in any way interfere with the German authorities they would be

TRIED BY MARTIAL LAW.

On the evening of the day on which these roclamations were issued, Klein, the before nentioned newspaper correspondent, re mentioned newspaper correspondent, re-ceived an intimation from a German friend that it was the intention of the German consul and commander of the German gunboat to arrest him and try him by court martial on board the Adler and SHOOT HIM OR TRANSPORT HIM

to the Marshall islands, where King Malieton was taken. Gillan, the English tourist before mention, was taken from the steamer Rich-mond by an armed boat's crew from the Olga. Pha English consul, and the captain of English gunboat Royalist, asked for an explanation and were informed that Gillan was sus-pected of being a spy. The German captain was told that unless he sent the prisoner on was told that unless he sent the prisoner on board of the Richmond at once an armed boat from the Royalist would go to the Olga and take him off the ship. Gillan was returned to the Richmond without delay.

AN AMERICAN PROCLAMATION An American Proclamation.

On January 21st Consul Bialock issued a proclamation warning all American citizens that ware had been declared by Germany against Mataafa, and enjoining non-interference upon them, and notifying them that as long as they remained non-combatants they were entitled to personal immunity and protection.

THE SAMOAN WHITE BOOK. The Germans Air Their Opinions About the Recent Difficulty.

Berlin, February 16.—It is reported that the Samoan white book will be discussed on the opening of the reichstag. The National Zeitnig, while recognizing the spirit of con-ciliation displayed by Germany, is of the opin-ion that Germany's attitude will have an unrable effect upon her interests in the s

It says: British naval officers behaved loyally, but the British councils. In regard to the August

favorable effect upon her interests in the south seas. It says;

The British naval officers behaved loyally, but not so the British cousnis. In regard to the American consul and Commander Leary, no censure can be strong enough, but it is hoped that after the recall of Mr. Sewall, America will see that words should be followed by corresponding acts.

The Vossiche Zeitung thinks that the German consul acted with more energy than discretion, while the government maintained an attitude of cautious reserve. It concludes:

We cannot yet form a judgment as to whether or not the charges against the British and American agents are well founded. On their own showing however, no praise is due the German agents for remarkable ability. The government exercised for greatest prodecation and consideration for other powers, we hope the conference will suit in Emmarant research of the service of the service and order in Samo, instead of

unging great civilized nations into a war for s

baratelle.

The Freissennig Zeitung in an article headed "In a Blind Alley," says:

It has not yet been made clear whether Dr. Knappe is alone blamable. He has only been in Abia since November. He was instructed previously here, and doubtless believed that he was acting within his power in adopting the sharp measures of December 18.

BISMARCK AVOIDS BAYARD.

He Conducts Negotiations by Mail and Noth ing more can be Done.

ing more can be Done.

Baltimore, February 16.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun telegraphs his paper as follows regarding the proposed conference at Berlin on Samoan matters:

"It looks now very much as if the Samoan conference at Berlin will not be held by representatives of the paesent administration. Count Arco Valley, the German minister, called upon Secretary Bayard yesterday and informed him that the latter's answer to Bismarck's proposal for a conference had been sent to Berlin by mail. It would reach Berlin about the 20th. The German foreign office will probably take several days to consider Mr. Bayard's suggestions, and its answer, if sent by mail, would hardly reach this country before the beginning of Harrison's regime."

WHAT THE COMMITTEE SAYS.

Farmers Have to Bear the Burden of the Internal Revenue Tax.

WASHINGTON, February 16 .- In the report ccompanying the Cowles bill, the majority of the committee on appropriations explains that sections 1 and 2 repeal all internal taxes after June 30, 1889, on cigars, cheroots and cigarettes, snuff, manufactured tobacco, and special taxes on manufacturers of tobacco, dealers in leaf tobacco and on peddlers of tobacco. The amount of revenue received from these sources during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888, was \$30,662,431. The enactment of the bill would reduce the estimated surplus for the fiscal year 1890 from \$53,432,511 to sult, whether viewed from the standpoint of an excess in revenue or as a relief from unne essary taxation upon the people, is most desirable.

able.
The report says:
Internal revenue taxes levied because of the necessities of war have heretofore been all removed from capital, and from hil manufactured articles leaving the products of agriculture to bear all the burdens of the internal tax system. The taxes proposed to be repeated by the bill reported are particularly

OPPRESSIVE ON THE FARMER, both in the amount of tax levied against his product as well as in the vexations manner of its collection.
There is no longer, in the opinion of the committee There is no longer, in the opinion of the committee any justification for continuance of these taxes. There are no bonds which are due and payable at the option of the government. Under existing conditions bonds will have to be purchased at a high premium in the market with the surplus revenue, or else the accumulation of money in the treasury will result detrimentally to the commercial interest of the country. The committee believes that the bill furnishes a practical and simple means of reducing the surplus revenue as it is evidently impossible, at this late day of the present congress, to pass any bill involving a complete revision of our whole revenue system.

whole revenue system.

The concluding portion of the report is devoted to an analysis of the bill.

THE MINORITY REPORT The minority report presented by Mr. Forney s confined to a simple recommendation look ng to the passage of a substitute bill made up f sections of the original Cowles bill repealing the taxes on chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff, all special taxes on manufacturers and dealers and all taxes on dealers in leaf to-bacco, and fixing at \$3 and \$1 the annual tax on cigar manufacturers and dealers in tobacco respectively. All of the sections of the Cowles bill relating to the administration of the internal revenue laws are excluded.

BELGER ON THE RETIRED LIST. The Washington County, Texas, Inquiry— The Direct Tax Bill.

Washington, February 16 .- The senate bill to place Major James Belger on the retired list, as colonel in the regular army, was taken up and, after an hour's discussion, passed. Major Belger was acquitted by a court martial during the war, but was summarily dismissed from the army by Secretary Stanton, and has for many years been seeking relief at the hands

of congress. The senate then resumed consideration of

the Washington county, Texas, resolution. the washington county, Texas, resolution.

Mr. Coke proceeded with his argument, again quoting extensively from the testimony to prove the bad reputation of the three memorialists, Hackworth, Moore and Shultz.

Mr. Coke yielded the floor to permit Mr. Sherman to present the conference report on the direct tax bill. The house provision in relation to lots and lands at Beaufort, South Careling is towarded in a to the conference report. Carolina, is [amended so as to appropriate \$500,000 to pay for town lots in Beaufort at the rate of half the value assessed thereon, for taxes by the United States tax commission for South Carolina, and for arable lands at the rate of \$5 per acre. The report was exceed to

Mr. Blair obtained unanimous consent to state his views in opposition to the direct tax bill, as he had not been in the chamber when the conference report was presented and

he had no right to move a reconsideration the vote by which the conference report had As the senator from Texas did not wish to

mplete his remarks tonight, the senate, at 4 p. m., adjourned. INTERNAL REVENUE BILLS.

The Cowles Bill and the McMillin Bill Re ported to the House. WASHINGTON, February 16 .- On motion of Mr. Randall, of Penusylvania, a resolution was adopted authorizing the clerk of the house to employ four additional enrolling clerks dur

ing the remainder of the session. Mr. McCreary, of Kentucky, submitted the conference report on the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill. The senate receded from its amendment appropriating \$100,000 for a coaling station at Pago Pago, a provision having been made for this purpose in the naval appropriation bill. The house recedes from its disagreement to the senate amendment approsagreement to the senate amendment appro-iating \$15,000 as indemnity to Japanese sub-cist injured by the guns of the United States camer Omaha while that vessel was engaged in target practice. The report was agreed, to

THE M'MILLIN BILL Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee, from the con mittee on ways and means, reported a bill to reduce taxation and simplify the laws in relation to internal revenue. Referred to the committee of the whole.

Mr. Brecklaridge, of Kentucky, from the same committee, reported a bill "to reduce taxation and for other nursess."

taxation and for other purposes."

Mr. Reed, of Maine, asked that the report on this bill be read

The speaker stated that the bill was not before the house for consideration.

Mr. Reed — Is there a report?

The Speaker—There is a brief report. The bill was referred to the committee of the

The effect of the report of these two meas ures is to place them upon the calendar ahead of the internal revenue bill to be reported from the committee on appropriations and to give them the right of way unless the friends of the Cowles bill can muster sufficient force

THE COWLES BILL.

Mr. Randall, from the committee on appropriations, reported the Cowles bill amending

priations, reported the Cowles bill amending the revenue laws, which was referred to the committee of the whole, together with the minority substitute reported by Mr. Forney, of Alabama.

The house then went into committee of the whole on the postoffice appropriation bill.

The pending amendment, increasing the appropriation for the compensation of postoffice clerks by \$300,000. was defeated by a vote of \$66 to \$0.

Mr. Holman offered an amendment providing that the aggregate salaries of postoffice clerks, as fixed by the new classification, do not exceed the sum appropriated by the bill—\$6,550,000. The amendment was adopted after a brief debate, in the course of which Mr. Peters, of Kansas, characterized the civil service law as the froth of political economy. vice law as the froth of political economy, a morass of political honesty and the excelsior of political hypocrisy.

Pending a vote the committee rose and the house, at 4:30, adjourned.

FOUR TARIFF BILLS

REPORTED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MILLS TO OPPOSE THE RANDALL BILL:

Judge Emory Speer Suggested for the Cabinet-General Harrison Seriously Considering the Appointment.

WASHINGTON, February 16-[Special.]-There are at present four tariff bills before the house. Whether any will be passed is extremely doubtful. But, nevertheless, there are going to be some little fights over them. That will, at least, be highly entertaining to our readers. The bills in question were reported today

Two came from the ways and means committee. One by Mr. McMillin and another by Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky. They were followed by two from the appropriations committee—the Randall report on the Cowless bill providing for the repeal of the tax on all tobacco, and the Forney report report excepting cigars, cigarettes and cheroots. Both bills from the ways and means committee contain large portions of the Mills bill that is plainly evident the senate will not accept, but the object of the two bills is to rush one or the other through the house and kill off the Cowles bill. Mr. Mills says that nothing save a tobacco tax repeal bill, containing simi-lar portions of the free list of the house and senate bill, can be passed, and he is determined that this shall not be done.

He says openly that he is determined to fight it to the death; that the ways and means

ommittee will stand on their record.

On the other hand, about seventy democrate and all the republicans favor the Cowles bill, and will fight to pass it, but the two ways and means bills come first on the calendar, and, with the antagonism of Mr. Mills, there will be much difficulty in getting the Cowles bill before the house for a vote. There will be a democratic caucus on Monday night to consider the Mills resolution, declaring the senate bill unconstitutional, and to discuss the pres ent tariff situation generally. It is probable that in caucus the ways and means folks will have a majority, but there will be a pretty lively discussion, and it is not probable that any agreement will be reached. When the matter comes before the house, probably on Tuesday, then the real fight will commence. and one of the two factions must go to the

The Elliott Case.

From the latest information received here it is not probable that Colonel Elliott, whose seat was so vigorously contested by Boh Smalls, will have a contest on his hands next The republicans are, of course, mad that Colonel Elliott was allowed to retain his seat, and many threats of vengeance have been uttered. They have decided to take up his case the first of next session, and seat the negro McKinney, who gave notice of contest immediately after the election. But they can't do this now, for McKinney has withdrawn from the contest and given up his

chances of getting the seat. Judge Speer May Get It Yet.

All the recent dispatches from Indianapolis state that General Harrison wants a southern man in his cabinet, but that he is deeply perplexed as to who to choose. While Mahone has been pressed for the place by the majority of southern republicans, the Grand Army m are making such a fight on him that General Harrison would not dare appoint him. There fore, the president-elect is looking around for a man who will prove acceptable to all classes The matter has been considerably discussed here today. Longstreet has been prominently mentioned, but the Grand Army would oppose him as they do Mahone, and he could not now hardly be considered a possibility. A number of leading republicans here were today speaking of Judge Emory Speer. They say General Harrison has made repeated about him recently, and that if his friends would only push him he would be chosen as the southern man in the cabinet. but that it has been represented to General Harrison that Judge Speer would not accept the position were it tendered him, that he would not give up a life position for a temporary one. However, it is said that General ison will have more direct communication Judge Speer before he completes his cab-

inet slate.

The Proposed Naval Station.

A commission composed of three naval offirs will leave here some time nex location on the gulf coast and south Atlantic coast for navy yards and dry docks. The gov-ernment owns suitable land at Port Royal, S. criment owns suitable and at Port Royal, S. C., Brunswick, Ga., and New Orleans. The commission will visit each of these places and report. Mr. Norwood will endeavor to get the yard at Brunswick, while Mr. Elliott is working for Port Royal, and all the Louislana men for New Orleans.

The president today signed the bill cottable. The president, today, signed the bill estab-

lishing a federal court at Augusta.

Senator and Mrs. Brown and Major Barnes returned from Georgia last night. E. W. B. THE ALABAMA LEGISLATURE.

A City Court Established For Analston-Other Legislation.

Montgomeny, Ala., February 16.—[Special.]

—The proceedings of the Alabama legislature
have been almost devoid of public interest.

The senate passed the bill establishing the city court at Auniston, Calhoun county; also to in-corporate the Alabama Investment and Securcorporate the Alabama Investment and Security company; also to confer certain privileges on the Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus railroad in Alabama.

The house amended the section of the code providing funds for the support and maintenance of schools so as to exclude the state normal schools. It is not believed that the senate will pass this measure.

will pass this measure Discharging the Canal Laborers.

Discharging the Canal Laborers.

Panama, via Galveston, February 15.—A large number of laborers have been discharged from the canal works, a majority of whom lett for the West Indies, Costa Rica, and Chili. A limited amount of work continues, on all sections of the canal, and total suspension is not expected until the middle of March. On the 11th instant, contractors' employee were paid the agreed amount of their pay, amounting to between three and four hundred thousand silver dollars. A great many people thousand silver dollars. A great many people are leaving the isthmus. Perfect order pre-

Ouiet, Though in Jail. New York, Februry 16.—Ives & Stayner having secured twenty days extension in tha time for putting in their answer in the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton suit against them, are said to have abandoned all heir time in completing their papers. They spent the day quietly in the Ludlow street jail.

Killed Six People. PARKERSBURG, W. Va., February 16.—The boiler of John Jenks's sawmill, at Murphy, Pleasant county, burst today and killed Albert Carr, fireman; James Black, sawyer; Thomas Ash, Griffin Boyles and Charles Zinn, laborers. Mrs. Jenks, who was passing at the time, was also killed.

TELEGRAPH BREVITIES.

Senator David Houston, of Roanoke, Va., il on an icy pavement resterday and reptured a ood vessel, causing death in a few minutes. Three blocks of buildings in Manchester ingland, composed mostly of warehouses, have een destroyed by fire.

been destroyed by fire.

The suspension of Edward Hatch has been announced at the New York stock exchange. He was a member of the exchange since July, 1883,

Employes of the Pottsville, Pa., Iron and Steel company's rolling mill held a meeting yesterday afternoon to consider the company's ratification of a ten to fifteen per cent reduction in well. No strike was declared, but it was declared to suspend work pending negotiations for a compromise.

Monsieur Meline her assented to President Carnot's request to form a cabinet for France.

TALES FROM THE PRESS. 4 MAN WHO WAS AFRAID OF BORROWERS.

Why Pay ridges Are Scarce-Tortoises From Africa-The Times Have Changed-He

Loved Peaches.

William Walte, Sr., has a coin in his possession which he has had for sixty years. It is evidently a very old coin, but just now how old cannot be told by the inscription on it.—Chattooga News. TRIED IT ON THE CAT:

TRIED IT ON THE CAT:
When Hob Bryor was a small boy his step-father,
Uncle Tommy Leroy, was very sick one day and
the little fellow, in his anxiety and cunning, gatha multiude of herbs to make him medicine and
when it was compounded he, to test if it was
polson, gave a dose to a cat, and it didn't hurt it,
Then he took it to Uncle Tommy.—Lafayette Messenger.

One day last week during the session of the superlor court, we heard a man say that every man in
Crossville district, except one, had been superneed
to attend court, and that the one man left would
get a subpound before night. A few moments later
the grand jury bailiff appeared at the courthouse
door and began calling a list of themanes of persons wanted before the grand jury. We cannot
youth for this being the truth, but the boys tell it
that the bailiff looked at the long stray of names
from Crossville district, and yelled three times:
"Crossville district." Milton Democras.

ONE OF QUANTIFICIES GUNS. CALLED THE WHOLE DISTRICT:

ONE OF QUANTRELL'S GUNS:

We have in this office a valuable historical relic
in the vortiable gun used by Quantrell, the noted
guerdila chief in his memorable exploits. Though
the plece is minus lock or tobe, it looks dangerous
to fool with. When an officious personage thrust
his head into the door Monday morning and began to exclaim: "Behold the beautiful an—" the
devil unlimbered the old musty persuader, and owing to the exceptional facility for absenting himself, the officious caller escaped what he doubtiess
believes would have been a harrowing catastrophe,
with himself the vicin—Carterville Courant.

AFRAID OF THE BURDOWERS. ONE OF QUANTRELL'S GUNS:

AFRAID OF THE BORROWERS:

AFRAID OF THE BORROWERS:

"I don't care about your mentioning my absence from the city," and a gen leman this week, "but it advises the rogues that my family is without a male protection, and may induce a midnight visit."

"But," we expostulated, "the subscribers of the Herald are all right."

"I am not nfraid of the subscribers," interrupted the gentleman, "but I am of the borrowers. A man who will borrow a newspaper will rob a man."

Thinking the point was well taken, we refrained from mentioning the gentleman's departure.

Epcliman Herald.

CONFEDERATE MONEY IN USE:

We hear it stated in mercantile circles that last Saturday while a large crowd was rushing one of our big grocery houses a man pushed hurriedly forward, threw down a bill of large denomination and asked for change. The merchant saw the figures 100° on a corner and gave back the change. When be went to count his cash that night he had; a hundred dollar confederate bill on hand. We don't know how much truth there is in the statement, but know the merchant would have had the whole circus by the throat before they could have played such a trick on him.—Americus Republican

WHY PARTRIDGES ARE SCARCE. WHY PARTRIDGES ARE SCARCE.

Sportsmen throughout all this and neighboring counties report that partridges are getting very scarce, and threaten soon to become exterminated. Some parties say this decrease is owing to so many were summers of late years, the young birds being drowned and the nest flooded and eggs spoiled. We notice, however, that several papers argue that this disappearance of partridges is owing to the introduction in Georgia of the Texas flea brought pere by the Texas ponics. This insect attacks the birds and soon attacks them to death. It is said that entire coveys gre soon killed out when the Texas flea gets among them. There is no doubt about one thing—partridges are getting scarcer every year.—Elberton Stat.

AN IMPROVED PLOW STOCK We were shown this week the model of an improved plow stock invented by Mr. Thomas Cavin, of this city. The improvement consists in a combination of levers connecting with the foot of the bination of levers connecting with the foot of the stock and baving an adjustable upright lever between the handles, by which the operator can instantly set the plow at any desired angle for deep or shallow work, or to suit the requirements of hard or soft ground, all of which may be done without stopping. Mr. Cavin claims that by the use of his improvement a great taying is effected, which is lost in stopping to make such adjustments in the Ordinary plows now used, besides having many other advantages. The invention will no doubt meet with general favor as a time-saving implement.—Madison Advertiser.

TORTOISES FROM AFRICA: There are some interesting curiosities which arrest the attention of visitors to Heldt & Co.'s drug store at Congress and Whitaker streets. There are two live tortoises from Africa, such as furnish the toritive tortoises from Africa, such as furnish the fortoise shells of commerce. They are pretty little
things, bearing some resemblance to the small dry
and tortoise of North America, but not more than
one-third the size of the American tortoise, and the
shell is much finer grained and more beautful.
Aff. Heidt also has a whale's tooth from the Azores,
and a genuine ostrich egg shell which is a beauty as
well as a curiosity. He thinks of adding a cabinet
of curiosities, and among other things is negotiating for the white partridge, the killing of which up
the country was noted in the Morning News at the
time—Savannah News.

A certain farmer of Sumter county, went to

A STRANGE ROCK:
Not far from the public road, leading from above the mountains to Harkey's ferry, on the side of the mountain, is an immense rock known as the "Brand rock." According to tradition, it derived its name from a singular occurrence that happened many years ago. The story is that a piece of the rock in the shape of a horseshoe burst off and killed two horses at the distance of over a mile. And many are the reople that still believe the story. Our explanation of the phenomenon is that a meteoric stone in falling killed the horses, and the next time the large rock was noticed a portion of its surface corresponding in shape to a horseshoe had fallen from its side, probably loosened by winter's frox, causing the country people to believe that it was somehow violently thrown from the large rock.—Toccoa A STRANGE ROCK :

THE TIMES HAVE CHANGED: Mr. C. J. Woods, of Centerville, Ind., who is on a trip south for his health, was a visitor to Cartersville for a short while last week. He left this county in 1848, and this is his first visit since. It was a treat to be near by and hear him and Gus Franklin reto be near by and hear him and Gus Franklin recount some experiences before the Indiaus left. A
most striking picture was that given by Mr. Woods
of how the red skins caught fish in the Etowah.
They would construct a sein of brush, tied together
with hickory bark, that would reach across the
river. About a hundred of them would get in and
drag it for a distance, then bring an end around
and confine the fish in a kind of pen. They would
then get in and with little harpoons kill the fish,
during the work yelling and cavorting in true Indian style. Mr. Woods expressed himself as most
agreeably surprised at seeing so good a town as Cartersville ata site by which he used to drive a six
mule team hauling goods from Augusta.—Cartersville Courant.

A NOVEL MARRIAGE

A NOVEL MARRIAGE:

A very novel and amusing matriage was solemnized in our city last Sunday. The contracting parties were both colored, and as the parents of Eila Usher objected to her entering the marriage state, the groom, Andrew Williams, whose heart was overflowing with love for the fair Eila, obtained her consent and they ran away. In the afternoon, about 8:30 o'clock, the couple perched themselves out 8:30 o'clock, the couple perched the side of 1 hands and 8:30 o'clock, the couple perched to 9:40 our readers the ceremony in full, but here is a portion of it: "Andrew and Eila, you have met here and perched yourselves upon this log by the side of the calm but frozen waters of this famous and historic Academy branch; under the blue canopy of heaven, and surrounded by the grand o'd trees, which have been shorn of their beautiful foliage by the cold, windy blasts of winter you are here surrounded by several distinguished sentemen: Colonel Thomas Lowe, Captsin James 8. George, "Little" Ed Bailey and Br. Dave Albert, of Atlanta, and many others, who have come to see you united in the holy bonds of wedlock, the grandent out of the percheant of the pour perchet into that realm of bilss where the good darkies go," —Little in the subminest state into which people can enter and may both of your hearts eternally beat as one as you journey down thestream of Time, and when you are done with this life, may you enter into that realm of bilss where the good darkies go."—Little in the subminest state into which people can enter and may both of your hearts eternally beat as one as you journey down the stream of Time, and when you are done with this life, may you enter into that realm of bilss where the good darkies go."—Little in the interna

ELI WARREN AND HIS BROTHER: No more noble man than Ell Warren ever attended the court of the southern circuit. A few words with up the Warrens, Lot and Eli Warren. They were Christian gentlemen and good lawyers. Many of the knotty assess of our home lawyer, John J. Aluderwood, came to be blood at hat, on one side or the other, by General Warren, and it was casually the sing the case of Hutchison vs. Smith mentioned

that called to mind that General Warren was employed as counsel by one of the parties. 21 I heard nim speak before the jury. It is needless to may his argument swayed the jury as the March Twinds do the pine trees. But another case where Lot and his brother Eli were opposed is more worthy of mantion. A negro speculator named—well, perhaps, Jones—had sold a sickly negro to a planter, and had warranted the chattel sound in mind and body. Jones, the trader, was an old, bald headed prescher. The purchaser refused to pay, and when Jones sued him plead failure of consideration. Jones employed EM. Hoth of the gentlemen were at the head of their profession, and Lowndes county was eager to hear the pical. the gentlemen were at the head of their profession, and Lowndes county was eager to hear the pleadings. When the case went to the jury Judge Lot made an exhaustive argument, and nad consumed so much time that he made a recapitulation, fearing the court and jury might have forgetten some point of importance. Fublic opinion at this time was, "Lot has gained it."

But General Eli rose, and in his own peculiar style, proceeded to tear the solid argument in pieces. "My brother Lot has dwelt at length on my client's being a preaher. Bother Lot preaches sometimes, and he now reminds me of a negroprescher Ionee went to hear. After the negro was through preaching he said: "Struddern, if you don't bleve what I fell you, come back next Senday and I tell um ag in:"

what free year un ag'n:

with the recapitulation!"

he reached the cilmax, when, holding his cover Jones head, he said:
entlemen of the jury, my chent is a righteons there is this day not a hair between his head.

and heaven."

It was in 1864 I visited him in his soldier tent near Savannah. Everything was clean and heat, and General Warran in high spirit. He showed me his sum which was as bright apparently as when it left the factory.

"What office do you hold, general," said I. 'High private, sit: high private. It is honor enough for any Georgian to be found with a musket in her defense." And yet few Georgains were more worthy of ex-ilted position than General Eli Warren.—Valdosta

A pretty married woman living in an adjoining county owns a cow that she thinks the world of. She milks the cow herself, as she does not want her spoilt by endless attention. Since the cops have been gathered the cow has been running in the fields, and the brush of her tall got filled with been gamered the cow has been tunning in the fields, and the brush of her tail got filled with cockle burrs. One morning last week the lady went into the pen to milk, and while she was performing the duly, the cow switched her tai into the neatly done up hair on the lady's head. The burrs caught and the lady dropped her pail of milk and began to untangle her hair. The occupation disturbed the cow and she began to prance. The lady grabbed the tail with both hands and said: "So wench! so wench!" but the wench not liking the grip started in a trot around the pen. The lady startled the household by her shricks and a negro woman ran to her rescue, but had to return to the house for a pair of ecissors. The cow was driven into a stail, her tail trimmed off and left sticking to the lady's head. She went to the house and, we are informed, that it took her busband, the negro woman and the balance of the family until 10 o'clock that night to pick the burrs from her head. She word that the cow shan't stay on the place a week, or she'll have her killed and red out to the hands.—Americus Republican.

FIGHTING THE GUANO MEN.

The Cherokee Alliance Resolves to Shorten Up on the Use of Fertilizers. CANTON, Ga., February 16-[Special]—At an illiance meeting here, the following resolutions

Whereas, We have been reliably informed that manufacturers and dealers in commercial fertilizers have advanced the price to that of last year, and it has ever been a question of doubt as to whether or not there is any money to farmers by using commercial fertilizers; therefore be it.

Resolved, That we, the county farmer's alliance of Cherokee, abstain from buying any fertilizers, unless the price be reduced to such rates as will justify us in using the same.

Resolved further, That we, the farmers' alliance of Cherokee, request of the Georgia legislature, at its session in July next, the passage of a bill introduced in the senate at its last session by the Hon. A. J. Julian reducing attorney's fees for collecting notes having a clause, in the face of the note allowing them ten per cent, for collecting, from ten per cent, to one per cent, if paid before judgment;

Resolved further, That we request every allianceman in the state to dail he can to aid in the passage of said bill.

WAR DECLARED ON JUTE. The Rhemer Alliance Takes Some Important

Steps.

Palmetto, Ga., February 16.-[Special.] The following resolutions have been passed by the Rhemer Alliance, No. 1474, of Coweta county. Mr. J. W. Johnson is secretary of this alliance:

this alliance: Resolved, ist. That this alliance will not use any guano the present year, unless they can buy the same brands as last year at last year's prices, and not use but half even at those prices. Resolved, 2d. That this alliance will not use any jute bagging on their cotton next fall—the crop of

Resolved, 3d. That this alliance adopt THE AT-

MET WITH SWORD IN HAND.

The Harbor Master of Brunswick Capturing a Ship.

a Ship.

Brunswick, Ga., February 16.—[Special.]—
The British bark Columbus, Griffith, master, was lying at Hazlehurst & Mason's dock to load lumber from Frierson & Co., for foreign ports. The bark was in a position to crowd out a schooner that wanted to load. Harbormaster Dent ordered Griffith to move his vessel around. Griffith refused to move or allow any one to move him. Dent sent for help, Five men came and started to board the vessel to get the line from it to a tug boat that was to pull her over. Griffith ordered his mate to allow no one to board her. The mate stood at the gang plank with a sword in his hand

the gang plank with a sword in his hand threatening to

KILL THE FIRST MAN
that came near. Dent did not mind him and managed to board her. He had sent for a policeman, who, with the others, then came on board. The steward armed himself and showed fight. The men got scared and ran back, but came on again with cotton hooks, slashed a man on the neck and routed all except Dent, who held his ground, but 'seeing that one tug could not move the vessel, went after another. He got it, secured help, and went back. In the meantime Griffith, seeing resistance was useless, let Dent have his way. resistance was useless, lct Dent have his wa But for the braveness of Dent a serious ro would have occurred. The captain, mate a steward were arrested, gave bond, and will tried Monday,

IN THE THIRTY-SECOND DEGREE: Death of Mr. Benjamin B. Russell, of Augusta.

Augusta, Ga., February 16 .- [Special:] Mr. Benjamin B. Russell, one of the old citizens of Augusta, died this morning from the effects of a recent stroke of paralysis. He was a thirty-second degree Mason and for a long time secretary of the grand lodge of the state and of the grand chapter. He knew more of the foundation, history and customs of the the foundation, history and customs of the order than any man in the city, and he was universally respected by his Masonic brothers. He was years ago cashier for the old bank of Augusta, and was at one time judge of the inferior court of this city. His chief interest of late years was taken in the Augusta free school, of whose board of trustees he was a member and secretary. He will be buried to-morrow afternoon with Masonic honors.

The People Are Waiting. HARTWELL, Ga., February 16.—[Special.]—
The people of Hart county are very much enthused over the idea that Henry Grady is to visit this section some time during the coming summer to view the natural advantages of northeast Georgia. They also desire that Mr. Grady begin his tour down the Savannah river at Andersonville, a point in the northeast corner of Hart county. at Andersonville, a point in the northeast corner of Hart county. At and around Ander-sonville can be found the finest water power and the most magnificent scenery on the Sa-vannah.

A Cousin of Senator Brown.

Darien, Ga., February 16.—[Special.]—Miss
Julia Brown was married last evening to Mr.
Louis Van Gilder, at the residence of Mr. C.
M. Quarterman. The ceremony was performed
by the Rev. J. U. Bradshaw, of the Presbyterian church. Miss Brown is cousin to both
Senator and Mrs. Joseph E. Brown. They will
visit Vermont and South Carolina. They were
recipients of numerous and costly presents.

Mr. Wallace Resigns. Argusta, Ga., February 16.—[Special.]—Mr. W. H. Wallace resigned his position to-day as manager of the Augusta oil works, and Mr. James D. Dawson was appointed temporarily to the vacancy. Mr. Wallace goes to New York with his interesting family, where he has formed new business relations.

Tillman in Douglasville.

Douglasville, Ga., February 16.—Special.] Rev. Mr. Tillman and his son, Charley, are holding services here in the courthouse. They are meeting with signal success thus far.

HE BOUGHT FUTURES

AND NOW HE LINGERS IN COUNTY JAIL.

Arrest of a Macon Merchant for Forgery, Cheating and Swindling-His Crooke Transactions Amount to \$59,000.

MACON, Ga., February 16 .- [Special.] - Macon was astounded today to hear of the heavy cotton forgeries and arrest of Mr. John L. Adams, of the well known warehouse firm of A. B. Adams & Son. He was arrested las night at the instance of President W. H. Vir He was arrested last gin, of the Capital bank, on three warrants issued by Justice Wyley charging forgery, cheating and swindling, and uttering a forget paper purporting to be signed by B. M. Mat thews, November 20th, 1888, for \$897.50. The arrest was kept so profound a secret last night that the town was not aware of it until this

BOND OF \$5,150. Adams had a preliminary trial today at which he waived examination and was bound over in the sum of \$5,150, and not giving bond

he was put in jail.

NEARLY \$50,000. His forgerles and crooked transactions may amount to \$50,000. The Capital bank holds about \$21,000 of his paper; the Exchange bank has \$8,500; the Merchants' National bank claims to have but \$3,500, but knowing ones assert the amount is from \$5,000 to \$7,000 the Central Georgia bank has about \$800. The other banks escape. The Central Georgia bank say their \$800 represent discounted drafts of farmers, and that the papers are good, with the possible exception of one draft signed by C. C. Elliott for \$217, which Adams says is not genuine, but this draft may be confounded with an-other draft signed C. C. Elliott, which is out in the city somewhere. One of the two drafts is a forgery. The Central Georgia bank says even if the Elliott draft is a forgery the bank holds enough money to the credit of A. B. Adams & Son to cover the \$217. But all the funds of the firm at this bank and the Merchants' National bank

WERE GARNISHED TODAY by the Capital bank, and this action on the part of the Capital bank was the first intima-

tion the public caught of the affair.

Adams's mode of operating was thus: He had charge of the finances of the business, his father being quite an aged man, and, practically, had nothing to do with the management of the warehouse, and his son's downfall was as much a surprise to him as to the balance of community. Adams forged cotton receipts and planters' notes and drafts, and, dorsing the same, would take them to the banks and obtain advances on It is suggested that Adam's plan has been going on for years, for the public and banks do not understand how he could have got away with so much money. He has lived here nearly all his life, His family connections are good. His habits were most excellent as far as the public knew. He did not drink or gambie, so every one say. His morals were considered perfect. It is thought by some that he

SPECULATED IN COTTON FUTURES, out this is not known positively, as up to a late hour tonight Adams had positively refused to talk to the reporters or any one else about his affairs. He says his mouth is sealed and he will not criminate himself.

will not criminate himself.

His crookedness was detected yesterday by President Virgin, of the Capital bank. Adams & Son had \$1,000 worth of papers to mature at the Capital bank and J. L. Adams desired them carried over but President Virgin demanded payment, so in the afternoon John L. Adams gave the Capital bank Adams & Son's checks for the amount, one check being on the Merchants' National bank and the other on the Central Georgia bank. These chashs were presented at the opening hour of the banks this morning and were paid.

As the Capital bank was carrying about \$21,000 of the paper of Adams & Son, President Virgin commenced to examine

S21,000 of the paper of Adams & Son, President Virgin commenced to examine them, and he immediately noticed a great simularity in the signatures of all the papers. He went to Adams & Son's warehouse to count the cotton therein and found only 281 bags, the bulk of which belonged to farmers whose papers the Macon banks do not hold. Even if the entire 281 bags were piedged for Adams & Son's banking paper, it would not cover the \$35,000 or more due the banks. President Virgin told John L. Adams of his suspicious about the forgeries, but Adams says suspicions about the forgeries, but Adams says he would not criminate himself by explana-tions. It is very probable that nine-tenths of the papers held by the banks are forgeries.

the papers held by the banks are forgeries.

THERE WAS NO COTTON.

On-yesterday John Adams sold to Cotton
Buyer Parrot twenty bags of cotton and asked
Parrot to advance him \$450 of the amount
before delivery of the cotton. This
Parrot did without taking the numbers
of the bags, etc., so great was Parrot's confidence in Adams. On examination today, the
twenty bags of cotton were not found in the
warehouse. Mr. John G. Ruan, the well known cott

buyer, had been a warm friend and helper of J. L. Adams along while—had loaned him money, etc. Ruan bought sixty bales of cotton from Adams and advanced him about \$2,000, which amount Ruan has probably lost, as it is said the cotton is not in Adams & Son's warehouse. It is further said that the Merchants' National bank only a short time since advanced Adams on cotton receipts for 120 bags of cotton that were not in Adams & Son's warehouse. buyer, had been a warm friend and helper of J

It is not known whether or not Adams has It is not known whether or not Adams has sold and not accounted for cotton belonging to farmers. Several farmers were in Macen to-day anxiously trying to learn this fact, but as the warehouse had been closed under law, the true status of affairs could not be ascertained today. It will be next week before the town will scally learn how much of the learned learn how much of the lorged

paper is in existence.

John L. Adams did not have much personal credit. In fact, the firm did not have very strong credit, but by the crookedness of John L. Adams, he managed to obtain a great deal of money.

Until last Thursday Mr. Henry L. Jewett was president of the Capital bank, when he resigned, having sold out his stock, about \$26,resigned, having sold out his stock, about \$26,000 worth, at 80 cents on the dollar, to Mr. W. H. Virgin, who was elected president. Mr. Jewett personally loses about \$6,000 on advances to Adams.

It is rumored today that as Jewett's stock has not yet been transferred to Virgin, that Virgin will try and get Jewett to release him from the trade. Virgin beyong he seed a

from the trade. Virgin, however, has paid a bonus to Jewett to bind the the original agree-Adams is about thirty-five years old, unmarried. His father is some state.

His father is some sixty years old JOHN L. ADAMS MADE A STATEMENT

in jail tonight to THE CONSTITUTION'S corres pondent. He said the total indebtedness would exceed forty-three thousand dollars, all on forged paper. He places the amount due the Capital bank at twenty-one thousand dellars. He has transferred to this bank the insurance

He has transferred to this bank the insurance policies on his life of twelve thousand dollars, and six thousand dollars on his brother's life, that was made in his favor. He is due H. L. Jewett six thousand dollars, unsecured. Due Merchants' National bank nearly ten thousand dollars, unsecured. Due the Exchange bank eight thousand five hundred dollars.

Today he and his father made to this bank a deed to six hundred acre of land in Crawford county, worth about twenty-two hundred dollars. He is due the Central Georgia bank eight hundred dollars, secured. Due George Morgan eight hundred dollars, secured. Due George Morgan eight hundred dollars, secured due J. Danennburg twenty-five hundred dollars, secured; due J. Danennburg twenty-five hundred dollars, secured; due D. J. Baer, two thousand dollars, secured; due D. J. Baer, two thousand dollars, secured; due D. J. Ruan about two thousand dollars on old note, mostly unsecured; due A. P. Parrott four hundred and fifty dollars, unsecured. Adams says his troubles

COMMENCED SIX YEARS AGO, when he lost five thousand dollars speculating in cotton futures. He has been carrying this in cotton futures. He has been carrying this debt in the snape of berrowed money ever since at compound interest, which increased the debt fabuleusly. The banks have carried his forged cotton receipts and planter's notes several years, and he would takeup each.

years' forged notes by new! forged notes. He says he has not speculated in several years, and has laid up no money. The money he drew this season was used in taking up old papers and advancing to farmers. He says he does not care to give bond, would rather remain in 'cil where people cannot see him, and says hanging should be his fate. He says meany times he could have taken five or ten thousand dollars and fied to Canada, but he preferred to remain here, hoping he could pay up his obligations some way. His aged mother called to see him this evening. The meeting was very affecting. It had the effect to loosen the pressure on Adams' heart, and made him more disposed to make a statement. He seems completely heartbroken and crushed. Adams said he had no idea he would be detected. Yesterday, when President Virgin sent Cashier Hodgins to count the bales of cotton at Adams & Sons warehouse, Adams said he then knew matters had come to head. He said a short time since he paid Ruan \$2,000 on a \$4,000 note. Adams says he recreets he did not divide the insurance

he paid Ruan \$2,000 on a \$4.000 note. Adams says he regrets he did not divide the insurance policies among different creditors, and not give all to one concern.

To the Point.

Macon, Ga., February 16.—[Special.]—This morning while young Lewis McKenzie was driving the two-horse wagon of the Central City Lee works across a sewer on Third street, one of the horses feet stuck in the mud which caused him to jerk. The coupling pin broke and the doubletree fell upon the heels of the borses which frightened them and they ran away. Lewis McKenzie, the driver, was jerked out of the wagon and thrown about fifteen feet in the mud, but fortunately was not hurf. In the horses mad run they collided against a tree at the corner of the First National bank. The bay horse had his neck broken and died instantly. The gray horse had his left thind leg broken in three places, the left eye knocked out and a blood vessel ruptured. He was afterwards knocked in the head and killed to be relleved of his misery. The mortuary report for the week ending today. To the Point.

mortuary report for the week ending today as rendered by assistant sanitary inspector, showed only four deaths out of a total population of thirty-three thousand-

only four deaths out of a total population of thirty-three thousand:

O. T. Kenan has obtained a list of forty names of well known young men to form a cavalry company, and the organization will be effected next Monday night at a meeting to be held at the assembly rooms of the Southern Cadets.

After a severe spell of sickness, First Lieutenant Wood, of the police force, went on duty again today. The matinee this afternoon by the amateurs—the Greek entertainment—was largely attended and was a splendid success.

Mr. J. H. Alliger, the ex-theatrical manager, will be given a benefit by the amateurs on Monday night. On Tuesday he leaves for Alabama to assume management of the Madam Selika concert company.

pany.

Mr. Ed. Cherry, of the Chattanooga Evening
News, who came to Macon a day or two since to see
his mother who is very ill, returned to Chattanoogs

THE SOCIAL WEEK IN AUGUSTA. The Coming Wedding of Mr. Albert Howell

and Miss Bessie Martin. Augusta, Ga., Eebruary 16.-[Special. The week just closed has added another to the preceding weeks of gaiety in Augusta. Balls, The week just closed has added another to the preceding weeks of gaiety in Augusta. Balls, germans, card parties, theater parties, luncheons and weddings, have kept society people in a whirl, and the coming week shows another strong list of attractions in the social world. On Tuesday evening Mr. Thomas W. Alexander and Miss Mollie Craig, two of the best known young society people in Augusta, are to be married, and the occasion is looked forward to with pleasure by their host of friends. A reception to a limited number of friends, besides the bridal party will be given at the home of the bride after the wedding.

On Thursday evening the prettiest young lady in Augusta will be married and an Atlanta man is the hero of the occasion. The marriage of Mr. Albert Howell, Jr., and Miss Bessie Martin at the First Christian church will be witnessed by the entire social community and great interest is felt in the happy event. Mr. Howell has engaged rooms at the Planters' hotel for his party, and he will be accompanied from Atlanta by a large number of relatives and friends in a special car.

WALSH MAY BE THE MAN. Strong Feeling in Randolph County in His

Favor CUTHBERT, Ga., February 16 .- [Special.]-A party of prominent gentlemen were discussing the next governorship a few days ago. The question arose as to the probable candidates, their relative strength and chances of

It was the verdict of a large majority of the It was the verdict of a large majority of the party that if the Hon. Pat Walsh, of Augusta, would announce himself in the field at the proper time, and take the stump as did General Gordon in the memorable campaign against Major Bacon, there could be no tide that would turn him from an overwhelming success. The people at large take but little stock in the bitter attacks made by politicians and prejudiced newspapers on this distinguished gentleman, and if he were to meet them face to face with heavy blows dealt from his honest hand such a battle would be fought as has not been with heavy blows dealt from his honest hand such a battle would be fought as has not been seen since the days of Toombs and Stephens. There is no doubt but what these expressions are concurred in by many of the most thought-ful citizens of this section of Georgia.

HON. JONATHAN NORCROSS.

His Serious Illness in Thomasville-His Son

With Him. THOMASNYLLE, February 16 .- [Special.]-The condition of Hon. Jonathan Norcross, of Atlanta, who has been here since December last on account of his failing health, is somewhat improved today. His physicians says that, while he is still very feeble, he appears to be feeling a little better than he has been for several days. They do not think there is any immediate danger of dying. He is having every attention that money and kind friends can furnish. His son, Rev. Virgil Norcross, is here with him, having reached Thomasville on Wednesday. Mr. Norcross' illness is caused from a severe attack of bronchitis.

The Alliance Men in Gordon:

CALHOUN, Ga. February 16.—[Special.]— 6 county lodge of the Farmers' Alliance The county lodge of the Farmers' Alliance held their regular monthly meeting in the "Alliance hall," in this place. There was quite a number of the farmers in attendance. The alliance is rapidly increasing inthis county, therejbeing now, something near one thousand members of this organization. Many of the most prominent and successful farmers are leaders in the organization here, and the interest of the farmers as against monopoly, and exhorbitant profits will be closely looked after.

Rev. J. N. Bradshaw Resigns

Daries, Ga., February 16.—[Special.]—Rev. J. N. Bradshaw, the pastor of the Presbyterian church at this place, has resigned. He has been here for the past four years. He is an earnest and faithful preacher and a good paster. All denominations like him, and at the service of his farewell sermon the church was crowded, tife Methodists calling in their service to ed, the Methodists calling in their service unite with the Presbyterians.

A Vacancy For Some Ambitious Citizen Zebulon, Ga., February 16.—[Special.]—Mr. Franklin, recently elected a member of the town council, declines to serve in that capacity, and some other man will soon be elected in his stead. One of the "city fathers"

has divulged the fact that the council has dis-cussed the question of having better streets, and work in that direction will begin next Preparing for the Campaign. DARIEN, Ga., February 16.—[Special.]—The McIntosh Light Dragoons are on the eve of preparing for the coming season's campaign. It is said that one of the successful ones who carried off a prize in the Atlanta tilt will be

made captain of the company.

made captain of the company.

Convictions in Campbell Superior Court.

Faisbury, Ga., February 16—[Special.]—
Campbell superior court has adjourned. The following persons were convicted on criminal charges and sentenced, towit: Charles Myers, colored, for larceny, was sentenced to the peniteritary for four years. Jerry Meatcham, colored, for attempt to rape, was sent up for one year. Obe Bowen, colored, for larceny, was given four years. John Brown, colored, for larceny, was given four years. John Brown, colored, for larceny, was gentenced to chain-gaing for six months. J. L. Jordan, white, was convicted of forgery and sentenced to the penitentiary for four years. The session has lasted two weeks. All of the dockets were called and many important civil cases have been disposed of.

DEATHS IN GEORGIA.

DEATHS IN GEORGIA

THE MEN WHO TOIL

INCIDENTS WHICH TILUSTRATE THE PROFITS OF FARMING.

sland Cotton in Coffee County-A Two Horse Farm in Pike-Pear Growing in Liberty-Sugar Making in Houston.

Up to date there has been 1,285 bales of cotton shipped from Blackshear, exceeding already last years shipment by 400 bales. Clerk Wellons, of Houston county, says that a large majority of the mortgages he has recorded this season are against negro farmers—most of them tenants.

most of them tenants. Seab McMullan, colored, of Hart county, a enant on Mr. I. M. McCurley's plantation, ande last year sixteen bales of cotton and 130 ushels of corn, with one horse. Also raised

two good hogs. Mr. Joe Carter is one of Troup's live-at-home farmers. He has lately killed two hogs, rased by himself, whose aggregate weight was 537 pounds, one weighing 392 and the other— seven months old—145.

Mr. L. C. Davis, of Troup county, during the month of January, sold 120 pounds of butter. He milks, on an average, six cows. The yield of his dairy amounts to several hundred dollars during the year.

Mr. R. C. Cravy, of Telfair county, made last year 550 gallons of syrup, on one and a quarter acres of ground, and saved 4,000 stalks for seed. At 40 cents a gallon, Mr. Cravy's syrup crop will amount to \$220.

Captain John A. Coffee, one of Pulaski's best farmers, recently sold 450 pounds of lard of his own production to a dealer in Hawkinsville, and has about the same quantity at home. He got 12½ cents for what he sold. The editor of the Abbeville Times recently made a trip among the people of Irwin. He reported that he saw some fields still white with cotton unpicked, owing to the scarcity of labor, and other fields from which the corn had not been gathered. The people of Irwin evidently believe in hog and hominy.

The value of the manure is too often over-looked in poultry raising. It is claimed that a fowl will make one bushel of manure a year, the value of which depends on the kind of food used. The monetary value is never less than 25 cents, and varies according to the lo-cation. When trucking is carried on the hen manure readily sells at \$2 per barrel.

Mr. O. B. McTyler, who lives on the Web ster and Suniter county line, says he dug up a sweet potato vine, when he was gathering his crop, that had twenty-five potatoes on it. They were large in size, each one being more than one man can eat. He has the vine still on hand to show what his land will do with taters.

There is quite a revival in the pear industry in Liberty county. Many are enlarging their orchards and others are preparing to start in the business. Mr. Waite, of Dorchester, is planting out twenty-five acres. This industry in Dorchester surpasses cotton, rice or navai stores; and it would be a good idea for the pear growers in that locality to unite and go into canning and evaporating the fruit when the market is dull.

Mr. Barney Nugent, one of the most thrifty and substantial farmers of Coffee county, has just carried to market thellast bale of his sea island cotton of last year's crop. When it is remembered that sea island cotton sells genreally for twenty-five cents a pound, Mr. Nugent's success may be better understood by the farmers who raise short staple cotton. He ran only five plows and made twenty-five bales, which, at twenty-five cents a pound, brought him the sum of \$2,475.

him the sum of \$2,475.

Mr. J. M. Shockley and son, of Pike county, on a two-horse farm last year made two bales of cotton, besides plenty of corn, peas and potatoes, hogs and everything necessary to supply the farm, leaving a clear profit of over one thousand dollars, and still some farmers sit down and cry hard times. Mr. Shockley is one of Pike's most intelligent and substantial citizens and lives at home and boards at same place, attends closely to business and has made farming a success. His home is one of every convenience, beautifully situated on two public roads and one of the most desirable places in the country. in the country.

in the country.

Hart country is bounded on the nort and east by the Tugalo and Savannah rivers, either of which have unlimited and easily controlled water-power, notably Hatton Shoals on the Tugalo and McDaniel Shoals on the Savannah. The water-power of Shoal, Cedar, Lightwoodlog and Coldwater creeks, and other streams of the county can hardly be surpassed in any country; but only a very small per cent is being utilized, and that which is used at all on rather a small scale. Shoal creek factory, the capacity of which has recently been enlarged, is a valuable plant and pays handsomely.

The Monroe county Farmers' Alliance, in

is a valuable plant and pays handsomery.

The Monroe county Farmers' Alliance, in their meeting on Tursday last, decided upon the establishment of another bank in Forsyth. The evident object of this move is to benefit the farmers of Monroe by enabling them te procure needed funds at cheaper rates of interest than have hitherto provalled. The following heard of directors were elected to look wing board of directors were elected to look after and supervise the Alliance bank: T. J.
Cheves, J. T. Crowder, W. A. Worsham, John
H. King, H. W. Cane, J. M. Fleming, B. D.
Smith, A. Mulcay and S. H. Zellner. Mr. T.
J. Cheves was elected president, and Mr. T.
E. Fletcher cashier.

The Perry Journal says: It was positively The Perry Journal says: It was positively proven last Friday that sugar of good quality can be profitably made in Houston county. Mr. C. P. Marshall brought to this office a sample of brown sugar made last year by Mr. O. E. Buff, of the Hickory Grove district, one of the best farmers: in Houston county. The sugar compares favorably in color and quality with commercial C, or coffee sugar. Mr. Buff made 750 pounds of this sugar, and about 700 gallons of syrup from two acres planted in made 700 pounds of this sugar, and about 700 gallons of syrup from two acres planted in sugarcane last season. At the low prices of 30 cents per gallon for the syrup, and 6 cents a pound for the sugar, this crep makes a money yield of \$127 50 per acre. It is quite probable that this is net, for Mr. Buff saved more than cover for sead and the syrup an enough cane for seed, and the syrup and sugar is worth more for home use than the prices named above. But the net profit cannot be reduced below \$100 per acre, which is more clear money than two and a half bales of cotton per acre would give.

Hart county abounds with alluvial lands that insure a fair yield of crops under ordinary circumstances. The lowlands that fringe the circumstances. The lowlands that fringe the water courses are generally very fertile. The uplands are composed of such a diversity of soil that crops of almost unlimited variety can be grown. To the superficial observer the general appearance of the soil is not favorable. Apropos of this deceptive appearance of the lands, is this incident: Before the civil war, a vonue man of Elbert country who married the ands, is this incident: Before the civil war, a young man of Elbert county, who married the daughter of one of the large landowners of this county, but who resided in Elberton, was brought by his father-in-law to this county on a prospecting tour, and was shown his vast possession of broad acres, which were then in original forest, and offered a deed in fee simple to any amount he would pay the taxes on. The son-in-law didn't think it ungrateful, from the appearance of the land, to promptly refuse the liberal offer of his father-in-law. The young man referred to is now a citizen of Hartwell, and lives to regret his rejection of the proffered gift. Gold and other precious metals are here in unknown quantities, but no mines have ever been worked since the war. quantities, but no ed since the war.

The Last Day for Registration ROME, IGa., February 16:-- Special.-This was the last day for the registration of voters for the municipal election. There was a large registration, Quite a number of candidates are out for aldermen, and the contest will be

GEORGIA NEWS BRIEFED

Mumps are again prevalent in Lexington.
Two old men over sixty years old had a reg-lar fist-and-skull fight at Farmington a few days go. There was considerable scratching and bit

ago. There was considerable scratching and bit ing.

Lake Brown's church in East Athens is badly stirred up over a local scandal. One of the deacons was risped out for accusing the preacher of trifling with his wife.

It is said that six children in Goode's district Campbell county, were bitten by a mad dog last week. They are under the treatment of a man named Price who has a madsone.

On Friday of last week a negro woman was burned to death op Mr. Harris Jackson's place three miles below Crawford. Mr. Jackson had sent the woman several hundred yards from a field where he and several negroes were at work to look after some new ground fires, but were shortly startled by cries for help, and an reaching her found that her clothing had caught fire, and all efforts to extinguish the fames were full until she had been jurned beyond resurgitation. Medical aid was sammoned immediately, but she only lived a few hours.

WATCHING POR PERRY VINSON.

A Noted Colored Desperado Who'le Pr in Dougherty County.

A Noted Colored Desperado Who is Prowilling Dougherty County.

ALEANY, Ga., February 16.—[Special.]
Perry Vinson is in town! Every little while this antiouncement is made here. It is while pered with bated breath. Men, as night approaches, look well to the fastenings of their houses and store rooms. Nurses frighten babie with this dread name.

Who is Perry Vinson? He is but a one armed negro, but withal one of the most deperate burglars and outlaws ever known in this section. A long catalogue of crimes and thrilling deeds are laid at his door. Time and space appeared to have no meaning for him. His scene of operations was mainly in this immediate section, and his line of action[from Albany to Leary. Houses innumerable have been robbed by him. An isolated store tempted his cupidity. Going beneath the floor at dead of night, the planks were cautiously lifted, an entrance effected, the young clerk sleeping in the back room, aroused by the notse, was soon silenced forever, the store guited and then fired.

Women and colored preachers were his allice and "fences," Hundreds of negroes sympathized with him in his bold career of pillage and plander. Time and time again he was caught, but bolts and bars could not prevail against him, and soon he was out from prison walls and breathing the air of freedom. Even at the penitentiary he escaped from a long sentence at hard aboor. He procured himself an artificial arm, disguises himself and frequently converses at night with unsuspecting officers who are watching out for him in the hopes of a large regard.

Many crimes committed by others have doubtless been fastened upon him, but the fact is, he has done more than his share of devilument in this section, and now the dread whisper is going again: "Several negroes have seen and conversed with him. Perry Vinson is in town."

HE IS A HARD CASE

And Had to be Chained to the Floor and

Dublin, Ga., February 16.—[Special.]—One of the most determined prisoners that Georgia has ever furnished now rests in the city barracks at this place. The person referred to is Barnie Page, colored, who was up before Mayor Ware last Monday to answer to the charge of drunkeness and disorderly conduct on the streets.

charge of drunkeness and disorderly conduct on the streets.

The prisoner pleaded guilty and was fined \$10 and costs of court; or was sentenced to hard work on the streets for twenty days. Page was unable to pay the fine and was put upon the streets to work out the sentence of the court. But when he was carried to the place where he was to begin work he obstinately refused to take a tool in his hand. He swore he would die before he would work upon the streets. The guard, after using all available means and failing to accomplish anything, carried him back to the authorities, whereupon he was ordered to be chained down to the floor in the barracks until he should consent to work. He still refused and his die has been reduced to btead, made of unsifted meal, and water. He still refuses to works. has been reduced to btead, made of unsifted meal, and water. He still refuses to work. Thursday night he resorted to prayer and all night he prayed that the shackels might drog off and the doors of the jail fly open as they did in the case of St. Paul, but at this writing the miracle has not been performed and he still remains obsely confined and persistent in his determination not to work.

A CLAN OF NEGRO THIEVES,

Who Have Established Exchanges to Get

Who Have Established Exchanges to Get Rid of Their Boodle.

KNOXVILLE, Ga., February 16.—[Special.]—On the 15th of January last, the store of J. W. Blasingame, of this place, was broken open and robbed. A short while before that J. J. Nath's store was broken open, but no clew could be gotten to the guilty parties until a few days ago. Bob Paine, the famous negro detective, has been working at it for sometime, and has at last ferreted the thieves out. He found that it was a clan of negroes who make it their regular business, some of whom live in Forsyth, Culloden and Knoxville. They exchange the stolen goods from one of these places to the other and then sell them out.

out.

He now has them all in jail; first captured those at Culloden, then came to Knoxvilla and passed off among the negroes a thief—the chief of this clandard thus got into the whole thing. We arrested three of them and lodged them in jail here yesterday.

Two of them have confessed the crime and the stolen goods were found in their possession. The parties are the big church negroes of the community.

of the community.

In working up this Bob found out several other criminals, one of whom is a negro, John Smith, who killed a man in Floridad He is now in jail. It is said that there is a \$250 reward offered for him.

The Town Fired Twice in One Night-The

People Excited. Spring Place, Ga., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—On Thursday night two bold and dastardinatempts were made to burn the town. At attempts were made to burn the town. As about half-past eight o'clock fire was discovered under the rear end of the large two-story wooden building known as the Cole corner. Robert Ramsey, who first discovered the fire and gave the alarm, says that he saw man run away from the place where the fire was set, but in a moment he was lost to view and no trace or clue could be had. The fire was easily extinguished, having evidently been put to the building but a few minutes before.

fore.
The excitement from this incident had not The excitement from this incident had no abated and many persons were still on the streets when an alarm was again given, and the smoke-house of Judge W. H. Ramsey was found to be on fire. Upon investigation a large burning wad of spaper was found against the rear end of the wooden structure, and the wall was just hadinning to burn.

rear end of the wooden structure, and the wall was just beginning to burn.

A man was seen to run from the direction of the fire, but in the excitement his figure was soon lost to view behind the adjacent buildings. Intense excitement prevailed and but few people in the usually quiet village slept soundly last night. Many did not retire at all.

There is no definite clue to the would be in-

ROBBERS RUN DOWN.

Colored Thieves in Americus Caught in the AMERCUS, Ga. February 16. - [Special.] Two negroes secreted themselves in W. J. Phillips & Co.'s store last night, just before the house was closed for the day. During the night they carried off a large quantity of goods, which they secreted beneath one of the colored churches, after which they returned for more loot. While laying in a second supply the police came upon the scene and arrested the thieves, who acknowledged the theft and told where the stolen goods could be found. They were both locked up in the county jail until their case could be given a hearing.

A Negro Row in Americas. AMERICUS, Ga., February 16.—[Special.]—serious cutting and shooting affray was engaged in by a number of negro railroad hands in the in by a number of negro railroad hands in the city last night. During the fight one of the parties was shot through the thigh, while an other was completely disemboweled by a knife in the hands of some one as yet unknown. When a physician arrived upon the scene the wounded negro was unconscious, while a portion of his entrails were lying in the dirt beside him. His wounds were promptly attended to and at last account he was still alive with a fair chance of recovery.

Burglars Are Certainly Around

Burglars Are Certainly Around.

Boston, Ga., February 16.—[Special.]—The Savannah, Florida and Western railway depo at Naylor, Ga., a station east of Valdosta, was entered by thievee while their agent, Mr. J. DeLoach, was at supper. There is suppose to have been about sixty dollars in cash taken from the cash drawer. The thieves are still at large, up to last reports.

One of the doors to the depot at this place was found partly onen next morning. Ages!

was found partly open next morning. As Neims checked up the large amount of frei on hand and reports everything all right; is thought that the thief or thieves were frig ened away after gaining entrance.

One Hundred True Bills Returned.
GRIFFIN, Ga., February 16.—[Special.]—Tgrand jury, which has been in session as February 4, adjourned today, having return about one hundred true bills, about twenty-of them for gaming. The excitement and the sporting men continues. A consideranumber of the best people of the city is been diminoned before the grand jury week.

THE DRY TORTUGAS.

ISLAND WITH A STRANGE HIS-TURY.

Brick Fort in the World-Wonderful Escapes-Human Tigers.

The recent huricane which swept the Gulf Mexico from end to end created, it is sraid, Mexico from end to end created, it is araid, id havoc among the keys of the Tortugas group, utterly wiping some out of existence and so changing others that they are hardly recgnized by those who know them well. The tale has brought to public notice Fort Jefferson, which stands upon the famous Dry Tortuga, about which so much was said during the sat. It chanced that the writer was at this land in 1850, and with a scientist engaged in the land of the growth of the reef and ag a study of the growth of the reef and then little known fauna, and remained until hear the close of the civil war, thus being a pectator of many interesting features of life n what was during the war the largest and nest dreaded prison of the United States.

The great reef, perhaps thirty or forty miles oference, was menace to vessels makng up the gulf, yet it was cut by several deep thannels, one of which led into the very center and encompassed Garden key, forming a small but perfectly secure harbor. Garden key em-braced thirteen acres, and was just above wa-ter, and, being the center of the situation was begun, and when Sumter was fired upon it was begun, and when Sumter was fired upon it was still unfinished—a massive piece of masonry—probably the largest brick or stone fort in the world. It was about forty feet high, mounted for three tiers of guns, with six faces and as many bastions, and intended to mount 500 or more guns. At this time it presented a for-midable appearance and was, of course, consid-ered impregnable.

The writer was there just previous to the war. The fort was near completion, but without a gun, and after the commencement of hostilities could have been taken at any time by the confederate cruisers. At this time it was known as Garden key, and was by no means so desolate as it has been described. The thirteen acres within the fort were mainly covered with Bermuda grass, while a strong clinging grass occupied other spaces. There were groups of fraceful cocco palms, and the walk to the quarters, which were the finest in the country, was through a grove of live eak and buttonwood trees.

fraceful cocca palms, and the walk to the quarters, which were the finest in the country, was brough a grove of live oak and buttonwood trees.

Wify Garden key came to be called Dry Toringas it would be difficult to tell, as it is essentially wet in all its surroundings. In times past it was converted into a prison, and the name took on new and unreal terrors. Several thousand prisoners were confined here at one time—rebel sympathizers who had been caught in some flagrant act, desertees, bounty jumpers, murderers, and the general riffraff of the war. Here some of the men implicated in the issassination of Abraham Lincoln were confined—Dr. Mud. Spangler and several others. It was an interesting study of human nature to see these prisoners, ranging from boys of sighteen to men of sixty, guilty or accused of terimes of all kinds.

Among the prisoners were remarkable characters; one especially, who was known as "Smith," would have done credit to the original Jack Sheppard. It seemed an utter impossibility to keep this man in confinement. He was never vicious, and his accomplishments as a jailbreaker were discovered accidently. For some slight breach of discipline he was locked up in the guardhouse. An hour or so later the wife of a workman heard a noise in an adjoining room, and looking in found a man overhauling the valuables in the room. The guard was sent for and, to the serveants astonishment, it was Smith, who, laughing, was marched back. This time he was ornamented with a ball and chain and a sentry stationed at the grating.

There were but two ways of escaping: one by dropping into an eight-foot ditch and the other by climbing up the chimney leading to the top of the fortification. This was not a promising outlook, yet a few hours the man ran missing. Some one had dropped a file down the chimney, leaping oveboard he was coon free, so far as the limited range of the taland was concerned.

It was evident that special measures would have to be taken with Smith. Ordinarily a handcuff would seem all-sufficient; b

when in the cell he was chaine by this to the wall, and, if I am not mistaker also by an iron band about his waist. There was no special cruelty in all this. He impu dently laughed at bars and bolts, and his continued escapes and exploits necessitated structure.

was no special cruelty in all this. He impudently laughed at bars and bolts, and his continued escapes and exploits necessitated sterner measures; but it is doubtful if he looked at the entire proceeding other than as a joke or a test between his skill and that of the commanding officer. The last time I remember seeing him he was in swimming with a lot of prisoners, the guard sitting or standing on the wharf. Smith was loaded down with a heavy ball and chain even then, which would have carried him to the bottom in five seconds, yet he swam about in fifty feet of water without fear. This feat was accomplished by the simple expedient of lashing the ball to a plank and towing it about as a tender.

This experiment was tried evidently with some purpose, as a few days later I think mome purpose, as a few days later I think mome purpose, as a few days later I think ball and chain and all. A careful search failed to discover him, and finally a boat was sent to Loggerhead key, three miles away, in response to a signal on the light. Something was wrong, and investigation showed that a prisoner had reached the key at night, stolen the sailboat, and made off. It blew a gale the following day, and the chances are that the redoubtable fail-breaker lies anchored at the bottom of the Gulf stream—not exactly a skeleton in armor, but a grim imitation. The most remarkable feature of this escape, was that the man had inade the trip by lying upon a plank, upon which was lashed the ball, if he had not previously filed it off, which is hardly possible, as it was examined often, and by using his arms as oars had made a three mile trip over a channel that was always a rough passage for a small boot, not to speak of the presence of sharks

as oars had made a three mile trip over a chanmel that was always a rough passage for a small
boat, not to speak of the presence of sharks
innumerable.

Attempts at escape were of frequent occurrence, not on account of cruel treatment, but
from a simple desire to be free. The nearest
land was key West, sixty miles, while Cuba
was seventy miles. Sometimes sailboats would
be stolen, but the most common devices was to
stow away on some of the many vessels that
came in. Dr. Mudd was discovered concealed
tinder the coal of a steamer, a sword-point findtow away on some of the many vessels that came in. Dr. Mudd was discovered concealed under the coal of a steamer, a sword-point finding him. Others stowed themselves away in sails and out-of-the-way places, but as each yessel was carefully search few were successful. I remember one morning seeing an unusual object floating in the ditch or mote, which ipon investigation was found to be a prisoner, dead. He had dropped from a porthole, hoping to swim across and make his way to a large three-masted schooner which was anchored in the harbor, but he had miscalculated something. The next morning the mail schooner arrived, bringing the northern mail. The name of this prisoner was called, as a pardon had come, but he, as it has been expressed in similar cases before, had gone to a higher court.

The complaints that were often seen in borthern papers during the war about the crudity to prisoners here were as a rule false. The majority of prisoners lived a life of ease, doing nothing, faring 50 per cent better than the majority of prisoners lived a life of ease, doing nothing, faring 50 per cent better than the majority of prisoners althard labor in northern prisons. Cases of hanging men up by the humbs until they were ordered cut down by a humane surgeon were sometimes seen, but in those observed by the writer the prisoner period to the prisoner at health and the prisoner period to the prisoner at health and the prisoner period to th

humane sunit new were ordered cut down by a humane surgeon were sometimes seen, but in those observed by the writer the prisoner per-aisted in reviling, cursing and attempting at-tacks on the officer of the day, and, as a mat-ter of discipline, stringent measures were nec-

Among so many men of a criminal turn one desperate characters were to be expected, nd one man especially I recall, who was supe-for physically of every man in the prison. His stell was a cook in the family of the writer,

and as he was a trusted man and faithful, he often accompanied me on cruises on the reef in my well equipped boat, when it would have been a very simple matter to have given me the silp, left me standing on the outer reef, or even have knocked me overboard. This man's charge was desertion. He was, according to his own version, ordered to retreat at one of the big batties, and had retreated to New England before he halted. He was arrested as a deserter, sentenced to be shot, but finally, in view of gallant services, sent to the Dry Tortugas for a long term of years. Ordinarily he was a folly, good hearted fellow, but under the influence of various bottles of a patent pain killer which was used take the place of liquor, an almost immediate change was apparent. He would at first thrash every man he met, then take them by squads, and finally challenge the entire populace, and his desperate rushes would leave an opening through the largest crowd. He was a Hercules, a modern giant, and the end generally was that 10 or 15 men would throw themselves upon him, knock him down and drag him to a cell. Even there he was a menace. The sentry kept a respectful distance, while the human brute grasped the iron door and shook it as a dog would a rat, roaring in rage. Some time the sentry would drive him back at the point of the bayonet.

I remember once going into the cell to try and quiet him. The man drove him from the gate with the bayonet as one would a mad dog, and quickly unbaring the gate, I was pushed in to try the effect of moral suation on a human tiger. I was quite a lad, and it was in after days an interesting instance of the power of kindness in such cases. As I entered I confess to some misgiving in meeting six feet and a half in height, a giant in limb and girth, weighing nearly three hundred pounds, yet suple and lithe as a cat. His only garment was a pair of trousers, so that the tremendous muscles of his hairy chest and arms stood out in bold relif. His eyes were rolling in his head and flecks of foam fell from

roars of applause of soldiers and prisoners, to receive the thanks of the commanding officer and ultimately a pardon.

The grit, call it ferocity if you will, which some men of this class exhibit, was seen there in many cases. At one time a negro regiment was stationed there, a not remarkably politic move on the part of the powers, as collisions were of almost daily occurrence. One morning I stood by the water tank as a squad of colored prisoners and white men reached it at the same time. There was war immediately, and one big negro, called the "giant." proceeded to wipe out the entire white contingent. He merely walked into them, hewing them down like grain with his huge fists. An armed squad from the guardhouse was soon on the spot, but the negro was maddened and resisted arrest. He defied the entire crowd, and a bayonet was put into him by one of the men. With a yell of rage he seized two muskets and twisted them from the men. "Drop them, or I'll fire!" shouted a guard, but the man, now a tiger, backed against a storehouse, and went down only after several shots. One took him in the paim of the hand, another cut a furrow in his wool, grazing the cranium, while another ended his career. I had often talked with this man, being interested in him. He was a "bid man," who had "made his record." In ensuing years, as I handled and glanced at his polished skull, which had fallen to me as a memento mori, I might have solloquized, as the original owner of my skull was also a "fellow of infinite jest."

Lung Troubles and Wasting

Lung Troubles and Wasting Diseases can be cured, if properly treated in time, a shown by the following statement from D. C. FREE MAN, Sydney: "Having been a great sufferer from man, sydney: "Having been a great state of the pulmonary attacks, and gradually wasting away for the past two years, it affords me pleasure to testify that Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver oll with Lime and Soda has given me great relief, and I cheerfully recommend it to all suffering in a similar way to myself. In addition, I would say that it is very pleasant to take."

Come and get first choice of our new French satines; they are beauties. M. Rich & Bros.

We have fitted up neatly the store No. 18 Whitehall street, and have opened thereat a complete stock of Men's Fine Furnishings and Fine Hats. Our Furnishings have been selected with care and taste. Our Hats have been are recognized authorities in their respective

nes, as to shapes, styles and quality. We have a special order department for Merchant Tailoring, with samples representing over one thousand different styles of piece goods, selected from three of the best cloth houses in New York City. Our experience in Merchant Tailoring has been such as to equir us with a thorough knowledge of its every detail. We take correct measures, and the gar-ments are made in New York by firstclass Merchant Tailors only. Ours being strictly Merchant Tailoring, we are enabled to give satisfaction in every respect, and to guarantee

Keenly grateful to the people of Atlanta for ast favors we shall appreciate a continuance of the same

A. O. M: GAY & SON, 18 Whitehall Street.

WANTAD-HOUSES, ROOMS, ETC. WANTED-TWO CONNECTING ROOMS trally located, suitable for light house k shed; private family preferred. Address H. con, 3 Peachiree street, care Miller &

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED-BOARD AND ROOM, OR BREAK-on ear line. Address E. Box 208. A GENTLEMAN WISHES TABLE BOARD with a private family near the center of the city who can furnish stable room for horse and buggy. Address P. O. B. x 208

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. PIANO FOR SALE-UPRIGHT, 7% OCTAVE, good make, the tone, good order, \$175, bargain, address Piano Forie, Constitution office.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENTS. TOR SALE CHEAF—A SPECIAL LOT OF NEW 12 and 16 pounds "T" rails; splendid lot of 30, 35 and 40 pound steel and from "T" rails; also lot of Baidwin motors, suburban cars, street cars, wheel scrapers, locomotives and freight cars, all second hand and in perfect order, H. B. Deas, 24½ S. Broad St., Atlanta, Ga.

MONEY WANTED

WANT TWELVE HUNDRED DOLLARS AT
eight per cent; support extra good. Address
Constitution office, Wayaide,

FOR SALE-REAL ESTATE

W. M. Scott & Co., Real Estate Agents, No 9 Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.

DS50 -FOR THIS FIGURE WE CAN offer a good new 4 room cottage on nice lot; close 19; now rented to white tenant a \$12.50 per month. Tenant pays promptly and will remain permanently. This is a choice investment W. M. Scott & Co.

15 ACRES NEAR NEW CAR WORKS AND investment with a large and immediate profit. W. M. Scott & Co.

WEST END-FOR A FEW DAYS WE CAN offer a nice 7 room cottage on half acre lot for \$2,100, one-fourth cash, 6, 12 and 18 months. This is a bargain. In less than six months it will bring \$750 profit. W. M. Scott & Co.

12 ACRE BLOCK SUB-DIVIDING INTO 48 lots, near to manufacturing section. The property can be sold off this syring at a profit of 50 per cent, and if hold for two years will pay 100 per cent. This is one of the best opportunities for profitable speculation ever offered here. Price \$4,500, W. M. Scott & Co.

THURMAN STREET—NICE FOUR ROOM cotings, \$1,200—\$200 cash, balance \$25 per month. Go look at it. Railroad man's property. Close in and desirable. W. M. Soott & Co.

PRYOR STREET, NEAR GEORGIA AVENUE—beautiful vacant lot, 50x160, for \$1,000 on monthly payments. W. M. Scott & Co. FRAZIER STREET, CORNER LITTLE-TWO beautiful vacant vots, each 50x150, at a bargain. W. M. Scott & Co.

OPPOSITE GRANT'S PARK, ON DUMMY LINE, beautiful vacant lots, 75x200, well shaded, overlooking the park, \$550 to \$650 each. Choice residence property, W. M. Scott & Co. NEAR IVY STREET SCHOOL—5 ROOM COT tage, gas and water, lot 50x100, very close in \$2,500. W. M. Scott & Co.

GO LOOK AT THAT BEAUTIFUL LITTLE cottage in the rear of the Fifth Baptist church, A bargain; easy payments. W. M. Scott & Co.

NEAR NEW CAR WORKS AND VAN WIN Kle's new factory, choice yadant lots, 75x200; high, level, well shaded, at from \$125 to \$200, on monthly bayments; a splendid opportunity for profiable investments in small amounts. This property will double in value in 12 months. W. M. Scott & Co.

GLASS WORKS-WE HAVE CHOICE PROP-erty near the glass works at low figures. W. M. Scott & Co.

\$1 900 FOR 6 ROOM COTTAGE, CLOSE ment. W. M. Scott & Co.

WEST END-WE HAVE SEVERAL CHOICE lots for sale at cut prices on Gordon street. Call and see us; money in them, W. M. Scott & Co. 2 SQUARES FROM "BEN HILL MONUMENT," Handsome Queen Anne residence, 9 rooms, spiendid neighborhood. One of the most desirable homes on the north side of the city. Easy payments. A bargain. W. M. Scott & Co.

CURRIER STREET, BEAUTIFUL VACANT LOT near Peachtree, at a bargain. W. M. Scott & Co
WINDSOR STREET, NEAR RICHARDSON, choice vacant lot 55x179, street laid with Belgian Block, side walks latd. Nice location. A gem. W. M. Scott-& Co.

A SPECULATION—WE WILL SELL THE "Bryan Block," bound by Tumin, Third St., Fourth St., and South St., within one block of Marietta street, for \$2.50. This block has on it good 3 room houseand can be either subdivided and sold off in lots, or built or and be made to pay 16% per cent, on the investment. No surer investment about Atlanta. W. M. Scott & Co.

FOR RENT. N. W. corner Mills and Willfams, 6 rooms, \$16.00. No. 68 Washington street, 9 rooms, \$35.00. West Harris, 6 rooms, \$20.00. No. 3 Borne street, 2 rooms, \$5.00. No. 35 Boulevard; 7 rooms, \$16.00. Clark street, opposite Crew street school, 4 rooms, \$25.00.

Pryor street, store, \$85.00. W. M. Scott & Co.

Sale List of Key & Bell.
 S r h, Whiteball, close in
 \$5,500

 7 r h, 2 stories, close in, cheap
 2,500

 5 r h, 2 stories, cheapest place Capitol ave
 5,500

 5 r h, close to new capitol
 2,500

 7 r h, W. Peachtree, like place
 3,500

 3,500
 3,500
 sr h, cases to new capitol.

8 r h, W. Peachtree, hico place.

8 r h, W. Peachtree, large lot.

4 r h, W. Fair, corner lot.

6 r h, Balley street, good place.

6 r h, Williams street, must be sold.

7 r h, high and level, very cheap.

4 r h, corner lot, new and nice.

4 r h, whilams street. 4 r h, corner lot, new and nice. 950
4 r h, Whilams struct. 1,000
3 vacant lots on Funna and Lambert streets. 800
3 vacant lots on Henry street for. 90
1 vacant lot on Jeckson street, a gem. 1,600
1 vacant lot on Boulevard, choice. 1,200
1 vacant lot on Fitzgerald street. 400
1 vacant lot on Fitzgerald street. 400
1 vacant lot on Fair street. 400
4 vacant lots on Grant street, each 700
Also some beautiful lots in West End cheap. Key & Bell, No. 6 Kimball House.

HARRY KROUSE. M. M. WELCH.
Krouse & Welch, Real Estate, Loan and Renting, No. 2 Kimball House, Wall St.

\$3000 FOR 18 BEAUTIFUL LOTS near Jackson street, worth 33 per \$1500 -SPLENDID WASHINGTON ST.

than any similar lot can be bought, near in; a rare bargain for investment or home. \$1700 WILL BUY TWO LOTS, EACH 50x190, worth \$2,000, and will be

worth \$4,000 in two years; Georgia avenue, high and beautiful. Splendid investment. A LARGE LIST OF VACANT LOTS ON WASH-ington. Pryor, Capitol avenue, Georgia avenue and other streets where rapid improvements are in progress; also in all parts of the north side of the city. We can ofter some bargains this week.

\$2500 -6 R. COTTAGE AND 8 ACRES ON Peachtree road.
\$900 for 5 nice lots near old barracks.
\$1,705-5 r. cottage, Hood street.
\$3,500-Beautiful 7r. cottage, Pryor street, near in.
\$2,700-6 r. cottage on Powers street; investment.
\$1,000 investment in city property that will pay 16

\$2400 FOR 5 R. COTTAGE, BEAUTI-fully located, near new capitol; worth \$3,000. Call before Wednesday.

MONEY TO LOAN ON ATLANTA PROPERTY.

FOR RENT-105 WHEAT ST., 9 ROOM HOUSE \$35. Krouse & Welch, No. 2 Kimball House Wall street. For Sale by Smith and Dallas, No. 43 South

Broad Street.

Broad Street.

ROOM HOUSE, FINISHED, NEAR E. T. shops, \$550.

room house, finished, University street, at a great bargain for three days, \$400.

room house, Gartell street, near Boulevard, well located, good terms—\$1,350.

room house, Haynes, near Simpson, \$750.

room house, Haynes, near Simpson, \$750.

room house, Windsor street, new and nice, water and gas, \$4,500.

Vacant lof, Luckie, near Bartow, \$1,500.

Vacant lof, the grove, Richardson, \$1,500.

Vacant lof, the grove, Richardson, \$1,500.

Vacant lof, the grove, Formwalt street, \$1,000.

Vacant lof, the grove, Formwalt street, \$1,000.

Vacant lof, beautiful, Windsor street, \$700.

2 houses and stores, West Peters, \$1,500.

7 noom house, Bell street, near Houston, \$2,000.

8 room house, Rangum street, very large lot, very cheap, Call.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE-MISCELLANEOUS. NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC—TO DAIRYMEN AND those wishing to raise superior stock in particular, a beautiful young Jersey bull for sale, of the Signal strain; three years old, superior in all points. He is to be seen at the residence of the undersigned. Thomas McDowell, east side of Graut park. FOR SALE-DIAMONDS-EAR-RING, PIN AND ring, al 132 South Pryor street. Price reason-

FOR SALE-1 DESK, 1 MARVIN SAFE. SAFE can be seen at Weitzel & Fitzgibbon's, Peachtree street.

FOR SALE ON TIME-TYPEWRITER, REMING-ton; practically new, for sale at a sacrifice. Krouse & Welch, No. 2 Kimball house, Wall st. FOR SALE—TWO COWS WITH YOUNG CALVES, good milkers. 415 Washington street.

FOR SALE—TO THE RICH AND THE POOR white blankets, full size, at 60 cts, per pair cross legged, canvass cots 60 cts, each. Core quick if you want bargains. Hoppie Bros., 24 E. Alahama street. EXTRA FINE FRESH MEATS EVERY DAY at 110 Capitol avenue. D. L. Thomas.

TWO CENT STAMPS FOR SALE AT CONSTI.

FURNITURE AND CARPETS. \$12.50 BEDROOM SUIT—LOUNGES 56, springs 31, mattresses 31, side-boards 315 and 320, and a large line of other furniture cheap for each. L. M. Ives, 27 Mariotta st. \$15 BUYS A NEW, NEAT, CHERRY CHAM-Broad Street. FOR RALE-REAL ESTATE.

CENTRAL RESIDENCE FOR RENT AT 69% S. Broad st. A first-class five room residence, water and gas in each room, and also a bathroom; large front room suitable for business of any kind. Apply 71 S. Broad st. J. C. Fuller.

W. E. JONES HAS HOUSE AND LOT NEAR IN VV on Fair street, to exchange for vacant or improved property near glass works. Call at 24 East Hunter street.

A TSMYRNA, COBB COUNTY, GEORGIA, MY six room cottage is for rent at \$10 per month to a prompt paying tenant. This is one of the rare opportunities for a family that desires to live outside of the city, Apply to 71 S. Broad st. J. C. Fuller. FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFULLY SHADED AND elegant residence of 8 r. 2 servt. r and stable fronting 100 or more feet on Peters, cor. Capitol Place; also 79 S. Pror, 18 r brick suitable for offices. Anxious to sell and will give a reasonable price and terms. Wm. A. Osborn, No. 12 Pryor street, opposite Kimball house.

site Kimball house.

Valuable PHOSPHATE Lands FOR SALE.

Sale acres of land, well wooded with yellow pine, bak and other wood, containing 600 of more acres of phosphate rock lying in a body for one mile or more on the river, sixteen miles from Charleston. S. C., fourteen to fifteen feet of water at landing; a fine pasture pleared, lands for planting and best brick clay in the state. For further information apply to E. Willis, Charleston, S. C. sat mon wed

FOR SALE-15 ROOM RESIDENCE, WITH GAS and water connections and good outliouses; 4 acres good land attached; one acre in shrubbery and flowers; good orchard, etc. 109 yards from Covington depot, on G. R. R., % mile from courthouse, and same distance from Emory college, Oxford, Ga. Street car line running to Oxford and Covington. Free school system in Covington, For particulars apply or address J. P. Simms, Covington, Ga. sun FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE FIVE ROOM RESI-dence on West Baker street at a bargain for cash. Apply to T. M. Acton. sun tues thur

FOR SALE-BY TALLEY & THOMPSON, NO. 24
South Broad street.
\$1,400 for 4-room house, lot 51x218, Beuna Vista
avenus.

\$1,400 for 4-foom house, for 51x215, Benna Vista avenue, 8050 for vacant lot, 51x207, Benna Vista avenue, 8160 each for 5 lots on Benna Vista avenue, 8160 each for 12 vacant lots near glass factory, \$125 each for 8 vacant lots near glass factory, \$2,500 for 167 acres near hapeville. \$6,000 for 250 acres near new military post. \$8,000 for 6-room house, lot 50x225, Windsor street, \$3,000 for 5-room house, lot 50x25, Windsor street, \$2,500 for 5-room house, lot 50x150, Cain street, \$2,250 for 5-room house, lot 60x20, Young street, \$1,700 for three 4-room houses, Grady street.

FOR RENT-HOUSES, COTTAGES

FOR RENT-NICE 7 ROOM RESIDENCE; GAS and water; five minutes' walk from union depot. Apply 83 Ivy street. FOR BENT-A FURNISHED HOUSE WITH SIX rooms close in on Pryor street. A family with no small children can get it cheap for a few months. Leak & Lyle, 37 Marietta St.

FOR RENT-FIVE-ROOM HOUSE ON WHITE. hall street car line. \$12 per month. Apply to Perkins Machinery company, 67 South Broadstreet FOR RENT-4 ROOM COTTAGE, NEAT, NEW and clean—pump in kitchen, good well of water, hall, closets etc. Possession given March Ist. Corner Mills and Spring Si5. John J. Woodside, 20 N. Broad, corner Walton,

POR RENT—A NICE TWO STORY NEW HOUSE 350 Luckie street, for \$20 per month. Apply No. 6 Loyd street. J. A. Lesuerre. Thur sn.

POR RENT—NEW 15-ROOM BOARDING HOUSE, newly and nicely furnished; very central; street cars; all modern improvements: number of boarders in house. Proprietor's health failed. 22 Wheat, sud tues thur

TOR RENT—A NICE, FIVE ROOM COTTAGE, 72 Courdiand avenue, near Wheat street. Apply to G. M. Downs, at John Ryan's Sons. sat sun 17 ROOM BOARDING HOUSE, CENTRAL outfit at low figure and will turn over to purchaser the cheapest lease in the city of Atlanta. Owner has to leave city and will sell at a bargain. W. M. Scott & Co.

FOR RENT-A BRICK STORE WITH ROOMS in rear, suitable for a crockery, shoe of grocery business. Apply to Philip Breitenbucher, 32 Maries

ONNECTING ROOMS, GAS, WATER, FINE neighborhood; suitable for light housekeeping; rent reasonable. 74 lvy street, 2d door from Wheat, A COMFORTABLE ROOM ON SECOND FLOOR can be secured by calling at 34 North Forsyth street. Call at once.

For TA FURNISHED ROOM, EVERY convenience, three minutes walk of postorfice, 63 Fairlie street, corner house. POR RENT-TWO OR THREE NICE ROOMS, ONE block from Peachtree street. Close in. Address S. W. C., this office.

FOR RENT-TWO DESIRABLE CONNECTING rooms suitable for light housekeeping at No. 371 East Fair street, on dummy line.

FOR RENT-OFFICES AND SLEEPING ROOM
In Vandalia building, 20 East Alabama street
Apply Hoppie Bros., 24 East Alabama street,
every sun

revery sun

FOR RENT—AN ELEGANT OFFICE; GAS AND water; well lighted, with three windows fronting on Peachtree. Several counciting rooms if desired. M. Wiseberg, on the premises, No. 31%.

TuThuSa—if

FURNISHED ROOMS.

RENT-ONE PLEASANT FURN front room, with gas, at 89 Loyd street FOR RENT-A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM for a gentleman at 68 Walton street. sun mon.

ROOMS-FURNISHED or UNFURN'ED FOR RENT—ONE OR TWO LARGE ROOMS FUR-nished or unfurnished; board if desired. 205 Peachtree st.

FOR RENT-TWO OR THREE ROOMS, FUR-nished or unfurnished, at 20 Clark street, be-tween Pulliam and Washington. Cars pass the door. UNFURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT AT NO. 11
East Cain street. Good day coard can be obtained at the house.

ROOMS WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD FOR RENT-UNFURNISHED SUNNY FRONT rosm, Board if desired. Apply at 111 Courtland avenue.

RENTS-MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICES FOR RENT CORNER ALABAMA AND Forsyth streets singly or in suits of two or more large and commodious, in first-class order, newly papered and painted. Apply upstairs or to A. T. Cunningham, Kimball house.

For Rent by Smith & Dallas, No. 43 South Broad Street.

25 room boarding house center of the city. Call room boarding house, McDaniel street, \$25, room cottage, West End, \$18, room cottage, McDaniel street, new nice and un, \$16.

5 rochi counge, clean, tic.
5 rochi house, Terry street, near Fair, \$15.
5 rochi house, new and nice, and finished; good garden, near East Tennessee shops, \$10.
6 roch nouse, stable, servant's house, large garden and grounds, fine shade and shrubbery, superior locatior, West End, \$25. locatior, West End, \$25.

One lawyer's office and one sleeping room for a gentleman; Whitehall.

10 acres, 3 miles out on long lease. 5 room house near Ben Hill Monument, \$15

For Eent by John J. Woodside, Renting Agest, No. 20 North Broad Street, Corner Walion Street.

 9 r h, Church St., brick, vacant March 1
 \$50 00

 6 r h, Luckie, gas and water
 35 00

 6 r h, S Powers, large lot
 16 65

 6 r h, Spring and Simpson
 15 00

 4 r h, ogr. Luckie and Mills
 15 00

 4 r h, 74 N, Pryor
 18 00

 4 r h, 12 Thompsop
 18 00
 r h, 142 Thompson r h, cor. Mill and Spring r h, Lovejoy, near Pine r h, 150 Power, near Orme... r h, 150 Power, near Orme... 2 rooms, 25 Cane. 5 00 Large, light store room and basement, 42 N. Broad; Large slore room, SI Peachtree St. Always call at my office and examine my list be-fore realing.

LADIES' COLUMN. CPECIAL TO LADIES—AN INTERESTING OCcasion at the Singer office last evening was the
drawing for the famous Smith and Egge button
hole attachment. Ticket No. 123, held by Mrs. D.
L. Thomas, Lee street, West End, drew the prize.
Another drawing will take place next Thursday
evening at Singer office, and all of the ladies are
invited to call and get a ticket free, and see this
wonderful labor saving invention. Just think of
an attachment with the aid of which a perfect button hole can be made in half a minute. Thousands
of drossmakers who use these attachments say they
would not be without them for many times the cost.
The attachments are for sale at the Singer office for
all machines.

BUILDING MATERIAL. ZEPHYR FIVE CENT LAP, OUNCE: ARRASENE, tree street. lowest prices, Woodward's Bazar, 63 Peach-

BUSINESS CHANCES. WANTED—CAPABLE MAN TO SUPERINTEND wholesale department of large business in Georgia, will manage branch stores, finances, correspondence, ahipping, and have charge of over \$1,000 (wholesale) worth of goods; must make \$1,500 cash deposit one bond accepted; salary \$1,00. References. Address Webster, Box 12, Station D, New York.

FOR SALE-STOCK AND FIXTURES OF ONE OF the most desirable and thoroughly advertised retail drug and fancy stores in Atlanta. None but those meaning business and with cash need apply at No. 30 Whitehall street, the Bee Hive.

WANTED-PARTY TO ADVANCE \$10,000 TO \$20,000 at a time on shipments; staple; safe; profitable. Address "Commercial," Constitution office.

A NEAT, CLEAN BUSINESS IN ALMOST EX-clusive line, paying handsomely. Imperative reason for selling. Address Business No. 2, Consti-tution.

DARTNER WANTED WITH TEN TO TWENTY thousand dollars to go into the stock, bond and real estate business in Atlanta, Ga.; references given and required. Address, under your own signature, Lock box 175, Atlanta, Ga.

SALOON FOR SALE—ON ACCOUNT OF CHANGE in business, making money and a good, big bottle trade. Address X. X., care Constitution.

30.000 ALL OR PART OF GOOD business for sale. Address B., care Constitution office.

WANTED-TO INVEST \$5,000 TO \$10,000 IN paying business. Address X, care this office'

TO INVESTORS.—FOR SALE, TWENTY THOUS-and (\$20,000) dollars incorporated stock, of an established, proved paying business, in lots of \$2,500 or more. Address O. P. E., Manufacturer, Postoflice, Atlanta, Ga. Allanta, Ga.

feb 13—4t

4.500 WILL BUY HALF INTEREST
in a valuable manufacturing enterprise, which requires attention only six months
inthe year, and which pays a large profit on amount
invested. Must be sold now, hence a sacrifice. See
Thomas H. Willingham & Son, 4 East Alabama
street.

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS SAVE MONEY by having their slate-work done by R. M. Nix, slate-roofer. DERSONAL—PREDICTION—SEND 20 CENTS for complete written prediction of your future life. With photo of future husband or wife, 30 cents. Give age and description. Prof. Marceau, Cleveland, O. sun GENTS—8 TEASING LOVE LETTERS, READ two ways. Mail 10c to Box 52, Baltimore, Mary-

NEGLECTED TEXAS LAND CLAIMS. THE heirs of early settlers in Texas are entitled to land in that State. I will buy or recover such claims. R. H. Kirby, Austin, Texas. 144

DIVORCES—A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT law, 124 Dearborn street, Chicago; advice free; 21 years' experience; business quietly and legally transacted.

WESEND BY MAIL POSTPAID TO ANY ADdress the simplest and best forms of plain warranty land deeds, quit claim deeds, blank mortgages and blank bonds for title at the following prices: 1 blank 5 cents; 3blanks 10 cents; 1 dozen blanks 30 cents; 100 blanks \$1.50. Address The Constitution Atlants, 6a.

ZEPHYR FIVE CENTLAP, OUNCE: ARRASENE; tee street.

FOR SALE-HORSES, CARRIAGES. A SPLENDID SECOND HAND HEARSE FOR

A salest reduced price at 24 East Hinter street, Any town without a hearse would do well to secure the above.

FOR SALE—COUPE ROCKAWAY NEARLY new; Beston build. Coupe, this office.

[6017 24 mar3] FOR SALE—A GOOD COMBINATION HORS E cheap. Address B., care Constitution.

A NICE BELIVERY WAGON, VERY CHEAP, AT 24 East Hunter street. A NICE LITTLE PONY, BRIDLE AND SADDLE at \$75 at 24 East Hunter street Monday. THE LARGEST STOCK HARNESS IN TH, south. Standard Wagon Co.; 35, 37, 39, 41, 43 45 and 47 West Alabama street. sun wk.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST ROAD CART IN America. Only \$18. Standard Wagon Co. opposite Constitution building: sun wk WANTED-FOUR GENTLEMEN TO BOARD IN private family, or man and wife, Terms reasonable, 137 Luckie street.

NEW GOODS ARRIVING EVERY DAY. 30,000 square feet fooring covered with vehicles. Standard Wagon Co.

Stee OUR NEW PATENT WHEEL FARM WAgons, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45 and 47 West Alabama street. DUY OUR NEW STEEL AXLE DRAY. WE DO not believe this axle can be broken and will furnish new axle free of charge in case of breakage without inquiring cause. Standard Wagon Co. sun wk

OUR STOCK OF CARRIAGES IS THE LARG-est ever brought to Atlanta, and we will be pleased to have you come and see us wheter you wish to buy or not. Our prices cannot be beaten, Standard Wagon Co., H. L. Atwater, Manager. sun wk

Sun wk

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS COMBINATION
horse, six years old; gentle, stylish, speedy under saddle; sell at sacrifice for satisfactory reasons.
Address Horse, Constitution office. sun wk

INSTRUCTION.

DOOKKEEPING, PENMANSHIP, ARITHME tie, banking, short band, either in the fencil system or on the stenograph, taught by experienced instructors at Moore, 25 and 28 East Alabama St. Visitors welcome. Circulars free on application. I. COLTON LYNES' PRACTICAL elect school; Chamberlin & Jonnsons, DR. I. COLION LYNES PRACTICAL select school: Chamberlin & Jonnsons, building, fourth floor, elevator. Opens Monday, Mathematics, selence, English, French, German, syanish, drawing, penmanship, book-keeping, type-writing, stenography and business forms. Chemical and physical laboratory over \$1.00 worth of apparatus. Number limited to twenty. Both sexes. Office hours 9 to 1. R. ference—any prominent man or woman in Atlanta or Rome.

COLDSMITH & SULLIVAN'S BUSINESS COLUMN, Life scholarship \$50, which includes stationery, books and diploma. References, Moore, Marsh & Co., M. C. & J. F. Kiser & Co., Atlanta National bank, and Atlanta Constitution. Night school also sun

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN-WE HAVE MONEY TO loan to reliable parties, on approved real es-tate security. G. R. de Saussure & Co., rooms 8 and 9 Gould building.

\$10,000 TO LOAN, OR ANY PART of it, F. W. Miller & Co., Stock and Money Brokers, 24 E. Alabama St. U. OANS ON TIME-MONEY TO LOAN ON AT lanta property. No delay. Krouse & Welch

\$5000 TO INVEST IN AN ESTAB.

Ilshed business, Best of reference given and required. Address L. A. M., care

Constitution.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN ANY AMOUNTS, ON Atlanta, Dokalb, Fulton and adjacent country property. \$10,000, in sums of \$500, \$1,000, \$1,500 to \$1,000, and Atlanta and suburban read estate. Address "B. A.," care Constitution office.

dress 'B. A.," care Constitution office.

To Loan—\$125—30 TO 90 DAYS. GOOD security. Johnsthan, 75 Thompson street.

WE ARE PREPARED TO NEGOTTATE LOAN on first-class city property at reasonable rates ellis & Gray, 41 S. Broad st.

FIVE YEAR LOANS OF \$300 AND UFWARD negotiated on Atlanta real estate, C. P. N. Barker, Room 32 Traders' Bank.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN SUMS OF \$1.0.0. \$1,700. \$2,000, \$2,500 and \$3,000, on improved real estate in Atlanta. Francis Fontaine, 43% Marietta st.

MACHINERY. FOR SALE-ONE NEW HUNT WATER WHEEL, 36 inches diameter. One Leffel mining water wheel 10 inches diameter. Both new aud for sale cheap. Also two nearly new Atlas engines, pulleys shatting, etc., cheap. H. B. Deas, 24½ S. Broad St. Atlanta, Ga.

POR SALE—ONE TWO-HORSE HOT AIR ENgine, B. F. McKinley patent; a bargain. Star
Manufacturing Go., 69 S. Broad st.
CECOND HAND ENGINE, BOILER, STAMP
of mill, two heavy Blake pumps, 2,500 feet of seven
inch spiral pipe, for sale cheap. Address, Gold
Miner, care Constitution, Atlanta, Ga.
wkyl fir sale sun

WANTED-MISCELLANEOUS ZEPHYR FIVE CENT LAP, OUNCE: ARRASENE, lete.; lowest prices. Woodward's Bazar, 63 Peachtree street.

WANTED—COMPLETE FILE OF DAILY AT-lanta Constitution of 1888, bound or loose, Name price. Address A., Constitution office. CASH PAID FOR SECOND HAND FURNITURE. carpets, stoves and other office and household goods. L. M. Ives, 27 Marietta street.

WANTED-A BETURN TICKET FROM WASH-ington, D. C., to Atlanta, during inauguration, George W. Hurd, Barnesville, Ga. WANTED-SLATE-WORK OF EVERY DE-scription to do by R. M. Nix, slate-roofer.

P. M. NIX, SLATE-ROOFER, USES ONLY THE to best material with best mechanics, and best work, 200 Luckie street.

HELP WANTED-MALES.

W ANTED—AN ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN TO take charge of brauch office, see to collections and employing agents and generally superintend the business. Must bring best of references and; recommendations. Apply Monday after 1:30 p. m.-J. W. Butler, Inst. Mgr., 24 S. Broad St., Atlants.

WANTED-ONE GOOD CARRIAGE TRIMMER at 28 North Broad street. J. A. Curtis.

WANTED-YOUNG MAN OUT OF EMPLOY-ment and willing to work can find increative employment by applying room 43, Fitten Building. WANTED-TWO OR THREE MEN TO CAN-vass for the sale of ladies' work baskets, spring beds, comforts, blankets and other house furnishing goods, J. H. Williams, 34 West Peters St.

WANTED-A GOOD STENOGRAPHER AND typewriter at small salary. Address Box 14, Tennille, Ga.

WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN NOT AFRAID of work, a position as shipping clerk or in any capacity. Writes well and quick at figures. Salary moderate. E. C.

Live MEN WANTED—TO SELL "LIGHTNING Ink Eraser," erases ink in two seconds no abras ion of paper. Best selling article on earth. Exclusive territory given. Address, John Nicholson' generat agent, Chattanooga, Ténn. feb 3.wK2t, sun4t

WANTED—WE DESIRE TO ESTABLISH as general agency in Atlanta or vicentity, to control the sale of a staple article of daily consumption. Any energetic man with small capital may accure a permanent, paying business. For particulars address Greenwich Manufacturing Co., 56 Vosey st., New York.

Voscy st., New York.

WANTED-GOOD MEN FOR DETECTIVES everywhere. Send 9c. for instructions. Oklahoma Secret service, Wichita, Kan. 17t.

SALESMEN—WE WISH A FFW MEN TO SELL our goods by sample to the wholesale and relatil trade. Largest manufacturers in our line-Enclose 2-cent stamp. Wages 33 per day. Perma, nent position. No postals answered. Money advanced for wages, advertising, etc. Centennial Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. 12t.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TEA, COFFEE and elgar salesman to represent New York house; only experienced men controlling a good trade and able to furnish unexceptionable references considered, ilberal salary or commission paid to men of character and ability; all communications strictly confidential. Address Salesman, P. O. Box 2356, New York city.

HELP WANTED-FEMALS.

HANDS FORMERLY EMPLOYED BY SELIG.
Bros & Co. can get steady work by calling at
once at 47 Decatur street.

WANTED—TEN MILLINERS, AT ONCE, AT
the Surprise store, None but experienced
milliners need apply, before 9 a. m.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK IMMEDI
ately. Must room on premises, Apply at 222
Peachtree.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE.S CITUATION WANTDD-BY A YOUNG MAN, a graduate of a commercial college, as a book-ke-per, or as book-ke-per and clerk. Can give good reference. T. K. Hudgens, No. 107 North Broad way street. Lexington, Ky.

WANTED—A POSITION AS CLERK IN A wholesale greery house. Will commence on small salary. Good city references. Address "Business," care Constitution office. sun mon WANTED BY A WORKING AND PRACTICAL man—The management of farm or garden of any size. Understands fruits, flowers and stock. Address Farmer, care Postmaster Edgewood post-

WANTED-POSITION BY A YOUNG MAN OF 17. Some kind of day work only. Four years' experience as collector. Best of references. Address Collector, care Constitution.

YOUNG MAN WITH THREE YEARS EXPE-rience in shoes wants work. Moderate salary begin. Best references. Address C. F. T., care WANTED-EXPERIENCED CLOTHING AND furnishing goods man would like to make an engagement. Moderate salary to begin. Best references. Address Salesman, care Constitution.

LIXPERIENCED AND STEADY BOOK KEEPER and office man would like to make a change in positions. References A 1. Bookkeeper, care Constitution. SITUATION WANTED—BARTENDER WITH first-class reference wants situation Apply Wm, Rendant's New York Chop and Oyster house, 23 Marietta.

WANTED POSITION—A YOUNG MAN OF seven years' experience in the mercanille business is open for an engagement with some good firm in Atlanta. Good references. Address, this week, "G. C.," care Constitution. SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALES

WANTED - POSITION AS WET NURSE.
Apply at drugstore, 101 Whitehall street. MISS JANE WILLINGHAM, SICK NURSE, 426
E. Fair street, Atlanta, Ga. WANTED—A POSITION BY A YOUNG LADY as stenographer and typewriter. Six year experience with one firm. Satisfactory reference given. Address Lady Stenographer, care Constitution.

WANTED—SEWING IN FAMILIES. CAN CUT, fit and drape and give the best of satisfaction, with the best of references. Address S. A. B., care constitution.

WANTED-SITUATION BY A LADY OF EX-perience as governess or companion. Can teach music. References exchanged. Address Miss M. A. H., 74 E. Hunter st., Atlanta, Ga. WANTED-SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED dress M. C., care Constitution.

WANTED-AGENTS. WANTED -A FIRST CLASS MAN ASGENERAL agent of a Mutual Life association. Mason odd Fellow or Knight of Pythias preferred. Good pay and steady employment to the right man. Inquire of Geo. T. Barney, secretary, Elkhart, Ind. 22 sun mon

TO AGENTS -O. K. POTATO AND FRUIT PEEL.
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BOARDERS WANTED. BOARDERS WANTED-AT NO. 31 WASHING-ton street, opposite new capitol; good beds, good table, \$3.50 a week. WANTED-FOUR GENTLEMEN OR MORE can secure board and lodging at 64 Coue st.

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BOARDERS WANTED 66 N. BUTLER STREET, terms reasonable. 233 WHITEHALL STREET—A FEW BOARDat above place: gas, baths, etc.: rates reasonable.

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front room, beautifully papered, on second
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ATLANTA, GA., FEBRUARY 17, 1889.

The Best Sort of Investment. Read THE CONSTITUTION of this morn ing. Go from one end to the other of its twenty pages. Read its news, its gossip, The Constitution's Agricultural Invesits science, its romance—and then decide if

It isn't worth four cents! That is more than it costs. It will be sent to you one year for \$2, or less than four cents week. Can you afford at this price to be without it? It is equal to a good sized book every Sunday morning, and is sent at \$2 a year postpaid. Send in your

The Plain Democratic Duty. Mr. Mills cannot successfully defend the position he has taken on the proposed tariff reduction.

Here is the situation. There are two tarff bills now before congress. One is the democratic bill which was passed by the house; the other the republican bill, passed by the senate. Neither bill can pass both houses. But there are some features on which both bills agree. It is proposed to make up a compromise bill, containing only those features which are in both bills, and let it pass both houses. Mr. Mills objects to this, and will probably defeat it.

We fail to see why Mr. Mills should object to perfecting certain items which he has already agreed should be perfected by including them in his bill. The items which appear in both bills, and which are therefore agreed to on all sides, would reduce the taxes by \$40,-000,000 a year. If Mr. Mills agrees to pass the items which he himself has agreed should be passed, \$40,000,000 will be left in the pockets of the people this year that otherwise will go into the overburdened treasury. If reduction of the surplus is what Mr. Mills really wants, here is his chance to reduce it \$40,000,000 by doing nothing but what he has already agreed should be done.

There is another point. One of the points on which the house and senate bills agree is that the tax shall be taken off of tobacco. The democrats have always been pledged that this tax should go, and the Mills bill provides for its repeal. The republicans have put it in the senate bill. The tobacco tax has no friends or defenders in either party. Why then should Mr. Mills refuse to let the democratic house kill it? There is a very important election in Virginia next fail, and Virginia democrats declare they cannot carry the state if the democracy is put in opposition to the tobacco tax. If Mr. Mills prevents the democratic house from lifting this oppressive tax, he will send his party into the Virginia campaign badly handicapped, and ill prepared to defend its narrow majority of 1,456 votes. The republicans will at the extra session repeal the tax, and thus go into Virginia, and later in North Carolina and Tennessee as the party that finally removed this unjust and hateful tax, though the democracy has been pledged for fifteen years to do it.

There is another and a deeper reason why Mr. Mills should not obstruct the tariff redemocratic campaign was that the immense surplus in the government treasury was a menace and an oppression. Now here is a chance to leave \$40,000,000 of this surplus in the pockets of the people for the coming . year. To get this reduction, Mr. Mills does not have to sacrifice a single principle. This reduction will be made, by simply taking such items as are already in his own bill. and also in the senate bill. How can Mr. Mills refuse, and then answer to the people when this extra \$40,000,000 is wrung from them next year?

We could understand perfectly, if it was proposed to Mr. Mills to put into the joint bill a single item that was not already in his own bill, how he could decline to compromise. But when two men are discussing a common evil, and cannot agree as to the full details of wiping it out, but find they do agree on enough points to eliminate onethird of it, it is the part of wisdom to adopt the common agreement, and fight over the rest of it. Mr. Mills claims that he wants to use the tobacco tax next year as a wheelhorse to carry through tax reform. Does not Mr. Mills know (he certainly ought to know) that the house, senate and presidentelect are republican, and that they will assuredly repeal the tobacco tax at the extra session? Does he not know further that the democratic theory of tariff reform cannot possibly be put into operation in six years? If we carry the house next year, there will be a New England whole farming settlements republican senate, and president to block are deserted. We hold that the southern tariff legislation. If we elect a president in 1892, there will still be the republican senate to block tariff legislation. Will

practically impossible. We admire Mr. Mills, and as a staunch democrat, he has our earnest sympathy. But we believe his present course is a mistaken one. To fail to take half a loaf because he cannot get a whole one-to object to the passage of a With a climate and soil to produce everything partial tariff bill on which he and his oppo- save tropical fruits, and a monopoly of cot-

Mr. Mills prevent the repeal of the

tobaeco tax and the passage of the items

of the two tariff bills on which both sides

agree, and by which \$40,000,000 annually

will be left in the people's pockets? Would

he, if he could, delay this for six years sim-

ply to use it as a battle cry for three cam-

paigns? If he would, that policy in the

meantime would lose Virginia and North

Carolina, and make democratic success

nents are on record as agreeing to, and which would reduce the surplus \$40,000,000 a year-all this looks as if Mr. Mills was determined to rule or ruin- to have his own way or smash things-to sacrifice a condition to a theory. It is the suspicion of this, just this extreme and unreasonable temper of Mr. Mills and his immediate followers that alarmed the country last summer, and threw the balance of power to the republicans. Mr. Mills is brilliant. He is courageous. He is honest and capable. Let him but convince the country that he is reasonable and statesmanlike, and he will be a better leader in 1892 than he ever has been-and may lead back to power the great party he has just led to defeat !

tigation.

What has been accomplished by the di rect and exhaustive inquiry of THE CONSTI-TUTION into the agricultural problem of the

The inquiry has been special, compre hensive, direct. It has commanded able and practical writers. It has gone every Sunday through more than 20,000 Consti-TUTIONS to, perhaps, 100,000 readers, and every week through 130,000 Constitutions to over 600,000 readers. Through these columns alone nearly one million people have been reached. But the striking articles have been copied into hundreds of other papers Independent or collateral inquiries have been started and the discussion has widened until there is at this moment a fuller understanding of the farming problem in the south, its faults, its needs, its remedies,

than we have ever had before. What axioms have been evolved from the

1. That no farmer can prosper who farms for cotton alone, buying his supplies. That the nearer he makes his own supplies the nearer he comes to assured success and pros perity, and the further he goes from this policy the neater he goes to certain failure.

2. That the absence of farmers from their farms, and of working only three or four days in the week when living on their farms. explains much of the depression

3. That interest charged the farmers, in isurious commissions on long loans, and in advanced prices on time supplies, amounting in the first case to 14 to 18 per cent and in the latter to 78 per cent, has put an intolerable burden on them, from which a cash basis, reached through sale of lands or rigid economy, is the only possible relief.

4. That commercial fertilizers have been bought too lavishly and compost heaps relied on too little. That the \$5,000,000 paid annually for guano, if reduced to \$2,000,000 and the other \$3,000,000 put in cattle, horses and sheep would enrich the land and the farmer.

5. That cotton seed should not be sold off the farm, except under such terms as will give back the bulk of it to the land, and that it is worth 25 cents a bushel as food or fertilizer, and when sold for less is a sacri-

6. That the small industries of the farm are largely neglected, even our own markets being supplied with truck, poultry and but ter from distant states, and that those farmers who husband the small resources are most prosperous.

So much for the axioms of farming that are resultants of the discussion. Now. what as to the conditions that have been developed. Here they are:

1. That the general average of rural prosperity has lowered, but that there has been special and significant advance. Broadly stated, tenants have not prospered, and large farms owned by absentee landlords, and entrusted to shiftless renters, have reduced the average-while those owning and living on their farms have prospered.

2. Our agriculture is being rapidly diversified. One county ships more butter than the state did five years ago. Seventy tons duction movement. The main cry of the of home-raised hay was sold one day in Greensboro last week. Grasses, grain stock, the dairy, the barn-yard, the compost heap-these are increasing.

The trouble among country merchants is due more to farmers declining to buy lavishly on credit, as before, than to their fail ure to pay debts already made. This is most hopeful. The farmers are fighting for a cash basis by curtailing time purchases to absolute necessities, and when they reach it will prosper.

4. The mortgaging of farms on long loans is less than was suspected—hardly 25 per cent of our farm lands being thus encumbered. A halt has been called, and many of the loan agents have withdrawn from business.

5. The Alliance has clearly justified itself by its work. This appears to be educative, o-operative, social and perhaps political. The influence of a hundred men, pledged together to economy, reform or defense, is greater than of the same men working separately. This, with sympathetic appeals, advice and information given in frequent meetings, is the real basis and work of the Alliance. The casual element appears to have been weeded out, and those left are terribly in earnest. The effect of the Alliance on politics will be measured in the coming campaign.

What of the future? We are very much encouraged, and feel sure the problem can be worked out in general prosperity. The farmers everywhere are suffering. The west is mortgaged ten dollars to one deeper than the south. In Ohio farm lands have depreciated from 50 to 100 per cent. In farmer has advantages over all his kind elsewhere. He has better climate, shorter winters, cheaper land and labor, and a soil as rich as he cares to make it. Above all, he has practical monopoly of the best money crop of the world. Cotton is king the earth over, and the south is his domin-The grower of wheat, sugar, wool, tobacco, beef-every staple crop-is being driven to despair by the competition of cheap labor. The cotton grower of the is above competition; his only de spair is in his own over-production. For the past five years the world has taken a half million bales a year of extra cotton, and woolens and linens are being steadily supplanted in Europe by cotton goods. While the American crop increases foreign crops decrease. The south is the home of the cotton plant, and we shall soon see a crop of 10,000,000 bales of American cotton absorbed by the world's spindles in one year.

ton-the best of money crops-and these agricultural conditions backed by exhaustless resources of wood, mineral and water power, the southern farmer is in absolute mmand of the situation, and, if he is wise, can prosper while farmers elsewhere are suffering.

Will he do it? We feel sure that he will. The reform will be worked slowly, but none the less surely. It will require patience and sympathy and long suffering. It will require that every man, putting aside selfishness and prejudice, shall hold up the hands of the farmer while he lays the corner stone of our enduring greatness. It will require the supporting help of all classes and in turn all classes shall be enriched by enrichment: The reform not come in masses, but by individuals. Every farmer that works out of dependenceinto freedom, out of want into plenty, will

an apostle for the new order. He will lead his neighbors, as the yeast leavens the lump. Let us keep on then at the good work. THE CONSTITUTION certainly shall never tire! We have but fairly begun the great work of which these lines are a re-We expect to see its effect in the coming spring, when our crops shall be pitched in wisdom and made in economy, to an extent that will surprise the most hopeful. But the full effect will never be reached, and this hand shall never tire in the work, until the southern farmer is absolutely free and independent, happy in his prospering home, holding equal advantage with his neighbors, living in contentment on the substance of his fields, and makng terms through his surplus to the men who, with trust and monopoly, have, for thirty years, led him through bondage and despair!

Falling In Line.

CANDLER, CARLTON. TURNER, CLEMENTS,

Thus the Georgia congressmen are falling in line for the repeal of the tobacco tax, and if the democratic party loses Virginia, North Carolina, and West Virginia in future for its failure to comply with its solemn pledges to repeal this unjust tax, the above mentioned democrats cannot be held responsible.

Congressman Clements is the last to join the list of those who refuse to follow Mr. Mills in his obstinate stand, which seriously threatens the democratic party. He voted, as a member of the appropriation committee, to report favorably the Cowles bill, re-

pealing the tobacco tax. Day by day, the list grows larger, and when the issue is made in the house, we sincerely trust that all of the Georgia delegation will put themselves on record as voting to do away with this burdensome tax, the weight of which is such that the

democracy cannot longer carry it. What says the Hon. Charles F. Crisp?

The Growth of an Industry. Eight years ago there was not a bed-spring

wire mattress made in Atlanta. Mr. Ergenzinger made, perhaps, \$1,000 worth of cloth mattresses in twelve months.

Shortly after that time the Southern Bed Spring company began, in a small way, to make mattresses and bed springs. In a few years they had built up a business of \$150,-000. About two years ago L. Gholstin & Co., began in the same business, and this year will sell over \$100,000 worth of goods. The Woven Cord Mattress company is also at work and one or two other small companies. The total sales for this year will go over \$300,000 worth of Atlanta made mat-

tresses and bed springs. The leading companies are now enlarging their scope. The Southern | Bed Spring company is now making lounges and sofas complete. This has involved putting in a force of wood-workers. Mr. Gholsten will not only make sofas and lounges, but he is preparing to put in machinery for making the cheaper grades of parlor furniture. These additions will push the sales up to more than \$500,000 a year.

Now see the progress of this simple in dustry. Eight years ago it was nothing. Now it brings into Atlanta, or keeps in Atlanta what formerly went out, fully \$1,000 every day in the year. The work was begun cautiously and extended as the demand grew. In mercantile business the limit would soon have been reached and the business would have been drawn in. In manufacturing there is no limit. Our mattress factories sell from Lynchburg to San Antonio. They are making money and opening new lines that will increase their profits The fact that in so simple a thing an annual ncome of \$300,000 is secured to Atlanta. shows that manufactures are our hope and strength, and that on them we must rely, and can rely, for a population of 250,000

Authorship and Culture.

The recent suicide of a Mrs. Willis in St. Louis, because she had failed to achieve literary success, was a sad ending of a life which might have been made useful and happy.

Poor Mrs. Willis attributed her failure to the fact that she had enjoyed but few advantages in early life. Of course the lack of early advantages had very little to do with her bad luck. As the New York Commercial-Advertiser remarked in its comments on the case, some of our most successful authors are men and women whose education was sadly neglected in their early years. Culture will not make a post or a novelist; and it is a fact that some great poets and novelists have been, in the ordinary sense of the word, uncultured. Shakspeare, Bunyon, Burns and Hogg did not njoy early advantages. They were not cultured men. Bulwer was a man of culture, but he always admitted that he could not master or even understand English grammar, something generally supposed to be an essential part of a writer's equipment. Anthony Trollope tells us that he learned absolutely nothing at school, not even the multiplication table, and yet while working in the postoffice, disgracefully dunned and harrassed, he wrote industriously, failing ignominiously with his first three novels, but persevering until his industrious pen netted him \$350,000 in the last thirty years of his life. Unlike the St. Louis lady, he never thought of suicide or of final failure. He did not believe culture, inspiration or genius necessary to make a successful It was his belief that so many hours steady work each day in a given direction was bound after awhile to produce something of value, and in his case it cer-tainly did. Trollope's mother was even more remarkable. She had read but few books, and had forgotten them, when at the

age of fifty she took up her pen. She had a | allude to the originality of Shakspeare. large and sickly family, no money and nothing to eat, and the balliss was constantly raiding the house. But this lively old woman rose at four in the morning, wrote until the house was astir, and then tucked away her manuscript, in order to look after domestic affairs. Under these disadvantages she wrote one hundred and fourteen volumes by the time she was seventy-six, and earned a snug little fortune.

Early advantages may mean much or little. Robert Louis Stevenson had them, but they did not make him a writer. He found composition such a difficult work that he had to teach himself by literally copying every sentence and phrase that struck him as being particularly good. Then he would recast these sentences, paraphrase them, and imitate the style of his favorite authors.

Perhaps the St. Louis writer had nothing It may be that she had opened to write shop without having a stock of goods. she had had a message to deliver to the world, she would have delivered it. A writer forced to write by some such irresistible impulse as that which prompts a bird to sing will go to the front in spite of early disadvantages and a lack of what the Bostonians call culture.

Don't Make a Mistake.

In making up your list of presidential candidates for 1892 don't omit Mr. Grover Cleveland, of New York!

The difficulty has been that Mr. Cleveland was bigger than his party. This was dangerous to him and to the party. We expect the party to grow some in the next four years, and Mr. Cleveland may find it wise to come down the hill a bit and meet it on the level.

We see nobody in prospect of anything like Mr. Cleveland's size, and, while having a toobig candidate has its disadvantages, it is worse to have a too-little candidate. And, by the way, while writing Mr. Cleveland's name in the list for 1892, do not forget to run in the name of Mr. W. C. Whitneyputting it in brackets for the present!

Individuality. Joseph Howard, Jr., the well known newspaper writer, who discovered long ago that it pays to be gossipy and flippant, ometimes drops into serious discussion. The other day, for instance, he took for his text the motto "Go it on your own hook." and proceeded to deliver quite a suggestive sermon on individuality. We have not room for the examples of individuality set forth by Mr. Howard, but some very pungent thoughts may be found expressessed in

the following: Individuality is a great thing. We hear a great deal about originality. We say, "Mr. So and So is such an original character." That's all nonsense. There is no such thing as originality. The phrase "original sin" is a misuse of words in so far as original is generally understood. Original sin refers to the natural inclination of every person born to do what is wrong, to violate the common law of morally. Men discover, they don't create. We say a man invents, As a matter of fact he simply discovers what has always existed, a hitherto unnoticed mode of utilizing factors which have been at the hand of mankind since the morning stars ung for joy. Individuality is a totally diff thing from originality. The great body of men go through life in ordinary ways, utilizing, as it were, the street care of transportation. A few have their own coupe. There are thousands upon thousands of common carrier vehicles to every one individua eyance. There are millions who use that hich is common, where there are but scores able keep, for their own special accommodation, private means of going here or there. How many boys with whom you went to school, how many with whom you went to college, are known name today to the communities in which they live Didyou ever consult that wonderful compila Trow's directory? It is worth studying. Nearly, 2,000 pages of closely printed names tell the story o the heads of the families alone in this great city Newspaper men, officials, if asked to give a thou saud names from memory might do so. I can ily see how a man who has been in active life fifteen or twenty years could, by ingeniou write a thousand names, not of acquaint ances, but of individuals; but how many men dinary life could do it, and what are a th in comparison to the 1,500,000 which constitute the population of this fast growing metropolis? But if asked to name a thousand individualities, by which mean names of men who have made the felt in all the world during the past twenty years

You see, as a rule, men don't amount to much.
They are born, heaven knows why. They pass along the highway or the byway, inconspiunattractive, unsucessful, as a rule, and die. No body knows whence they came, what they

only knows whether they came, what they are here or is a monumental puzzle and nobody knows here they go to.

It is not necessary to indorse the pessimistic views conveyed in the last sentence of the foregoing-in fact such views are our of keeping with the essence of what goes before, but it is not unusual for a man who is naturally hilarious to sink into the depths of gloom when they have a notion to b

This matter of individuality has been touched on in these columns on several occasions for the benefit of our younger readers. There is no quality more impressive or more powerful. It seems to be a simpler thing than genius—a term that has been discussed until there is some doubt about its meaning; and yet its results have been as wonderful. Perhaps individuality is only another name for genius. To concede this is to simplify matters, for, while genius is supposed to be a heaven-generated spark conferred on mortals at rare intervals there has never yet been born a person of reasonable intelligence who did not possess an individuality out of which might be developed the possibilities of success.

It is useless to talk of genius or originality when people permit their individuality to be controlled or snuffed out by circumstances which they ought to manage and control for themselves. One great result of individuality is that spirit of personal independence which, if it cannot control its surroundings, tears itself away from them and finds others that are more congenial and more easily controlled. It is this spirit that has made this republic what it is; it is the lack of it that leads a whole nation like that of Germany (to take an instance) to bend the knee before such men as Bismarck, whose strong individuality appears to have absorbed that of the people whom he rules.

We were reading somewhere the other day an essay on the Bible in its relations to literature. Leaving out of view the spiritual and inspirational influence of the Bible and regarding it merely as a collection of lierary efforts, how marvelous are the ex tent and variety of the individuality displayed in its pages! We need say nothing of the transcendent individuality that instituted Christianity on earth; that individuality was not of this world; but the splendid individuality of St. Paul may well be considered. He was a man of such strong characteristics that the impression his writings have made on the minds of men is more important and more powerful than that of any writer who has lived since. It has pleased a great many critics to

Yet it has been shown time and again that Shakspeare was a bold copyist. He took other people's stories and ideas, gave them the stamp of his individuality, and they became his forevermore.

And so it is that whenever inviduality has is way it breeds fame and success. In our opinion it is a quality that can be cultivated and emphasized. A too rigid home or school discipline may destroy its vitality, or a too lax system may permit it to run riot. Who shall draw the line here, or lay, down rules for the development of individuality?

The most that can be done is to nurse it carefully and turn it into useful channels. Ignorant and blind as we are, something may be done in this direction.

The Clayton Assassination.

THE CONSTITUTION today tells the whole story leading up to the assassination of John W. Clayton in Arkansas. Knowing the deep national interest in the tragedy, a special reporter was sent to the spot with instructions to get the whole truth. Without seeking, in any manner, to palli

ate the great crime, it is plain that there are two sides to the story.

The history of the Clayton family, the infamous career of Powell Clayton while governor, discloses the existence of causes for revenge, the repression of which is creditable to the people of Arkansas. Never were people more sorely tried than they by the man who now adds deliberate slander to the infamies already proven upon him.

The assassins may have been democrats. But, even if they are, their crime should be blamed neither upon the party nor upon the state. It is shown that the officers have exercised all necessary vigilance, that the people condemn the crime, and that if the criminals are ever caught they will have the penalty to pay.

In another column will be found a strong card from Colonel D. P. Hilf on the rail-road situation in Georgia, which is now under discussion. Colonel Hill² views offer and his some material points for reflection, and his suggestions are well worth considering.

A CORRESPONDENT wants to know why

Phileman died of laughter at seeing a jackass eat figs. If our correspodent, when in the humor, will feed a biscuit to a hungry cat, he will see the point.

THE American baseball teams have been efused the inestimable privilege of playing a few select games at the excavated co Pompeii and at the colseum in Rome. But in the end the American idea will win.

BISMARCK has suppressed a German comic paper for caricaturing. Since the publication of Emperor Frederick's diary, Bismarck has played the part of a fraud more boldly than ever.

THE New York Evening Post has never yet ummarily acknowledged the fact that Mr. Blaine is to be in the new cabinet. shows that Mr. Blaine still has enemies in the republican party. THE New York Commercial Advertiser is

e of the few American newspapers that keeps its punster concealed in a clo he is a very good one when he gets out. DAN LAMONT is to be president of a street

ear company. Let us hope than Dan will have sense enough to put up a shelter for his patrons it the suburban terminus. A WATERMILLION trust has been formed in South Carolina. If the trust is on the rattle

snake million we shall feel inclined to protest. Ir seems that President Cleveland and udge Edgerton have decidedly the same ideas of civil service reform.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

THE NEW YORK TELEGRAM thinks that General Alger would make a very good secretary of war, as his knowledge of military matters was gathered from more modern sources than Casar's

DR. GATLING, THE INVENTOR of the famous

EACH STATE, CITY AND TOWN in the United states has what its local papers call 'a poet

COLONEL FRED GRANT is getting very much like his father in appearance, although he is taller IN THE MARCH NUMBER of the Forum Car-

linat Manning will oppose the reading of the Bible in the public schools, and show that the increase of crime has outstripped the growth of intelligence. THE NEW YORK Commercial-Advertiser

ays: "Surely the worst pun lately made by any uncrican newspaper must be credited to The ATANA CONSTITUTION, which speaks of 'Mrs. James Brown Cleopotter.' The 'southern literary movenent' should be on the lookout for its safety. JOE HOWARD WRITES of one of the notorious

Woodhull and Ciaffin firm: "Time works queer changes. E ghteen years ago Miss Tennie C. Ciaffin was in Ludlow street jail. She was inca here on a charge of obscenity. Now she arliament, or, in other words, the wife of She married a wealthy money broker and aler in India goods in London, and he was knighted. Tennie C. Classin, a fortune teller and heroine of New York police courts, bas, therefore, ecome Lady Cook. THE AMERICAN, of this city, has changed

from a fortnightly to a weekly magazine, and is larger, handsomer and brighter than ever. In the current number there is a greater variety, and more light reading than the fortnightly published, and it goes without saying that this new departure will the periodical. make the periodical more popular with the general public. The ditorials, essays, special articles, stories, poems, and epartments devoted to music, the drama, societ literary reviews, etc., are from the pens of some our best writers. The number before us contains contributions from Julia Truitt Bishop, Montgomery M. Folsom, Orion Frazee, H. G. Gilmore, Ethel Wheeler, Genie Orchard, Lilla J. Henderson, Maggie E. O'Brien, Orelia Key Bell, Godfrey Grophite. Le nora Beck and the editors. The editorial staff onsists of Dr. J. G. Armstrong, editor in chief: Ma-r Charles W. Hubner, literary editor, and r. J. E. Orchard, managing editor. The American is backed by a strong compan with plenty of capital, and it is such an attrac tive and popular publication that It is diff

two dollars a year. The Fruit That Has "Come."

patronage. The subscription price is

Five years ago we proclaimed the Florida ange as the "coming fruit." It has "come. Atlanta and her suburbs eat an average of 300 bushels of oranges every day in season. The price ranges from \$1.75 to \$2.50 a box. which is about one cent a piece for good oranges. This is as cheap as apples, and thousands who have considered oranges a luxury hardly be thought of, now keep them constantly in the house.

No fruit holds its own so well as the orange. Those who once taste the delights of an orange or two before breakfast will never give it up. It is a tonic, a freshener, an appe-tizer, and altogether deltcious. Put a box of fresh Florida oranges where your wife and children can get them as they want them, and you will save the cost of the fruit in do tor's bills. If there is anything more grateful to a tired and half-sick woman or a thirsty child than a great big orange, bursting with cool and fragrant juice, we do not know

The orange growers get about \$1 a box for their fruit at the local depot, and it is said that a grove at this figure is very profitable. The

growers are compensated in the lowered by the increased demand and it is likely the bottom has been reached. At a co piece the golden fruit is low enough. At an cent has probably quadrupled her consumption the season and the Florida consumption the driven the northern apple out of this market.

The Constitution and Its Way. Some papers are complaining that the sten-ograper of the agricultural convention would or turnish copies of President Northen's address to the state papers, although the convention requested all friendly papers to print it.

That is all very plaintive, but any enterprising paper could have obtained the speech.

The Constitution had it on time and in full Our correspondent, see head.

full. Our correspondent reached Brunswick after the only copy of the speech had been sent out of town. We traced it up, and found it was ledged in the office of the Macon Teleaph. We secured by telepraph an order in Colonel Northen for the speech, and at 11 o'clock at night had it put on the wires and egraped entire to THE CONSTITUTION. It made a pretty long dispatch—something over 5,000 words—but The Constitution always gets the news, no matter what the cost!

The daily papers that are under the alternative of printing this address after The Constitution, or of refusing to print it at all, can hardly lay the whole fault on the stenographer when a bit of enterprise would have saved

Complimenting The Constitution.

"El Pais," the most prominent of Cuban ewspapers, published at Havana, has the llowing complimentary notice of Colonel W. A. Hemphill, of THE CONSTITUTION, who is low in Havana, and who has an interesting etter in another column of today's Constitu-"El Pais," in its issue of the 11th inant, says of Messrs. Collier and Hemphill:

Hemos tenido el gusto de recibir la visita que se han servido hacernos las senores C. A. Collier y W. P. Hemphili, redactoref de The ATLANTA CONSTITUTION de Georgia (U. S. A.); quienes se encuentran en esta ciudad con objeto de visitar la Isla. Al ATLANTA CONSTITUTION es uno de los periodices de mas circulacion en el Sur de los Essados Unidos y tira una numerosa edicion diaria.

Deseamos a los visitantes grafa permanencia any deseamos a los visitantes grafa permanencia any

eseamos a los visitantes grata permanencia en-

Se hospedan en el hotel Pasaje.

The House Must Apply the Knife.

rom the Augusta Chronicle. Tariff legislation in congress has gotten into peculiar hitch. The house committee on ways and means has returned the senate bill with the urt comment that a revenue bill cannot originate

a the upper house.

The appropriations committee has concluded to cover the internal revenue bill by substitute. It is now for the house to decide upon some definite neans of tax reduction. If the Mills committee epresents the sense of the house, that revenue bills an only emanate from that end of the capitol, then is more than ever important that the house agree pon some practical remedy. The Mills bill ha een tried and has failed.

Now let the house adout the report of the length eport the internal revenue bill by substitute

low let the house adopt the report of the Randall munittee and apply the knife at the internal reve-

FROM OUR NOTE BOOKS.

Odds and Ends of News Gathered by the

Constitution Reporters. A Case of Need.—There is a sick woman at the King's Daughters' hospital, who some charitable people have been caring for for some time. She now has a steamer ticket to take her from New York to her home in Germany, and this ticket will not hold good unless she leaves Tuesday morning. She has not enough money to pay her expenses to New York and lacks about \$15. It is to be hoped that some good person will give her assistance for her some good person will give her assistance, for her case is a deserving one. Any money sent to the matron of the King's Daughters' hospital, on Pryor street, will

Coptain Forbes Valentine.—Captain Forbes has a habit of borrowing money from his fourteen-year-old son, which he frequently neglects to pay back. St. Valentine's Day there was a merry party at Captain Forbes' residence, and he took a lively hand with the youngsters. When it came to opening the Valentines magine his crest-fallen appearance when opening his envelope he was confronted with a typical "borrower," with appropriate dog-gerel attachment,

A Forged Seal.—Mr. John Monaghan has added to is museum a forged seal of the ordinary's office of tekens county, used by Walker, McCalla and heinhart in obtaining money for fletitious disabled. eterans. The seal was found under a clay roct

about two miles from the McDonough road.

Rheinhart turned state's evidence, Walker became usaue and it was impossible to convict McCalla. Rheinbart's testimony, as the latter only knew Walker in the transactions. There were s other forged county seals.

Old Statesmen. Senator Joseph E. Brown and Judge Richard H. Clark, with Mr. Jack Jones, are

There are only four others alive of the forty-seven men who composed that body when Schator Bro was only twenty-eight and Judge Clark twenty-f Of the members of the legislature of 1835, two re alive, Mr. John Daly, of Griffin, and Major. Lewis, who is an uncle of Mrs. General Gordon

The Cincinnati.-Mr. John Tyler Cooper is in retary of the Cincinnati society, informing him that the memoirs of Major James Fairlie, Mr. Cooper's revolutionary ancestor, were sold at a book attetion in Philadelphia, the other day, and purchased by

Mr. J. A. Sanders.

Mr. Cooper is very anxious to secure the book, which includes the chary of Major Fairlie who was a member of Baron Steuben's stail. From this antor Mr. Cooper inherits his membership in the clinnati, a society organized 1783, made up of cers of the revolution and their descendents. None other can acquire a membership, although

there is "The Sons of the Revolution," made up of descendants of both offices and privates. The Cincipnati meets twice a year at Delmonico's, on Washington's birthday, February 22d, and on

The motto of the Cincinnati is "Omnia Relequit Servare Rempublicam."

Secretary Schuyler, who is a descendant of General Schuyler, expresses the horse the secretary secretar eral Schuyler, expresses the hope that Mr. Cooper will be on hand at the next meeting.

Knights of Pythias Banquet.—The twenty-fifth an-niversary of the Knights of Pythias will be cele-prated in this city next Tuesday evening at 80 cock at Concordia hall, by a royal banquet. The occaat Concordia hall, by a royal banquet. The occasion will be a most interesting one, and nearly two hundred knights are expected to be in attendance. Addresses will be made by Colonel John B. Goodwin, Messra Morris Brandon, Porter King, Tom Bishop, Fulton Colville, Burton Smith, W. A. Haygood, J. W. Hunnicutt and others. All knights are invited to be present, and tickets can be gotten by them at the office of Haygood & Douglas, 1734 Peachires street. Only a reasonable charge will be made for such tickets, the proceeds of the sale of which will be donated to defraying the expenses of the banquet.

Hus Gone West.-Mr. Dudley DuBose left yester-lay for Omaha, where he thinks of locating and continuing the practice of his profession. M DuBose has determined to remove west, and is in clined to believe that Omaha will furnish a field in which he can practice law and accumulate wealth. Since removing to Atlanta from Washington he won an enviable reputation at the bar of this city, and has made many friends, who wish him success wherever he goes.

SPRING SALAD.

A Felt Want.

From Life Little brown-stone boy (sighing)—Oh, dearl Fond mother—What is it, my darling? What do you want? Little brown stone boy—I want to want coverable.

Vindicated.

From the Chicago Tribune. Reporter-The storm you predicted for the 15th failed to arrive.

Wiggins (glaring at him)—You forget, sir, that is turned cold on the night of the 20th.

A Superfluous Article.

rom the Burlington Free Press.

Pawnibroker—This is a very fine alarm clock. sir, and I am sorry to say I cannot advance you tenth of its value. Citizen-Never mind. It will be no further use me. There are twins in the house.

HUNTING SUNSHINE.

CONSTITUTION'S BUSINESS MANAGER ON A CUBAN LARK,

But He Palls in the Hands of Cuban Baptists and Will be Cared for as a Good Methodist Ought to Be-An Interesting Letter From the Beautiful Island to the South of Us.

HAVANA, Cuba, February 13 .- [Special Cor ence.]-"Charley, what kind of a face

"Well, I shall not write that on my pass port. I can't afford to go to Cuba described as a long-faced man. This is a part of the red tape inflicted on persons who desire to go abroad, but Charlie Co

I left Atlanta to hunt sunshine, on the rec ommendation of my physician. The trip from Atlanta to Port Tampa was a pleasant one. The Plant system of railroads and steamships is a splendid one. To illustrate: One day last week the vestibule train between Savannah and Jacksonville made 172 miles in 199 min-ntes, with six stops, at that. It takes a good

road to travel at that rate. Florida has suffered a great deal this winter from rain. Some of the farmers I met say that the rain has injured them more than the , low fever. It rained twenty-five days in Jan

ATLANTA ORANGEMEN.

We stopped over a day at Sanford and visi ted the magnificent orange groves of Mr. Mar-cellus Markham and Judge Hayden. It was a great treat to see these groves yellow with golden fruit. Mr. Markham has a grove of 1,600 trees and is shipping his fruit to New York. Judge Hayden has 6,000 trees and his grove is a grand sight. We met both of these gentle men and they were glad to see friends from Atlanta. You don't know how good an orange is until you have the pleasure of plucking and eating one fresh from the trees. The day we spent at Tampa was a cold one. There was a The day we white frost that morning, so we hugged the

The trip from Port Tampa to Cuba was made on the magnificient new on the magnificient new steamer Olivette, of the Plant line. The trip one. The water was smooth and the steamer as swiftly and gently as a thing of life. We laid over in the queer old town of Key West six hours, and hiring a conveyance drove over the town. The houses are all one story and the people seem to be mostly of the laboring class. Key West has several large eigar factories which are doing a thriving business. The island has about 1,900 acres some 1,200 of which are built up. The trip from Key West to Havana was rather a rough one, but as it was made in the night, the voyagers suffer. About 6 next morning we came in sight of More I was up to see this grand old Spanish fort overlocking Havana harbor, and I was well repaid at the spectacle presented. The morning was just: like one in the latter part of May. The sun rose in grand splendor and its rays, the first I had seen since ving home, were delightfully refreshing. We anchored in the harbor and landed by and soon found headquarters at

business man? Our money is worth two and | Knowles.

a half times as much as Cuban money. Every body here seems to have plenty, and I neve saw people that loved to ride as much as thes people. The one-horse carriages are num by the thousands and they are on the go ands and they are on the go all of the time. The horses are small and natives to the island, and are strong and fast. I have frequently seen one of them pulling six pe ard Transfer company

I spent Sunday with the Baptists.

THE SOUTHERN BAPTISTS have a foothold here and are pushing their cause for all it is worth. They have a Cuban gentleman in charge who is in every way worthy of the position. He is young, strong, eloquent and learned and has about 200 members of his church. The southern Baptist church has purchased a theater here for \$60,000 which originally cost \$140,000, and Her, who is with me, said it had to be done, and have converted it into a church. It is a grand people. I wish I could describe this beautiful emple, but will not attempt it. Services were held for the first time last Sunday night. Dr. honor of occupying seats on the platform. The Rev. Mr. Diaz preached an eloquent sermon to a congregation of five or six hundred as attentive an audience as 1 ever saw. Dr. Tichenor concluded with a short address, Mr. Diaz acting as interpreter One peculiar thing I noticed: when the collectors went around everybody contributed something. This was strikingly different from an Atlanta congregation. I congratulate the Baptists on their work, and commend their zeal and liberality to other denomination

Mr. Diaz at once won my respect and affect on when he told me that he was a captain of cavalry in the Cuban service. I could sympa hize with him, for I had been a soldier in lost cause too. He told me an amusing inci deut of his army life. He said they made cannons out of the royal palm trees, and on

A LOT OF WILD BULLS in a fight. They caught a large number of the beasts, and penned them up. One day when the Spaniards were near they first whipped the bulls and got them in a towering They then advanced on the Spanird and contended a few moments with them, and then retreated by the bull pen, tearing down the inclosure as they passed. The bulls rushed out and charged the Spanairds and broke them up in a complete rout. I asked Diaz how it was the bulls did not get after the Cubans. He laughed and said they were all up in the trees If the confederates had had a lot of wild bulls we might have done better,

THIS IS AN INTERESTNIC CITY TO ME. The houses all open on the street and everything goes in at the front door; horses, carriag cows, people and all. I was amused at the way they furnish milk. The cows are driven to the doors and milked, thus furnishing it fresh and in any quantity wanted, with no chance to water the milk. What would American dairymen say to this?

The thermometer stands 75° in the shade. How is that for February weather? Every-thing is military here, soldiers being seen everywhere. This people are certainly mili-

We visited the place where the ashes of Columbus repose, the captain general's office and his elegant home, with avenues of royal palm trees, and the Catholic and Baptist ceme-This old town is an interesting one and to view it from the top of Moro castle, as we did, is as charming and beautiful a sight as one desires to see. One does not have to go far from home to get into a foreign world. The climate, the people and costumes are just as different from ours as are those of Spain. Breakfast at halfpast ten, dinner at six. How is that for a business man? Our money is worth two and

THE CITY'S CONDITION IS REVIEWED AT SOME LENGTH BY

MAYOR GLENN. A NEW WATER WORKS SYSTEM

Mayor Glenn Talks Entertainingly of the Differen Departments of the City Government-The Police. Schools and Finances Talked About-Atlanta Seems to be on a Boom,

The city's condition It is a subject which interests everybody,

And Mayor Glenn's views upon the differen branches of the city government are of decid-edly great value. He discusses the subject in

When asked about city finances, he said "I find the city finances in a healthy condition. We have not near the income that was reported we would have. It is about \$1,150, 000. We have about the same amount to spend as the city had last year. The council last year had a cash surplus of \$25,000 coming from the council of the previous year. We get about \$1,100 from the council of last year. That makes a difference of about \$24,000 in the

"The city proposes to continue paving the streets, expending about \$180,000 this year, and to carry forward the sewer system which about \$100,000 for the work to be done this year. These sewers are being built under a ystem recommended and really supervised by Mr. Rudolph Hering, the consult of the department of public works in New It will require three or four million dollars to complete the system and the work will be continued through a number of years." THE WATER WORKS.

'The most important work ahead of this council is in providing for e system of water on the subject with expert engineers but not a as we select an engineer of experience and ability we will have him make the necessary preliminary surveys and locate the source of supply. When this is done I believe the coucil will at once make the necessary arrange it is a necessity to have these works. must get into condition to furnish water to nanufacturers at low prices before we can in duce many of them to locate their plants here "I have heard of efforts being made to in duce factories which were being organized by the subscriptions of our people to locate their plants on the river, the argument being that the city was not in condition to furnish water. This argument must be taken away from the arties who are interested in making it, and I rope that our people will not allow the scriptions which were really made in the inerest of Atlanta to be expended in building factories anywhere except in Atlanta, or in

"I am satisfied that the water will be obtained from the river, but I am not in con dition to speak as to the cost. As to the means for building these works, Atlanta will find some way to obtain the funds necessary for her success and prosperity THE HOSPITAL MATTER,

'About the hospital'

"I believe we will have a hospital, and the work will probably commence this year. We will certainly have it if the ladies settle their give us their title. I understand that they

"We have increased the police force, not to the extent they should have been increased, but the council appropriated to that departent all the money they could give it. There

are now seventy to seventy-five patrolmen on the beats—about one to every thousand inhabitants-and this will do for the present, as we have an unusually law abiding people.

JUMBO HUNTER COMMENDED.
"In regard to the relief department, Jumbo Hunter is one of the most humane and charitable men in the city, and being a man of fine discriminating powers he easily separate those who are entitled to the city's charity from those who are not entitled to it, and in this way all the deserving poor who are entitled to it are receiving aid from the city.

ATLANTA ON A BOOM. "A better spirit, with more confidence and booming disposition, is in the atmosphere and among our people than I have known here for several years. The price of real estate is: of Atlanta. There are no rings or cliques and o bickerings among the people, but they have all united, and are working together to push Atlanta forward. There are few vacant hous es there are no vacant residences except a few small ones that are almost able, and there are no vacant stores in the city. I know that Alderman Haas is now building several houses for tenants, and he has applications for more from tenants

who are solicitous to occupy them. The schools are in a flourishing condition and have several hundred more children than have ever attended them before. There is no friction between parents and teachers. All the departments of the city are in good workng condition.
"Taxes are 1½ per cent on a small assess

he matter, but are not ready to report.' GEORGE WRIGHT DEAD.

Was a Brave Man. George Wright is dead.

This will be sad news to numbers of people Atlanta, although the death was not a sud den or unexpected one. He died yesterday afternoon at the house of his father, Colonel Wright, eight miles from Atlanta, in DeKalb

George Wright was for a long while patrol nan on the Atlanta police force, and as brave a man as there ever was on it. Three years ago he was cut up by a negro in a general fight and since that time has been in feeble health. At the last election by the board of police commissioners he was left off by the board because he was unable to do patrol duty, but at the recommendation of the board the council passed resolution by which Mr. Wright has been laced on a sort of retired list, all by himself, t a salary of \$40 per month.

He was the first driver that the Black Maria

His body will be interred in the family bury-ig ground at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

THEY AMUSED THE OFFICERS. But the Man with the Puzzle was Called Up

All the Same.
On a hook on the stationhouse keeper's desk

ast night lay a large bunch of bent wires, each with a ring and triangle on it. They were puzzles, and the point was to get t off the bent wires."

As the policemen came in for roll call they would each pick up one of the puzzles and puzzle over it. The bailiffs did the same thing, and strangers, and even a prisoner or two, forgot his misery and tried his hand at the

The puzzle fairly took things by storm.
And all this while the original puzzleman was back in the hall, locked up for doing busiess without a license

His name is registered as G. F. Rahn, and the case was made by Patrolman Taylor. A Reward Offered.

Yesterday Governor Gordon issued an order offering a reward of \$350 for the apprehension and delivery of the murderer of Mrs. Louisa A. Hargroves to the sheriff of Cobb county with proof to convict.

A SINGULAR RACE. Bees Defeat Pigeons in a Westphalian Flying Match.

From the London Dafly News. At the village of Hamme, in Westphalia, a most singular wager has been made and won. In the sporting records of Eorope there has been no such race, and its result will lopen for us quite a new chapter on relative speed. Every one knows the rate at which pigeons fly, and almost a king's ran-som has changed hands on the issue of their speed. Last week the race was between pigeons and bees. A pigeon fancier and a bee master each backed his vorite racer,

The course was three miles and a half—the distance between the two villages of Rynern and Hamme, and a dovecote happened to be near a hive was selected winning post. The race was intended to be level, but in effect the bees were handleapped. t was very difficult to identify them, and, though olling them in flour before they started on their ourse made them easily recognized on their arrival course made them easily recognized on their course made them easily recognized on their arrival it must have somewhat retarded their flight. Nearly every one backed the pigeons, and there was great excitement in the ring which assembled rounn the winning post. The favorites were nowhere. The first bee came in twenty-five seconds before the first pigeon and three tother bees before the second. The others were not classed.

Robert Bonne

From the New York Press.
Years ago, when Robert Bonner first occu pled a page of the New York Herald, whereby to acquaint the public with the excellence of the Ledger, his act was commented upon from one end of the country to the other, and when it was further announced that he had paid the then fabulous price of \$20,000 for a famous trotter, people wondered whether be would end his days in a mad house. Mr. Bonner on the street is a comfortable and complacent picture. Of medium height inclinated in stantages he dresses with noticeable near.

The Wages of Governors.

The governors of two states, New York and ennsylvania, are paid \$10,000 a year each. pays \$3,000; California and Illinois pay \$6,000; Colos-rado, Indiana, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Minne-sota, Missouri, Nevada, New Jersey, Viginia, and Wisconsin, \$5,000; Maryland \$4,500; Connecticut, Wisconsin, \$5,000; Maryland \$4,500; Connecticut, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee and Texas, \$4,000; Florida, South Carolina and Utab, \$3,500; Alabuma, Alaska, Arkansas, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas and Carolina, \$3,000; West Virginia, \$2,700; Arizona, Dakota, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Washington and Wyoming, \$2,600; Nebraska, \$2,500; Maine and New Hampshire, \$2,000; Oregon and Vermont, \$1500; New Hampshire, \$2,000; Oregon and Michigan and Rhode Island, \$1,000.

the city combined. You will not

wonder at it if you read over these

pets at 30c per yard, worth at least

50c. Monitors Heavy Extra Super

Carpets at 6oc. New Styles in Solid

per yard. Napier Matting, for offices

and public buildings at 40c. Smyrna

Door Mats at 90c, worth \$1.50

yard. Roxbury 10 wire Tapestry Carpets at 70c yard. Howard's 5

frame body Brussels with borders,

only 90c yard. Horner Bro.s' body

Brussels with border, only \$1.05

yard. Hartford body Brussels with

border, only \$1.15 yard. Lowell

body Brussels with border, only

\$1.20 yard. Biglow body Brussels

with border, only \$1.20. Smith &

Son's best Moquette (not straw

back.) \$1.50. Best Velvet Carpets

pair, worth at least \$5. Nottingham

value. Thrcoman Curtains only \$3

pair. Chenille Curtains only \$7

pair. Ramie Upholstery Goods

pery at \$1,50 per yard. Raw Silk

Drapery at 90c per yard. Kremlin

Drapery at 90c per yard. Turcoman

Portiers, 12 x 10 feet, complete with

Rolls Canton Matting at 121/2c per

Heavy Antique Curtains only \$3

only \$1.25 yard.

ROYAL BAKING POWDE

than the ordinary kinds and cannot be sold in petition with the multitude of low test, short we n or phosphate powders. Sold only al Baking Powder Co., 106 Wall St., 1 wholesale by H. C. Boynton and ue, Atlanta, Ga.

FRANK REVSON.

EMPTY BOTTLE

CONSTANTLY ON HAND RHINE WE claret, champagne and beer bottles. All full line of new whisky quarts, pints and half flacks. Pays highest price for second-hand bot in any quantity. Agent for the best rice and is bottled beer. Correspondence solicited, which meet my prompt attention.

LINIMENT Penetrates Musele, Membrane and Tissue to the very Marrow Bones. Give it one trial and be convinced! It banishes all pain instantly. Cures Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Swellings Contracted Muscles, Diseased Tendons, Bites and Poisonous Stings, Cuts. Bruises, Sorains, Strains raigia, Swellings Contracted Muscles, Diseased Tendons, Bites and Poisonous Stings, Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, Strains, Burns, Scalds, Piles, Lame Back and every ALMENT that can be cured by an OUTWARD APPLICATION!! can be cured by an OUTWARD APPLICATION!! Aliments of Horses, Mules, Cattle and Sheep. such as Foot Rot, Screw Worm, Shoulder Rot, Horses and Hoof Disease in Cattle, Scratches in Horses and Mules, Wind Galls, Sprains, Spavins, Spavins, Roy, Ringbone, Stiff Joints, Lameness and Soreness, Diseased Hoofs, Harness and Saddle Sores & Calls, Elotches, Skin Lumps, Loss of Hair and everything curable by external application, the MUSTANG LINIMENT ternal application, the MUSTANG LINIMENT is Matchless. Rub it in very thoroughly.

Thus the "Mustang" conquers pain, Makes MAN or BEAST well again!

John Ryan's Sons, Importing Retailers, 61 Whitehall, 66, 68, 70 Broad St

Hosiery, Handkerchief and Corset

84 dozen misses' ribbed hose, black and colored, at 8c pair. 168 dozen boy's heavy weight ribbed hose, "seamless,' sizes | 150 yard, extraordinary value.

8 to 91/2, at 121/2 c pair. 115 dozen men's fine seamless half hose, extra quality, at 121/2c pair, worth 25c.

184 men's fancy colored seamless half hose, double heels and toes, at 15c pair, extra value.

315 dozen ladies' fast black and solid colors seamless ribbed hose at 15c pair, would be cheap at 25c.

1.587 dozen ladies' hommed Hemstitched and Re-

1.587 dozen ladies' hemmed handkerchiefs at 25cdozen.

389 dozen ladies' hemmed stitched colored bordered handkerchiefs at 40c dozen.

184 dozen men's large size all linen handkerchiefs only 10 cents each.

100 dozen handmade corsets at 50c each, worth 85c.

25 different styles of the celebrated R. and G. corsets, all

sizes, from 75c up. Satin corsets, all sizes, in black, cardinal and Inght ome.

112 dozen long waisted, common sense woven

corsets at 75c each.

39 dozen ladies' nursing corsets, white and

drab.
Patent Moman, S. C. "Flore" short woven corsets, Sylvia and all the leading and most popular makes can always be found at

EMBROIDERIES!

Have been selected with great care, and with a view of pleasing all classes of customers. The attrac-

tions this week are: I job lot of Hamburg edgings at 5c yard, worth 10c.

i job lot of Hamburg edgings at 8c yard, nice wide widths.

I job lot of Hamburg edgings at 10c yard, elegant patterns and extra

1 job lot of Hamburg edgings at 1 job.lot of Hamburg edgings at

20c yard, worth from 35c to 50c yd. Cambric sets, different width edging with insertion to match. Nainsook sets, different width

edgings with insertions to match. Mull sets, different width edgings with insertions to match. Swiss sets, different width edg-

ings with insertions to match.

vered Flouncings, all prices. Empire and Directoire Flouncings, 60 inches wide. New Torchon and Medici Laces

ust opened. New Antique and Cluney Laces ust opened.

New Valenciennes Edgings and Flouncings just opened. New Black Flouncings and

Drapery Nets just opened. New Black Lace Directoires just

New Black and Colored Beaded Wraps just opened.

68 Black Beaded Wraps at \$4.2 5 97 Black Beaded Wraps at \$5. 64 Black Beaded Wraps at \$6.50.

30 Black Beaded Wraps at \$10 will be opened Wednesday at

"OFFER THIS WEEK" LACES IMPORTATIONS Prices on Towels, Sell More Carpets and Curtains GREAT SPECIAL SHOE SAL

Dress Goods are simply unapproachable

are acknowledged to be the richest, finest and most elaborate in design ever brought to this city. They consist of over

300 elegant French dress patterns, no two patterns alike, ranging in price from \$17.50 to \$30. No such patterns ted fringe, at 25c each. ever before shown in this city. 32 dozen turkey r

312 pieces fine French ginghams, elaborate designs, ranging in price from 25c to 75c per yard, almost as fine as value. silk.

42 new pieces silk just received.

84 pieces double width medium weight tricots at 25c yd. 97 pieces double width medium weight Henrietta cloths, all colors, 20c. 69 pieces double width me-

dium weight cashmeres, spring shades, 25c yard. 35 pieces double width black

cashmere 25, 35, 40c yard, great value. Priestley's silk wrap black

Henrietta cloths, all prices. Courtauld's black crapes, all prices from 75c to \$12.50 yard

TABLE LINENS prices: Good heavy Ingrain Car-FRENCH And Sheetings Colors at 75c; great bargain. Hall and Stair Venetian to match at 50c

312 dozen large size towels, at 60c. yard. Crossley's Tapestry Carpets at 60c. yard. Alex Smith & each.

184 dozen nice large huck towels at 121/2c each, worth

50 dozen very fine damask towels, 22x44, plain and knot-

32 dozen turkey red table damask at 25c yd. 18 dozen German linen table damask at 40c yard, extra

100 pair best quality sheets, 2½ yards square, only 75c each. 100 pieces nainsook cheeks at 61/2 c yard, good quality.

98 pieces satin finish nainsook checks at 10c yard. 54 pieces colored bordered

d'oylies at 50c dozeu. 68 pieces satin finish damask d'oylies 75c dozen.

Best brands of 8-4, 9 4, 10-4

sheetings. New lot India linens and dotted Swiss just opened. Best quality domestic checks

only 5c yard. Canton flannels at 5c yard. You can always buy domestic goods at a slight advance at

Carpets sold on the Installment plicated in any shoe house in the plan at Exactly CASH PRICES United States, and can only be

John Ryan's Sons. John Ryan's Sons.

--IS-

NOW GOING ON!

Please Read These Prices

-AND-

BE SURE AND SECURE SOME Son's Tapestry Carpets at 6oc yrd. Higgins's Tapestry Carpets at 50c

-OF-BARGAINS!

\$83 pairs Men's Calf "Bals." seamless, all styles, at \$1.75 worth \$2.00.

212 pairs Means' celebrated \$3.00 shoe at \$2.50 pair. 342 pairs men's hand-made calf, button and bals, at \$3 worth \$5. 298 pairs ladies' Oxford Ties at 500

pair worth 75c.
pairs ladies' Kid Opera Slip-

Lace Curtains only 75c pair, worth at least \$1.35. Nottingham Lace pers at 50c pair worth 85c. pairs ladies' hand-turned Kid Curtains only \$1, \$1.25, worth dou-Oxford Ties at 75c worth \$1.25 ble. Antique Bed Spreads, great 1864 pairs ladies fine Dongoa an Curacoa Kid button shoes \$2

worth \$3.50. patent tips, \$1.25 worth \$2.

769 pairs ladies' Kid button shoes, only 75c yard. Madeline Silk Dra-638 pairs children's Kid spring heels

at 75c worth \$1.25. 895 pairs boys' school shoes, cap toe, at \$1.25 worth \$1.75. 364 pairs Misses' grain button sola poles, chains, etc., only \$10.00. 120

tip shoes at \$1 pair worth \$1.50. The above prices cannot be du-

found at these prices at

John Ryan's Sons. John Ryan's Sons, Importing Retailers, 61 Whitehall, 66, 68, 70 Broad St. ar-The Pranks of an Old Confed

unkett as he pointed to the right of the here lay fields of clover and Bermuda old man, pointing to the residence,

hard time at that, ought to come down
and see this woman and hear of her strugnd take a view of the crowning glory of

ry Johnston, her husband, lost both s at Gettysburg, and when the war was by found themselves as flat as could be way of anything to live upon. Henry
ways a jolly fellow and was always in
ring lun, if he didn't have no arms, so
when his wife and children were lugp wood from the woods Henry thought uld make his wife laugh by suggesting to fix him up with sacks like the pack e'd seed in the army and take him and dm up and let him toat the wood for Henry's wife didn't take it as no joke, r face brightened up and it was no soonald than she was in for it and she got a five bushel meal bag and fixed it to work Ienry's shoulders and the whole family off to the woods. The wife soon seed that was too light-hearted for folks in their nothing would do but what he must nd snort erround and paw and do as like a horse as it was possible for a man o, and they couldn't do a thing with him I they fixed a bridle and got a plow line to him with, and then they had a time gothree or four times, but at last they got and tied him to a sapling and gathered or the horse and thus it was that great hips were taken off the mother and fron, from that day on.
But this warn't all. Henry's wife had been

sless of ever making anything on the rithout a critter to plow with, that Henons inspired her and nothing d do but what they must try and tend a ground—she to do the plowing and him the horse. Henry was in for anything looked like devilment, and it wasn't no till a light plowstock was fixed up and ess to fit over Henry's shoulders, and it a half or day to break the fool, but he d have his pranks and his wife knowed d humored him, but before the day was von Henry got serious for he seed that was in earnest and he was strong and had turned over more dirt with that, one than ten men could have spaded or dug nd the work of making a little crop with

children and all seriousness by the pa-

ou know that it was late in the year when rar was ended, but them folks made gh money to run 'em the next year, and y er chunk of a mule. The way they the money to pay for that mule would curtous these days. Henry and the ren went over to an old deserted camp of didren went over to an old deserted camp of yankee brigade, rumaging erround to find a crackers and shattered corn, for eating in highly scarce, and they seed a barrel with whole lot of Irish potato peelings in it, sere the yankee cook had throwed 'em, and yo no sooner went home and told the mother bout it than she ups and fixes Henry's sack on his shoulders and starts 'em back to get a caching. They got 'em and fixed are peelings. They got 'em and fixed up nd, broke the peelings up with two or e eyes to a piece and from their labor they ered ninety-six bushels of Irish potatoes, 'em for a good price, paid for the mule bought a cow with the money.

he gathering of their a regular Christmas frolic, this time Henry and his wife had got erhold two old wheels and fixed it up for hauling then they bought a yearling and Henry rd to tell which was the biggest devil, Hen-or the bull, but the crop was housed and om then till now that family has been on the upgrade and when I hear these youngsters outhing erround erbout farming being a filure I always think of that woman and her

"It would do you good to talk to that we nd hear her tell of her struggles after Henry ied, for he took pneumonia and died before econd planting time. The first thing she one was to get rid of every dog (she had three)
ad in their places she fed three pigs and at end of twelve months she had plenty of I meat and lard that had been produced by what the dogs would have eaten. her some good agricultural papers by selle they said as she could, and at the end of the first year she had made mighty nigh as much orgin as any man in the settlement. Old man Dixon heard of her and rid clear up here from Hancock county to see her, and when he went back he sent her some sweeps

and other sorts of plows and seeds of grasses and cotton and she handled 'em so well that money come in and now she's got gals that can play on these pianos and boys that "That's her spring house down there; the water runs outen that little bluff and she's got It fixed so as to spread over a big flat rock, and n this rock she sets jars of milk and cans of tter and you don't need no ice with it the est day in August. She never buys the requirements of the sick. thing in town in the way of hoe or ax handles, nor collars for horses, nor plowstocks—cepting the two horse plows. She cuts down little ine poles and skins 'em and lets em dry for hoe handles and she says they are so much better than any hoe handle that the yankees make that she has a notion of shipping some

p north; she gets the timber outen her woods ax bandles and plowstocks and when she ceds these things she just takes the amount of money that she would have to spend in town for the article and changes it from one ocket to the other-buying from herself as it pends for books and papers on farming 'and took-raising and dairying, and thus she is all s erhead of anything in the settlement and old widow now, well preserved, and as spry cs any of these young girls that trip erlong in high heel shoes and a great hump behind.

Disgusting Skin Diseases.

What spectacle is more disgusting than that of a man or woman with a skin disease which phows itself in pimples or blotches on hands, arms, face and neck? It is simply impure blood. See what Brandneth's Pills did for

ge Chapman, Pincening, Mich., says George Chapman, Pinconing, Mich., says:
For four years I was in the Mounted Infanty in the U.S. Army, residing during the time at had a chronic skin disease, characterized by an eraption over the entire surface of my legs and thighs, arms and chest. The doctors fermed it eczema. I had given up all hopes of over being cured, when Brandreth's Pills were recommended to me. I concluded to try them, and did so, and I have thanked God daily since that I did so. I think I used them altogether for about three months, and, by that ime, was completly cured and have never had any trouble since. My skin is as clear as any

YANK.

NOTE BY THE EDITOR.—We beg to assure our readers that this is not an advertisement of Bine, the watches dollar a week man; but it is almost as good reading, and by a deserving young lady authoress. Read it; it is very touching.

Poor Yank: He was a red headed little nigger, but no one ever knew "how he escaped." When "sher man's dashing yankee boys," as they were pleased to style themselves, marched out of Atlanta toward Decatur, they discovered "Sank" behind one of the beams under the bridge on Houston street. They "jabbed" him with their bayonets. He gave forth no ory of pain, but kept on complacently smoking a cubeb cigarette, the sickening stench of which caused "Old Bill Wallace" to romit till he was black in the face, and set all the soldiers coughin' or thinking about their coffin.

They sent Bill Broadwick, the detective, back to the Kimball house after Captain Russell to order him out of town, and "Jumbo" to make a case against him for violation of the santiary law. But Yank, unmindful of threats, jeers, jibes, or even blows, with his lips glued to the cub

even blows, with his lips glued to the cubeb continued to exhale the deadly fames, nor would be join the "Faivation Army."

Finally he took an old greasy deck of cards out of his pocket, and said: "Cap'n, yuh see deze yur pace bodes." Houn dis, beet airy nigger on Caturstree' playne seben up or shootin craps yas 1 kin. I nose ise er red haled nigger too boss, but de blood what I bleeds is deseared an bloody es man hab. An sides dat you all nose ise er nigger fri talks lak one. I down say none er dem skulebuk wuds whut de 'hite fokes duz. Neider doz airy yather nigger on de plantation wha ise fotch up. No! da nigger on de plantation wha Ise fotch up. No! da

All the time this speech was being delivered Yank's lips reminded one of the rubber rollers of a clothes wringer in motion.

Paden Bussey, another red headed nigger, a cousin to Yank, a freckled-faced, bow-legged imp, was in love with a haif white young coon whom he was continually "sparkin," Her name was Whole Heart Snikrap. Paden held her love (and her hand, too, after dark) against all the efforts of the becatur street nigger dudes to win her Whole Heart from him. The way Palen won Whole Heart's undying affections was in this manner: One rainy undying affections was in this manner: One rainy Fourth of July a footlog was thrown across a mud hole on Wall street, so that the visitors could cross from the carshed into the city. When the train from Decatur rolled into the depot on the Georgia road, Whole Heart and a whole lot more were aboard. All crossed safely over the log that made a temporary bridge, spanning that vast body of water, which may be yet seen any rainy day separating the city from the outside world, until it came Whole Heart's turn.

When just about the center of the log,

while teame whole Hear's turn.

When just about the center of the log, some devilish boy threw a "cannon cracker" under the log, and immediately under Whole Heart.

All saw the danger, and all waited with bated breath to hear the thunder of the

cracker which would so frighten Whole Heart that she would loose her presence of feet, fall off the log into the pool and be drowned in the wet water be-

yond the hope of recovery forever after.
All, I say, waited save one.
That one was Paden.
To look at him one could see that he was battling with his inborn laziness, and struggling to resolve

a mighty resolve. a mighly resolve.

His wool got redder. His white eyes got larger and whiter. His delicate No. 19 feet seemed three times their usual size. The holes in his flat probosis expanded till they looked like the nozzle of a double barrelled they looked like the nozzle of a double particular shot gun. Suddenly he plunged into the slimy mess of mud, water and cinders to rescue her whole body to whom his "whole heart" in a moment had gone out. With fearless hand he grabbed the fuzee, for fusee as he did the water had already put it out,

and led in triumph the dark skinned maiden to the

But what became of them after? Why, I'll tell you. While a riot was going on at a colored Sunday-school picnic at Decatur, Paden and Whole Beart slipped off (though there was no occasion for their running away) to Stone Mountain, and were married; and they live in Atlanta in one room in Sugar alley. But I must not say any more. It's getting devillsh expensive.

not say any more.
devilish expensive.
Besides, I'll be accused of plagairism, or criticism, and this my first effort, too. It makes me Blue to

CATARRH CURED.

A clergyman, after years of suffering from that loathsome disease, Catarrh, and vainly trving every known remedy, at last found a receipe which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self addressed stamped envelope to Prof. J. A. Lawrence, 88 Warren St., New York City, will receive the recipe free of charge.

Time will demonstrate all things, and a Grand Republic Cigarro will demonstrate to you mighty quick the difference between a good smoke and a poor one. Sold by all reliable dealers.

Sam'l. W. Goode & Co. Will Exchange

Opening of Providence Infirmary. The undersigned executive committee charged with the administration of the Provi-

dence infirmary, located at the corner of Edgewood avenue and Ivy street, announce that it fitted up in all respects as a first class private

The institution is prepared to accommodate male and female patients, in separate depart-ments, including children and lying-in women, and has all the appliances for comfort and

The building has been completely remodeled and entirely refurnished, the outfit of the apartments being tastcful and elegant, and petent nurses attend to all wants of the sick. Every variety of cases not contagious or insane receives appropriate treatment in the surgical, medical, gynælogical and obstetrical departments under the care of a professional staff, composed of Drs. T. S. Powell, W. D. Bizzell. A. G. Hobbs and W. S. Elkins, together with the undersigned. One of this staff will be in daily attendance at the infirmary to meet all

Communications may be addressed to any member of the staff, or to the Providence in

G. G. Roy, M. D., J. McF. Gaston, M. D., Wm. Perrin Nicolson, M. D., Executive Committee. Atlanta, Ga., January 20th, 1889.

The Latest Literature of the day in magazines, novels and periodicals of all kinds can be had at John M. Miller's, 31 Marietta street.

Read Sam'l. W. Good & Co.'s Real Estate ffers in this paper.

'Tis the last rose of summer left blooming alone And its lovely companions have faded and gone, But the Grand Republic Cigarros grow better all

the time,
And have come to stay.
Sold by all soliable dealers.

Dr. Cheney's Croup Ruemedy is the greatestand
best croup preventive in the world. It has no equal.
Often a few drops have given relief to my own child

when threatened with a severe case of croup.

10 2 Rev. J. F. Edens, Covington, Ga. Swift's Specific S.S. S. is entirely vegetable, and has never falled to cure blood poison, scrofula and

diseases of like character.

In M. Rich & Bros.'s satine show window you can see some of their beautiful new spring satines.

Current Literature.

A large stock of novels of all kinds to select from A complete list of Lovell's Library, over four thousand copies always on band, at John M. Miller's, 34 Marietta street.

CHURCH CHIMES.

SERVICES TODAY IN THE VARIOUS TEMPLES.

UNITABIAN. Church of Our Father, on Church street, near junction of Peachtree and Forsyth streets.—Rev. George Leonard Chaney will preach at 11 a m on "Sympathy," and at 7:30 p m there will be a song service. Sunday school and minister's class at 12:15 p m.

Seats free. All are welcome.
CONGREGATIONAL.
Congregational Church of the Redeemer, Ellis
near Peachtree streets—A. F. Sherrill, D. D., pastor. ar reaching streets—A: Shortin, D. pastor.
aching at 11 a m and 7:30 p m by the pastor.
anday school at 9:30 a m, T. B. Shepard, superindent. Weekly prayer meeting Wednesday at 0 p m. This evening at 7:30 there will be an ustrated-exercise for the children conducted by

illustrated-exercise for the children conducted by Mrs. M. P. Higgins with singing by all the congregation. All are invited to these services. Seast ree and ushers at the door.

Grace church, Whitehall street, near Humphries—Rev. A. T. Clarke, pastor. Preaching at 11 a m and 7 p m. Sunday school at 3 p m, J. F. Beck, superintendent. All invited.

Immanuel church, Kries street near Rockwell—Rev. A. T. Clarke, pastor. Preaching at 3:00 p m. Sunday school at 2 p m, Charles Deckner, superintendent. All welcome.

EFISCOPAL.

St. Luke's Cathedral, northeast corner Pryor and Houston streets—Rev. R. S. Barrett, dean in charge. Morning service with sermon at 11 o'clock a m. Evening service with sermon at 11 o'clock a m. Evening service with sermon at 7:30 o'clock p m. Sunday school at 9:30 a m. F. M. Scott, superintendent. Young men's Bible class at 9:30 a m. While this evening service is given under the auspices of St. Luke's chapter of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, is designed for the benefit of young people, who are most earnestly invited to be present, those of more mature years will find abundant food for thought and will be heartly welcomed by the Brotherhood.

St. Phillip's church, corner Washington and Hunter streets—Rev. Byron Holley, rector. Holy communion at 7 a m, except first Sunday in the month 11 a m. Morning prayer with sermon at 11 a m. Evening prayer and service of song with sermon at 4:30 p m. Sunday school at 9:30 a m. All are made welcome. EPISCOPAL

p m. Good Shepherd chapel, Plum street—Sunday school

at 3:00 p. m. Emanuel chapel, North Atlanta. Sunday school at 3:30 p. m. Epiphany chapel, Jackson street. Sunday school at 4 p. m. PRESBYTERIAN.

FRESHYTERIAN.

First Presbyterian church, Marietta street—Rev. E. H. Barnett, D. D., pastor. There will be divine services at 11 a m by Rev. Byron Holly. No night service. Young men's prayer meeting Tuesday at 7:59 o'clock p m. Regular prayer meeting Wednesday 7:30 o'clock p m. Sunday school at 9:30 a m. All are cordially invited.

Marietta street mission Sunday school of the First Presbyterian church will meet just to the right and opposite the old Exposition hotel, on Marietta street, at 3 o'clock p m. All Invited.

Central Presbyterian church, Washington street—Rev. G. B. Strickler, D. D., pastor. Preaching at 11 am and 7:30 p m by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a m. Professor W. Lumpkin, superintendent. Good music will be rendered in church and Sunday school today. Regular weekly prayer meeting Wedne-day at 7:30 p m. All are cordially invited.

Raukin Chanel, corner Martin and Glenn street—Reu, G. Barkin Chanel, corner Martin and Glenn streets—Raukin Chanel, corner Martin and Glenn streets—

Rankin Chapel, corner Martin and Glenn streets— 6. Des. Helmer in charge. Preaching Sunday night t. 7:00. Sunday school Sunday afternoon at 3:00, 75. J. W. Rankin, superintendent. A cordial invita-tion to all. tation to all.

Wallace Chapel, 190 W. Fair street—F De S. Helmer in charge. Preaching at 11 a m. Sunday school Sunday afternoon at 3:00, W. D. Beatie, superintendent. Gospel meeting at 7:00 clock p m, conducted by the young men. Prayer meeting and Bible study Wednesday night at 7:00. Laddes meeting Thursday afternoon 3:00. Everybody cordially welcomed.

Fourth Presbyterian church—Rev. T. P. Cleveland, pastor. Preaching at 11 a m and 7:15 om by the pastor. Sabbath school at 9:32 a m. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:15 p m. A cordial invitation to all to attend.

BAPTIST.

tion to all to attend.

BAFTISP.

First Baptist church, corner of Forsyth and Walton streets. There will be preaching at 11 a m and 7:30 p m by Rev. E. R. Carswell, D. D. Sunday school at 9:30 a m. Young men's meeting at 7:30 p m Wednesday. All are cordially invited.

North Avenue Mission of the First Baptist church, near Technological school. Sabbath school at 3 p m, Ed White, Jr., superintendent. Everybody welcome.

come.

Exposition Hotel Mission of the First Baptist church, Marietta street—Gospel and P rayer meetig every Sunday afternoon at 8 o'clock, in charge of R. A. Montieth, A. W. Bealer, J. A. Awiry and other. Persons living in the city cordially invited, to attend. o attend.

Edgewood Mission of the First Baptist church.
unday shhool at 4 o'clock p m, J. C. Bridger, su-Sunday shhool at 4 o'clock p m, J. C. Bridger, superintendent.

Second Baptist church, corner Washington and Mitchell streets—Rev. Henry McDonald, D. D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a m and 7:30 p m by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a m, A. C. Briscoe, superintendent. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 p m Young men's meeting at 7:30 p m Monday. All are cordially invited to these services.

East Tennessee Mission of the Second Baptist Church, corner of Ira and Eads streets—Rev. Vm. B. Smith, bastor in charge. Preaching at 10 a m and at 7:00 p m by the pastor. Sunday school at 3 pm, Mr, T. J. Day, superintendent. Prayer meeting at 7:00 p m Tuesday. Bible reading 7:00 p m Thursday. All are cordially invited.

McDoniough Street Mission of the Second Baptist church, on Richardson street, near Capitol avenue. Sunday school at 3:00 p m, E. S. Lumpkins, superintendent. All are invited.

Figh Baptist Church, corner of Bell and Fillmore Street. Bay V. C. Negroes preserv.

Fifth Baptist Church, corner of Bell and Fillmore streets. Rev. V. C. Norcross, pastor. Preaching at 11 am by Rev. H. H. Tucker, D. D., and at 7:15 p m by Rev. Dr. John William Jones. Sunday school at 9:30 a m, T. J. Buchanan superintendent. Prayer meeting Thursday night. Public invited to all these sarving.

at y:30 a m, 1. J. Buchamat superintendent. Frayer meeting Thursday night. Public invited to all these service.

Sixth Baptist Church, 179 W. Hunter street.—J. H. Weaver, pastor. Preaching at 11 a m and 7:30 p m by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a m, J. C. Wilson, superintendent. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night. Young people's meeting Thursday night. Young people's meeting Thursday night. All are invited to attend these services. West End Bantist church, corner Lee and Gordon streets, West End.—Rev. S. V. Jameson, pastor. Preaching today at 11 a m and 7 p m by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a m. Dr. William Crenshaw, superintendent. In the afternoon at 3:30 o'clock Messrs, F. P. Gardner and J. C. Daniel will be ordained as deacons of that church. Dr. Henry Mabonald, of the Second church, and others from the city are expected to be present and participate in ordination exercises.

Central Baptist church, corner W. Fair and Peters streets, Rev. Wm. H. Strickland, D. D. pastor. Preaching at 11 a m and 7:30 p m by the pastor. Studjects—morning, "Casting Out the Legion of Devils;" evening, "The Only Way Out of Sin." Studjets—morning, "Casting Out the Legion of Devils;" evening, "The Only Way Out of Sin." Studjets—morning, "Casting Out the Legion of Devils;" evening, "The Only Way Out of Sin." Studjets—morning, "Casting Out the Legion of Devils;" evening, "The Only Way Out of Sin." Studjets—morning, "Casting Out the Legion of Devils;" evening, "The Only Way Out of Sin." Studjets—morning, "Casting Out the Legion of Devils;" evening, statist church, Bradley street—H. C. Hornady, pastor. Preaching at 11 a m and at 7 p m. Sunday school at 2:30 pm, George Andrews, superintendent. Prayer meeting Wednesday and Friday evenings at 7:15 pm. All are cordially invited to come.

METHODIST.

Come,

METHODIST.

Trinity church, corner Whitehall and West Peters streets, Rev. J. W. Lee, D. D., pastor. Peaching at 11 am by Dr. H. C. Morrison. No service at night. The church will unite with First Methodist in a memorial service in honor of Bishop Mc Tyeire. Sunday school 9:30 am. Class meeting Monday at 7:30 p m. Devotional service of the Young People's Christian League Tuesday at 7:30 p m in Major Slaton's class room. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 p m. All invited. Seals free.

Trinity Home-Mission Chapel, Leonard street.—Sunday school this afternoon at 3 o'clock. Preaching this evening at 7:30 o'clock. Prayer meeting Thousday at 7:30 p m. A cordial invitation to these services.

Tiunday at 7:30 pm. Ecordial Invitation to these services.
First Methodist Episcopal Church South, Junction of Peachtnee and North Pryor Streets—Rev. H. C. Morrison, D. D., pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a m, H. E. W. Falmer, superintendent. Preaching at 10:45 a m by Rev. J. W. Lee, pastor of Trinity church. At 7:30 p m a Bishop McTycire memorial service will be held. led by Dr. A. G. Hargood in a short address, followed by others. Class meeting 3:30 p m. Young men's prayer meeting Tuesday 7:50 p m, and general prayer meeting Tuesday at7:30 p m. The ladies prayer meeting Wednesday at7:30 p m. The ladies prayer meeting Tuesday at7:30 p m. The ladies prayer mee

day school at 9 a. m. John F. Barelay, superintendent. Services every Sunday and Thursday evenings.

Decatur Street Mission Sunday school (162 Decatur street) at 3:00 p m. N. C. Spence, superintendent. Prayer meeting every Tuesday night. Cottage meeting every Friday night. All are cordially invited to attend these services.

West Bide Mission Sunday school at 3 p m, W. B. Jackson. superintendent.

Park Street Methodist Church, West End.—Rev. A. G. Wardlaw, pastor. Class meeting at 9:00 a m, Sunday school at 19 a m, W. Lamden, superintendent, Preaching at 11 a m and 7:00 p m by the pastor. Prayer meeting and lecture Wednesday at 7:30 p m. Young peoples' meeting Friday at 7:30 p m. All invited to these services.

Walker Street Methodist church, function of Walker and Nelson Streets—Rev. H. J. Ellis, pastor. Preaching today at 11 a m and 7:15 p m by the pastor. Preaching today at 11 a m and 7:15 p m by the pastor. Preaching today at 11 a m. E. H. Orr. superintendent. Regular prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:15 p m. Rev. Henry Suchonald, D. D.. will lecture on his visit to Europe on Tuesday at 8 p m. All are cordially invited to these services.

St. Paul M. E. church, Hunter street, near Bell—Rev. M. L. Underwood, pastor. Preaching today at 11 a m and 7:15 p m by the pastor. Sunday school 9:30 a m, J. E. Gullatt, superintendent. Young men's prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 p m. Class meeting today at 3 p m. All invited.

Merritts Avoue Church, near Peachires street—Rev. John A. Raynolds, pastor. Preaching at 11 a m and 7:15 p m by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30

CARPETS AND DRAPERIES

CARPET DEPARTMENT

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

What we have in stock and to arrive, both DO-MESTIC and IMPORTED CARPETINGS, DRAPERIES, Etc., have been carefully selected, with the view of colors blending one with the other, and we now say, without exaggeration, that we are now equal to the perfect furnishing of any residence, humble or pretending. We are warranted in this assertion, as our salesmen are competent to suggest the proper styles and combinations for any apartment and we employ none but skilled workmen to execute our work. Please notice below the variety of qualities we carry in stock:

English Wiltons and Borders. American Wiltons and Borders, Moquettes and Borders, all grades of Body Brussels and Borders, Imported 6-4 Tapestry Brussels and Borders, all grades Domestic Tapestry Brussels and Borders, Imported Cairo and Damascus Kiddeminster Ingrains, Borders and Art Squares, 3-Plys, Extra Supers, Cotton and Wool 2-Plys, Erin Tapestry, Arabesque Hemps, Striped Hemps, Napier, Cocoa

and Canton Mattings, Smyrna Carpets, Rugs and Mats, Cocoa and Rubber Mats.

NOW OUR CURTAINS.

Portieres and other colored and heavy Draperies in Satin Russe, Nugget, Ardoise and Reseda Colorings, Chambet, Reseda, Valencia, Reseda and Rose, LaTosca, Coral and Crevette, Chicago, Bler and Vire Or, Bretiquez Cuivre and Vive Or, LaAraiguee in Sea Foam, and Portieres with Dado bottoms and intaglio tops, Coin Dot Muslin, Brussels, Applique Madras and Nottingham, Lace Curtains, etc. We will give you prices as low as any honorable competition in America and as elegant an assorted stock to select from as is carried south, and you will receive always courteous and polite attention and a perfect willingness to display our goods whether you be looking or buying. Our invitation is for you to call and see us.

CHAMBERLIN, JOHNSON & CO.

66 and 68 Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga.

a m, Coloiel Frasar, sureriutendent. Young men's prayer meeting Tuesday at 7:15 pm. General social meeting at 7 pm. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:15 pm. Welcome to all.

Payne's Chapel, corner of Hunnicutt and Luckio streets.—A. W. Williams, pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a m, Dr. A. J. Beil, superintendent. Preaching at 11 a m and 7 p m by the pastor. Class meeting at 3 n m.

3 p m. Marieti Street M. E. Church Souh, corner Marieti Street M. E. Church Souh, corner Marietia streetand Ponders avenue,—Rev. M. D. Smith, pastor. Freaching at 11 a m and 7:00 p m by the pastor. Sanday school at 9:30 a m, E. M. Roberts, superinterdent. All invited.

Marietia Street M. E. Church, between Spring and Bartow Sreets.—Rev. A. F. Ellington, pastor. Preaching today at 11 a. m., and 7:15 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Consecration neeting Monday at 3 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday at7:30 p. m. All are cordially invited.

Asbury church, corner Davis and Foundry streets
—Rev. J. T. Richardson, pastor. Preaching at 11 a
m, and 1:15 p. m. Sunday school at 3 pm. F. M.
Akin, superintendent. Prayer meeting Wednesday
at 7:30 p. m. All are cordially invited.
North Atlanta Mission Sunday school at 3:00 p. m. L. Logur, superintendent.
Preaching at No. 21 Ellia street, old barracks, very Sunday at 11 o'clock, except the second Sunay of each month. Sunday school every Sunday

CHRISTIAN CHURCH. Church of Christ, on Hunter street—Rev. T. M. Harris, pistor. Preaching at 11 a m and 7:30 p m by the pistor. Sunday school at 9:30 a m. W. S. Bell superintedent. Bible class at 10 a m. Rev. T. M. Harris, teacher. You are cordially invited to at-

GERMAN LUTHERAN. German Lutheran church, corner Forsyth and Garnett streets - J. H. Klerner, pastor. Services at 11 a m and 7:30 pm. Sunday school at 10 o'clock a m. Everybody is welcome.

Weekly Bank Statement. NEW YORK, February 16 .- The following is the weekly bank statement: ...\$ 3,142,625

9,300 3,715,490 209,700 3,129,900

SSS

I am satisfied that Caucer is hereditary in my family. My father died of it, a sister of my mother died of it, and my own sister died of it. My feelings may be imagined, then, when the horrible disease made its appearance on my side. It was a malignant Cancee, sating inwardly in such a way that it could not be cat out. Numerous remedies were used for it, but the Cancer grew steadily worse, until it seemed that I was doomed to follow the others of the family. I took Swift's Specific, which, from the first day, forced out the poison, and continued its use until I had taken several bottles, when I found myself well. I know that S. S. cured me. Winston, N. C., Nov. 25, '88, MRS. S, M. IDOL. 18. Send for our books on Cancer and Blood Diseases, mailed free.

THE SWIFT SUNCIFIC CO... Drawer 8, Atlanta, Gs.

Underwriters' Mutual Insurance Comp'y,

To the Citizens of Atlanta and Neighboring Points.

Subscriptions to stock in the Underwriters' Mutual Insurance company have about reached two hundred thousand dollars and are still coming in. The committee has not made a canvass for stock, as this is not deemed nec essary. Before the books are closed in Atlan-ta and neighboring towns, however, we invite all persons who wish stock to communicate with the undersigned. It is desirable to in-

terest as many persons as possible, and subscriptions for small amounts are preferred. The charter for this company is an excellent one, was drawn by memoragaged in the business of fire insurance, and has the important feature of being exempted from a personal liability. A copy will be furnished upon ap-plication to either of the following:

JOEL HURT, CLARENCE KNOWLES, W. T. CRENSHAW, S. M. INMAN, ROBERT J. LOWRY, Committee on Subscriptions.

Papa, did you bring mama Tyner's Neuralgia Pills? Hurry back and get them. Everybody says they will cure her.

When the day is gone and gentle black browed night has thrown her mantle over all nature, how pleasant it is to sit down and enjoy a Grand Republic Cigarro or Buffo. Sold by all reliable dealers.

LINOLEUMS.

In accommodating widths and appropriate patterns for office, hall and kitchen floors. We handle standard makes only in linoleum and oil cloths. Bottom prices. M. Rich & Bros.

Smoking is a great comfort and one that all can enjoy since the introduction of the Grand Republic Cigarros and Buffos. Cigarros 5 cents each, or four Buffos for 10 cents. How is that for low. Sold by all reliable dealers.

FINE RUGS

The present production of odd and beautiful colors and designs in rugs and mats surpasses that of all former seasons. We are showing all the desirable shades and sizes in standard makes. The largest stock to be seen in the south. M. Rich & Bros.

LUCY HINTON,

The Name of the Finest Brand of Tobacco Manufactured.

Who has not heard of this famous brand of who has not heard of this famous brand of chewing tobacco? It is conceded to be the best manufactured in America, and has been sold in every part of the United States. Lucy Hinton is made out of stock from one to two years old, being selected with the greatest care. It is made by the great house of T. C. Williams & Co., Richmond Va.

TYPE WRITING

And Stenographic Business-All Kinds of Work Promptly Executed. Messrs. Crankshaw & Johnson, who are expert stenographers and type writers, have opened an office at 2½ Marietta street. They will do all kinds of stenographer's work, type writing, copying, etc. Office correspondence a specialty. If you need anything in this line give them a call.

Planter's Hotel Your corresondent was, a few days ago. the Your corresondent was, a few days ago. the guest of the Planter's hotel, Augusta. One morning we saw load after load of furniture come up and unload at the hotel. Mr. W. A. Camp. preprietor, was very busy looking after the unloading: unpacking, but he took time to answer our questions as to what if all meant, He says: "This is all new, elegant furniture for the Planter's. I have just received three carloads, and there is more on the way. The furniture will be placed into position rapidly, and in a few days the Planter's will be thoroughly refurnished throughout." The traveling public will find there elegant bedroom sets. 50ft carpets and excellent beds.

The table is most excellent, and the gonial and clever proprietor is really an ideal host. Always go to the Planter's.

IN WOMAN'S WORLD.

GOSSIP AND NEWS WHICH WILL INTEREST ALL.

Some Facts About Mrs. Cleveland and Mrs. tionable Friends-The English Women There is much that is of interest concerning prominent women, and here are a few stray thought

Amelie and Her Friends .- Amelie Rives could tay, defend me from my friends with more heart-felt sincerity than any woman on earth. Never was a poor girl beset with such a lot of damning friends. Here are some of the things said to be told by some of the intimate friends of the great woman genius. Their stories are written in dra-

First Friend—She is an incorrigible liar. When I

being able to tell the truth on oath.
Second Friend—Yes, and she used to ride about in that city in a little goat wagon, and make the goat but all the children down on the streets.

Third Friend—And she had such a terribly tem:

Third Friend—And she had such a terribly temperatuous disposition, and got in such dreadful tempers, that her mother could not send her to school, so a governess was engaged, and Amelié bit the poor woman's ears off during the first lesson and tied them with ribbon as ornaments to her dog's

collar.
Fourth Friend—I suppose you never knew where
Amelie got the hay rick scene in the Quick or the
Load? She went through that experience on a
straw ride with a Mobile man. I think his name

Fifth Friend-I knew her in Virginia, and she was very peculiar; used to ride two horses bareback over the mountains all night; carried six pistols in a belt about her waist, and terrified the country people by shooting at them on every occasion. When she began to grow famous she grew more and more peculiar. She never received her lovers until 12 o'clock at night, when their deep down in cultaves unit of the polytection. he'd come down in full-evening dr. as, long trained nd very decollette, and ask them to take a stroll rith her to the graveyard. Sixth Friend—Did you know how ahe managed to

Sixth Friend—Did you know how she managed to get Harper's to accept her first story? She had sent them numerous contributions, which had been re-turned immediately. One day a young man belong-ing to Harper's from called and Amelle fainted in his arms, and through her delightful personality she managed to have her stories received. Seventh Friend—She spends all the money she makes on her clothes, and cares for nothing but men

and dress. Her private sitting room, where she re-ceives all her friends, is simply disgraceful. Her dister Gertrude; a beautiful girl, small but ex-quisitely formed, she has painted life size and quisitely formed, she has painted he something in every sort of posture, and several mude pictures of herself adorn the walls. She is horribly fast and talks with men in the broadest kind of way. All of her family are fast. She has several aunts who married and murdered some eight or ten husbands, and two of her uncles are Turks with

eight hundred wives each.

Eighth Friend—I can give you the whole story of
the Quick or the Dead from Amelie Rives on life:
In some of her travels Amelie Rives saw John Mendred wives each. Cullough and became possessed of a passionate adm. Cullough and became possessed of a passionate and ration for him. She managed to be in several towns where he played and was at last rewarded by making his acquaintance. It is said that a closer acquaintance fanned her admiration into a warmer regard, and that at last John McCullough went to Virginia homestead to spend his vacation. The Quick or the Dead" will tell you what a

The quick of the Dead will tell you want to happy time they had.

He undoubtedly admired her and she more than admired him. While he was there she painted a life-size oil portrait of him, which is very artistic. Just after this he became insane, and the shock to slept with a full assortment of angels. They said then that she cherised everything that he had used,

even saving a half smoked cigar, and locked hersel for hours in the room with his portrait. A Tennessee Belle.—Nellie Bly, in the World, gives the following description of Miss Saidee Polk Fall, Nashville's great bolle, and a young lady who has many warm friends and admirers in Atlanta. Miss Annie Adair, one of her schoolmates, visited

Miss Saidee Polk Fall is the belie of Nashville,
Miss Saidee Polk Fall is the belie of Nashville,
Mrs. James Knox Polk, whose niece she is. After
the death of President Polk Mrs. Fall, then a little the death of President Polk Mrs. Fail, then a little black-eyed girl, was the only companion the sorrowing widow had to share her lonely home. Mrs. Fall married, but still made her home with Mrs. Polk. Her only child, Saidee, is the joy and pride of the household, and Mrs. Folk lovet to hear her girlish clatter about the house, and takes delight in

girlish clatter about the house, and takes delight in having her young visitors made welcome.

Saidee Fall, who was named in honor of her grandaunt, Sarah Polk, completed her education at Mrs. Reed's school in New York. Afterwards her nother sent her for a short trip through Europe, and she returned to take her place in society as the belle of Nashville. The fame of her illustrious grandaunt has made all social circles cordially open the deep recommendation of Grover. doors to her. Before the marriage of Groves reland she and her mother were the guests of eland at the white house.

but after the first glance of surprise one rather admires it. Miss Fall's face is not quite oval, and nature, aided by a southern climate, has tinted it most beautifully. The nose is delicate and straight, and the soft red lips curve with a sweet pride as if the owner knew her worth. The eyes are black and deep, and in repose gaze with a dreamy look as if they could tales unfold. The arched eyebrows match the eyes in color, but are unusually heavy. match the eyes in color, but are unusually heavy, Over the fair, smooth brow and curling around the pink-tipped ears falls her soft, reddish-golden hair. Add to this a graceful ease of manner and dressee that any stylish New York girl would be proud of, and you have Miss Saidee Polk Fall.

Langtry and Potter. -Mrs. Langtry and Mrs. Potter before the cosume ball were beset with requests from the belies of Firth avenue, for some of their stage costumes, these belies binting to the ladles that to loan meant to rent at any high figures

Mrs. Potter was awfully good about it. She is still recognized by Fifth avenue society and she feeked dozens of her friends in her artistic robes for been continued by Fifth avenue and her disregard of social laws has placed her forever beyond the pale of good society, but she cares nought for that. She is rich and proud, and when one of the high dame's maids came to her with one of those kindly and insinuating notes she baughtlly demanded its bearer to tell her mis that Mrs. Langtry had no costumes for rent, but ant she would exchange some of her stage costumes ith the lady for some of her private garments, and dvertise herself to appear in the next play in such

ter society belies to wear at these balls, and many of them are quite as filmy as Mrs. Fotter's. There may not be much of them, but they certainly will be pretty, if Bell designs them, for he stands at the top of artistic stage designers. A New York fashion letter speaks of this young artist as "a dudeling of the stree." tor society belies to wear at these bal read. His features are clear cut and refined, his to America, you know, and when he came eve body expected him to be a fraud like the rest. ! boy expected min to the a material rectifieres, our he turned out a good fellow all around and made tots of friends. His mother is the Clara Bell who translates George Eber's novels, and he himself has talent as a writer and is cultivated in every way."

Poems of Pleasure, -Ella Wheeler Wilcox will soon publish a third volume of verse called Poems of Pleasure, which is a sequel and correction of her Poems of Passion, Added to these early poems will be all the sweet baby songs and home ditties the has written since her very happy wedded life. Though the majority of people either laughed or became shocked at Ella Wheeler's first volume of became shocked at bile wheelers first volume of poems, the book had a larger sale than any book of verse has ever gained in America. Everybody wanted to read it because it received the reputation of portraying the very naughty sentiments of a very young girl. Ella Wheeler nover was bad. She Was like a pretty child tearing around and declar-ing she was going to be awfully wicked, but ahe never was wicked, really. She did some pretty things, too, in the way of sentiment, and she touched the hearts of the people. On several

occasions she was known to declare in very good ringing rhyme that she'd rather go to hell for the man she loved than live in heaven without him, but as these wild sentiments are thought or expressed without any bad intentions by most young pressed without any bad intentions by most young women they need not be taken seriously. Ella wouldn't have done a real wicked thing for worlds, and her happy and contented marriage proves her to be a sweet, housest hearted woman. Her verse, wicked as some blind people thought it, gave the full promise through its sbining little streams of rouning into the smooth clear lake of domestic rythm. She was the sort of poetess to get married and have babies to rock to sheep with sweet homes source.

leep with sweet home songs. She explains the past and present of her career as

oct in this verse: Vith the voice of the eraving passions We can plante a love to We can picture a love to come, But the heart once filled, lo, the voice is stilled, And we stand in silence—dumb. In the verses below her sweet voice is heard sing-a mother's song, a song full of contented love

and realized happiness: Have you heard of the Valley of Babyland. The realm where the dear little darings s Till the kind storks go, as all men know, And oh, so tenderly bring them away? The paths are winding and past all finding.

By all save the storks who understand
The gates and the highways and the intricate byways

That leads to Babyland

All over the Valley of Babyland Sweet flowers bloom in the soft green moss;
And under the ferns fair, and under the plant

there, Lie little heads like spools of floss, With a soothing number the river of Flows o'er a bedway of sliver sand; And angels are keeping watch o'er the sleeping Babes of Baby)and

This fresh, western poetess is no shining genius to set the world afire, but she has a direct fine way elling the joys of a pure, true woman's heart, and her voice is hearkened and loved throughout our

Mrs. Cleveland's Modesty.-A writer in the Providence Journal says: Mrs. Cleveland's tollets have been very minutely described. She has never worn decollete gowns, though half the women at the evening receptions have and some of their gowns have been shockingly low. The president's gowns have been shockingly low. The present wife, with her innate modesty, wears the political or square neck, and never low, but simply reveal-ing the well-rounded throat. From the long glove to time short sleeve a finger's length of the arm is ex-bosed when her gown has short sleeves. There can e no affectation, and but one reason for Mrs. Cleve and not wearing the low-cut waist; and this is her own feeling about baring her pretty shoulders after the manner of so many women. It is not because the is mistress of the white house, either. Some of er predecessors, women twice her age, wore the

not talk temperance nor obtrude he lews on other people. But in a silent, brave way er "light shines," and has ever since her wedding When the guests pledged her health in wine and she lifted her gless of water. She has not once gone through the form of a wineglass at her plate, though at the state dinners, at every other plate there are six glasses for as many different wines. Not one of the cabinet families giving the annual ound of dinners in honor of the president and hi wife, gave them without wines. I do not know ny cabinet officer's wife who is a total abstalue om the use of wine. It can be said of former cabi ets, but not, I believe, of the present cabinet. The nucheon parties given by Mrs. Cleveland to ladie have been without the wineglass. Neither Miss Cleveland nor Mrs. Cleveland has ever served wine or punch at a luncheon. But in the cabinet sircle, and at the very few other houses where they have been guests at luncheon, wine has been the rule.

About Mrs. Harrison .- The first effect of Mrs Harrison sappearance, says a recent writer, is that of a woman who is thinking first and always of those about her, and who is not thinking in the least of herself; she never touches her dress to see if it hangs berself, she never touches her dress to see if it hangs right; she never adjusts her bonnet strings or looks at her gloves, or makes a movement of any kind that suggests she has one thought of her personal appearance. To be sure her mirror must have told her yesterday that she was dressed in exquisite taste, and that every detail of her costume was faullessly adjusted, her dress of brown gros grain slik fell in graceful tolds, and half hidden in those folds were panels of nale blue broader in mattern of rich vere panels of pale blue brocade in pattern of rich mbroidery in the same shade of blue, and soft folds f white illusion and of lace formed a surplice trim ming from the throat to the waist: this trimining was caught with a long diamond pin, the only orna ment of the costume; her bounet was of black vel vet, tufted with white, and on the black loops of the ver, there with white, and the observers represent the trimming of the front softly nestled the wings of a dove. Tan gloves completed this handsome costume, which, it goes without saying, was peculiarly becoming to the wearer. Mrs. Harrison's hair is of that beautiful shade between gray and snowy white which, when seen, reconciles every woman to the respect of her own hair turning, if only it would be sure to turn that kind of gray. It rests in wavy nes about a forehead which is singularly smooth a pair of calm, penetrating eyes, whose kindly ex pression at once makes every one who takes her hand feel at ease and quite well satisfied with her self or himself either.

women dare to be, particularly in their intercourse with servants and women in a lower social sphere, erhaps it is because the line of demarcation is nore clearly marked there than here, and women dare to be more familiar because they know it wil be understood and no advantage taken of it. For example, at the Christmas ball given to the servants in English country houses it is customary for the family to go down in the servants' hall, and while the father and mother look on the son of the house treads a measure with the pleased and smilin housekeeper, while the daughter not infrequently allows the blushing and grinning coachman to weak through a lanciers with her. Young women in America have been known to run off with the coachman, but they never dare, even on Christmas Eve, dance the lanciers with them. The gulf is quite as wide between society women and the shop-girls, but it is not so in London, where a society of aristocratic women give an annual "fete and masne" to the working girls of the English capital This society has been in existence five years, and every season they exert themselves to give the hard working women, whose play days are all too few ne evening of unalloyed pleasure

HE CAN'T LEAVE THE BABIES.

The Little McKees Will Go to the Big White

Indianapolis Letter to Boston Herald The babies are going to run the next administration, sure enough, if the news that is being whispered about among the special friends of Mrs. McKee, the next president's daughter, is correct. Mr Mc Kee is one of the partners in a thriving wholesale boot and shoe business here, and, while he has lived with General Harrison ever since he married Miss Harrison, he has never had anything to do with the political side of his father in law's life. He r-mained sedately at his business all through the campaign, and it has been given out that when the family went to Washington Mr. McKee, with his wife and babies, would continue to live in the old ouse, and take care of it until the old folks ca home again. But has the time has drawn near when the parting from the little grandchildren was to come, it is said that General Harrison has concluded that he cannot get along without them after all, and a he cannot very well take the children without their father and mother, he has, it is said, induced Mr. McKee to give up business for a while and go to Washington to form part of the white house fam-He will, it is understood, have some sort of an ial place about the executive office to k

busy. One story is that he is to take the place of Clerk Pruden, who is the official communicator between the president and the two houses of con-gress, but this is probably incorrect. Instead of the McKees it is said Lawyer J. R. Scott, a brother of Mrs. Harrison, will occupy the Harrison house with his family while the general is president. Arrange-ments for the transfer of the two families to Wash-ington are already beginning to occupy much of the time of Mrs. Harrison and her daughter. On the time of Mrs. Harrison and her daughter. On this account it has been announced that after this week the ladies of the family will receive no more callers. Wednesday will be the last of Mrs. Harri-son's regular reception days. General Harrison also expresses the hope that he will be relieved to some extent from the stream of merely curious callers that takes up so much of his time, as he also has much to do in arranging for his removal to

It is pure economy to buy Hood's Sarsaparllla, for it is the only medicine of which can truly be said "100 Deses One Dollar." It is stronger, purer, and better than any other blood purifier.

"Topaz" Qintment for all skin diseases Eczema, Tetter, granulated eyelids, etc. In vestigate it.

IN THE SPRING TIME.

THE MAN OF FASHION WILL BE GORGEOUSLY ARRAYED.

In the spring time,

Men's Fashions in Clothing-The Dress Suit is Becoming More Brilliant-The Tailless Cont-Facts and Fancles.

Dudelect wear? Dadelect wear?
That mystic and magte kingdom from which all copie suspected of having brains are excluded and if which Berry Wall has long been the recognized fing. Dudedom, is not confined to any particular heality. Even here in Atlanta we have dudes and

Would-be dudes What will we wear in the spring?" they are ask-

And others, too, who are not dudes want to know the new styles, present and prospective.

THE DRESS SUIT.
as mapped out by the New York leaders of fash

ions—that means, of course, the tailors—will show some notable changes. It seems to be the chief aim of the costume builders to get up something by which a gentleman can be distinguished from his butler, and a laudable

thing of having oneself taken for one's butler has grown altegether monotonous; the outler may enjoy it, but the host certainly does not Then a change is always welcome to those for tunate individuals who need not take into consider ation the matter of expense. These people hall the appearance of a novelty in evening dress with delight, utterly disregarding the howls of dismay which go up from those of their less fortunate othren to whom the ever-in-style clawhammer had

seen a priceless boon.

Mattheas, of Chicago, the tailor who is designing the "Sunday" clothes of President-elect Harrison Jeacon 'Lige Halford and other male members of the control of t the royal household, made a desperate effort to in-troduce the knee breeches of our fore-lathers, but so far his efforts have met with only glittering fail ure. The seven young aristocrafs who tried it in

ure. The seven young aristocrats who tried it in New York have given up in despair, and none others have come on to take their place. The reason a bleyelist can wear knee breeches is obvious; the reason a dude cannot, is equally apparent to any who cares to investigate.

So the abbreviated pantaloons will not go. And the change must be made in some other way of a dress coat is growing in favor. This was ev dent when the close diagonal first came on, and now the undressed worsted, which is the very latest, is to be found in dark, dull blue. wine or mulberry. The change is not in the tex-ture and color alone, but the lines of the new dress coat slope gently away from the so-called "shaw roll' collar, to the bottom of the skirts, whose width should be one-third that of the waist. The roll is covered with silk, and the edges are bound very covered with six, and the edges are bound very narrowly to imitate a cord. The trousers of the same material are shapely and good proportioned, and have a stilk braid down the outside, which should indicate the form of the leg. And the waistcoats—those articles of apparel

which we common Americans usually designate as vests-the walstcoats are marvels in their gorgeou

proidered by hand in such a way that the stitches can be cut, giving them the appearance of uncu can be out, giving them the appearance of uncut velvet. One which was recently seen in New York had tracings of flowers, the petals and tips of the leaves being pearls. There are other elaborate creations—there is almost no limit to them. They are closed with four buttons and have a narrow shield-shaped opening curving swiftly at the bot

he shirts. Pearl or enamel studs-two of them, and the smaller the better-are proper." Diamonds

are not often seen and joweiry is not worn.

The correct necktle is the so-called "twice-around tie," which is bound about the collar from the front to the back, where it crosses, and is brough back to be tied in front, covering the collar but out leaving exposed the edge of that portion of the ie which is bound around the collar first. Pearl gloves, with self-stitching, accompany the

ress, but the owner may wear them or not as he cor fit. If he hars presentable hand, he will ne rear gloves; but, should he do so, he is at liberty t mayor them at any time he chooses.

There's your "swell" of the spring of 1889 as he sill come from his tailor's to an evening reception.

THAT TAILLESS COAT.

The Juxedo coat is still a subject for discussion las it come to stay? And, if so, where is its place It is, as you know, a tailless dress sack coat, a sort of an abbreviation, as it were. Its proper place eems to be for afternoon or informal evening calls. As a fashion writer says of it: "Its office seems to be to enhance the dignity of the regulation dress coat by relieving it from doing duty on quasi-for-mal occasions. When everything is sumptuous and mal occasions When everything is sumptuous and grand, as at the opera or an evening reception, the

THE FANCY WAISTCOATS. are the specialty of the year. nation of silk and wool, and there is no limit to the

he double breasted fronk cost is still the thin well-dressed men upon special occasions. When de right, it is the pretriest and most elegant coal a man can wear and is always a prominent feature a gentleman's wardrobe. The chiaway with both, vests of the same material and of white and light trousers of modest designs are worn.

FOR BUSINESS MEN.
For those who are business men, in fact, as well s in name, cutaways and sack suits in plaids of rather loud and elaborate designs will be the proper

For newspaper men, there are last year's suitsr even those of years before. These are easily dis-inguished by the shine which glistens in the moonight and the fringes which keep the dust off the

he tendency to 'loudness' is returning. In amonth r two, the stylish dresser will look as if he had just

or two, the stylish dresser will look as if he rad just stepped from a stage upon which one of harlie Hoyt's comedies was being produced.

The fashion-plate gentlemen will from now wear flash rainment, the quiet and elegant costimes of the past being left to the sporting fraternity. SOMETHING ABOUT TIES.

The four-in-hand and the Ascot are the shionable ties for business and what the fashion writers term half-dress.

They must, of course, be tied by the wearer. It is "awfully bad form, don't you know," to wear anything already tied.

material may be anything that requires defi ness and skill in the tying.

The soit, "puffy" ties of last summer—or rather material of that sort—will be in vogue this year. lust now the figures are rather bold and loud, but the prevailing tendency seems to be toward nilder and less pronounced colors and combinations But whatever you wear, tie it yourself.

HATS AND SHOES. The styles of hats?

The leaders of fashion have absolutely nothing to do with these. The hatters are kings and their reign is absolute. Whatever they say goes in the sirictest sense of the word. You must wear just hat they tell you.

The festive "palse-warmer," as the overgiter is familiarly called, has come to stay. They will be worn in all shades and colors this year. The tendency toward patent leather shoes seems to increase. Colored shoes for morning wear will be the thing with the ultra-fashionable. The rest of us will wear the strong, substantial shoes that we do now.

SOME FASHION NOTES.

Life-like little rough gold lizzards, with one or two bright stones set on the back and for eyes, are among the new lace

In millinery just now little is new; old styles are ecopied, with a few unappreciable changes in the trimmings. One hat of dark green velvet had its wide side brim turned straight up. From the back where the brims diminished to nothing, came full green plumes, and stiff, broad bows of the same shade of green, entirely hiding the high crowns.

As the daintiest red slipper follows every titt and tope of color, the stephenesses.

As the dailness red supper follows every this and tone of color, the stockings can be bought to match Open-work silk are the finest and most popular showing designs ranging from the close little square or siar to long drawn worked lines and other flowers. 5 metimes these have a touch of gold thread rawn through that will tarnish with the first wear

Prosted gold watch cases and the small chared

vinacrettes are set with the three most popula stones in combination—a ruby, emerald and dia-mond. These lewels are sunk deep in the gold of heavy rings and across the chatelaine bars. Emer-ald rings with the green stone cut square and set about with diamonds are seen in nearly every jew-cler's window.

Porcelain flowers are by some thrifty givers of din ners etc., used in the table ornamentation. So clev-erly are some of them made that it is hard to distin-guish, and they never fade. Therein lies their greatest beauty. Put them carefully in a close shut box and they are as fresh and ble

ext time.
Some one said that black silk underwear was decliuing in feminine favor, but it was surely a mis take, for new and charming little black silk under-shirts, have lately appeared. These show over the yellow tissue paper open work patterns of the most elaborate design which often is to match that on the lack stockings and so no apparent or invisible in

ongruities are possible, Although the newest red bonnets touched with Although the newest red bonnets touched with geld are considered very brilliant and splendid, most wamen are chary of the wearing. Red coats and cloaks have passed unobserved in the parti-colored street throng, but hats are another, thing and the Russian red is sure to attract all yes, and on no woman is willing to begin, the fashion lags and the fine red hat looks wi-tfully from behind its glass

Made a huge double bow of moire ribon to match the same color in an evening dress. The ribbon can be from three-quarters to an inch wide, with loops and ends to reach nearly to the floor. Pin this securely to the right shoulder and sometimes add a small cluster of flowers, and then dance. The effect is said by many to be extremely graceful, with all these silken lassos flaunting in a ball-room

Full sleeves, as betokened by the new gowns are eturning with renewed vigor. Even heavy clot resses and wraps have made the step by lengther ing the shoulder and elbow puffs. A pretty young woman in town wears with her simple street dress a long coat of cigar-brown indies' cloth that fits the figure closely, has a touch of brown velvet at the collar, and full wrinkled velvet sleeves that extend om the puffed shoulder to the elbow to meet a tight brown cloth cuff.

Although 'tis no more theifashion than formerly t low a glimpse of a pocket-handkcrchief some ore attention has been paid to their orname on. Tiny bits of muslin are embroidered with a order of red and yellow daisles or little wandering fine green vines bearing tiny pink and bine flowers. Maiden hair fern designs show a spray in the very centre of the handkerchief. Very pretty, but rather uncomfortable. Drawn Mexican work is pretty and lasting, but after all the old plain, hemstitche

and hasting, but after all the old plain, hemistiched is quite the most appropriate for ordinary use.

No doubt the silk underwear of whatever color is Jue and delightful, but the sight and touch of sheer smooth lawn and linen carries with it a sense of dainty crispnes sunknown 50 silk. The new muslin underwear evreywhere displayed in the great shop windows, is more richly tucked and laced than or before. Night-gowns have whole fronts extending down from the pointed tucked voke laid in acc. ing down from the pointed tucked voke laid in ac rdion plaits held in place by bows of white ribbo cordion plants held in place by bows of white ribbon tied criss-cross. Corset covers, with points of tuck and lace that cross over the front like the old-fash-loned kerchief and fini hed by bows are no more beautiful than the the underskirts of tuck and flounces, deep and full of Valenciennes lace.

In England the visiting card grows steadily maller, while we use ours large and square. It seems somewhat strange, but it is one of those fashous we have simply overlooked in our whole sale adoption. In the middle of these thin cardboard quadrilaterals the Englishman usually has his name engraved in very small close old English characters while a woman uses both small and large scrypt. To have the name slantingly placed on the larger cards with the monogram or crest in the up-per left-hand corner, is considered very new and beautiful, and a glided edge must in nowise be re-garded as a desire for gaudy display, as many who set examples in matters of fashion have introduced

Answers in Response to the Jacksonville Times-Union's Inquiry. To the Editor of the Times-Union, 12th:

It is a matter of surprise to me to learn that any respectable northern man claims to have been ostracized from the society of good southern people. cannot believe the charge judging from my man, and hope I shall never lose my affection for all that is good in the land where I was born and reared, but I feel it my duty to speak and write in defense of a people among whom I have lived nearly two years in peace and comfort with every possible freedom of speech and action, and from whom I have received uniform courtesy, kindness such as is have received uniform courtesy, kindness such as is entirely unknown among the seifish and indifferent people of the north and northwest. I can readily understand why a certain class of our northern brethren do not get first place in southern society, having been "socially estracted" from the society of the north. When I see among you so many of our outcasts and tramps seeking to prey upon you and abuse your liberal hospitality, I wonder that you continue as patient and forbearing as we find you. Honest and respectable ladios and centlemen. you. Honest and respectable ladies and gentlemen will ever receive a warm welcome by the southern people and given every opportunity for prosperity and inappiness; and this, too, without regard to

polities, religion, or social pecultarities. I have traveled in more than half the states of the mion, and find here more tolerance, more concerning the control of where, and I honestly believe that any northers man who comes here with a determination to mak the best of his chances, will find it the same.

F. L. KERN, President A. & M. College, Lake City.

An Incident of Stephens. From the Cartersville Ga., Courant Further on Mr. Carswell's discourse is illustrating the intuitive idea of the future which is odged with peculiar personality, he reported the lowining incident in his personal history. "During the year 1862, pending the confederate war, or as some more properly calledit; the war be-tween the states Mr. Allexander Stephens came to Augusta and stopped at one of the pro-Augusta and stopped at one of the profilment notes. The Augusta papers noticed his arrival and further-more -tated that Mr. stephens would be there for a few days and would be glad to meet the people and talk with them. My tather," said the reverend gentleman, "was not only an admirer of M Stephens but regarded him as one of those few and and peculiar men who had a sort of divine intuition of judgment which, he said, came from his being a thoroughly honest, therefore disinterested per-My father saw the notice in the old Chr son. My lather saw the nodes in the old Chronicle and Sentinel and at once began to prepare to visit Augusta. We had to ride from where we lived in Wilkes county but so much the better; people do not make much these days by riding in a not-near so much as they sometimes think. At any rate we got to Augusta. After waiting a time my father met Mr. Stephens and said to him: Mr. Stephens, while it looks so now can you tell me will the Confederate states win in this war?" Grasping my father's hand who he had known for years, he replied: Doctor we may be victorious now, but when I think what is coming upon my people and my country as a result my heart is sick even unto death. We may win battles for years, but when our last noble boy dead we are none the less defeated, my old friend this is indeed a cruel war. If I had my way and our people were not crazy and our leaders vain or ambitious 1 would end it tomorrow."

The Vitality of Children. At a meeting of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences Joseph Korosi read a paper on "The Influence of Parents' Ages on the Vitality of Children." Mr. Korosi has collected about 30,000 data, and has come to the following conclusions: Mothers under 20 years of age and fathers under 24 have children more weakly than parents of riper age. children more weakly than parents of riper age. Their children are more subject to pulmonary discases. The healthlest children are those whose tathers are from 25 to 40 years of age, and whose mothers are from 20 to 84 years old. Mr. Korosi says that the best marriages are those in which the husband is senior to the wife, but a woman from 30 to 35 years old will have healthier children if her husband is somewhat younger than herself. A man from 30 to 40 years old ought to take a wife from 20 to 30. If the mother be five years older than the father the vitality of the children becomes impaired.

Did You Ever?

With all the fuss and racket of the hammer and saw of the workmen employed to build the new front at D. H. Deugherty & Co.'s, it fails to keep away the ladies. Their house is full from morning until night with customers taking advantage of their February clean-up sale. Every lady should give them a call this week.

Satisfactorily showing,"
Said a lady to her friend, t'other day.

That this standard preparation
Merits highest commendation—"
It was SOZODONT, I careely need to say.

See how white my teeth are growing,

IN SOCIETY'S DOMAIN

OME PACTS ABOUT PEOPLE WE ALL KNOW

Entertainments of the Past Week and Thos to Come-Some Pretty Invitations-Wed dings and Parties-Personal Gossir

A few days ago Mr. Clarence Knowled received as a remembrance from the South eastern Tariff association of the lost magnificent pleces of silver ever made—a punch bowl and a pair of solid silver exadelabras. The former is now on exhibition in the window of Freeman & Crankshaw, from whom both magnificent presents were ordered. The same how to solve the solid light and were ordered. The punch bowl is gold lined, and hand wrought, the outside being of oxidized silver, and represents a sea scene with waves and fish. The bandles are sliver shells, gold lined, and the base is wreathed around in sea weed, shells, crabs, dc., in bas relief and gold and silver metal. The oxidised silver handle is ornately decorated with shells and sea weed; and the bowl is a large shell, gold lined.

CLARENCE KNOWLES

SOUTHEASTERN TARIFF ASSOCIATION.

1882 PRESIDENT 1888.

This bowl weighs one hundred and thirty-five ounces, and cost \$750. Mossrs Freeman & Crankshaw say it is the handsomest piece of silver they have sold. The magnificent candelebras are of burnished silver, hand wrought in exquisite design, and content five liver the content of the con ournissed siver, hand wronger in exquisite descriptions and contain five lights each. These also cost \$750. Such superb gifts prove the popularity of the South-eastern Tariff association president, a popularity richly deserved for Mr. Knowles.

A lady who was present at the dinner given A lady who was present at the dinner given by Captain and Mrs. Jackson Friday evening says it was the most elegant entertainment of the kind she ever attended. "We had," she said, "oysters from Norfolk, codish from Maine, terrapin from Savannah, and flowers from Washington—and such flowers! "They were simply gorgeous. In the centre of the table was a cut glass bowl "illed with American beauty roses. This bowl was wreathed around with crimson camelias. The table was thickly with crimson camelias. The bowl was wreathed around with crimson camelias. The table was thickly scattered over with white and purple Palma violets and illuminated by red candles in cut glass candleabras. The boutonnieres for the gentlemen were of rare orchids, and at the plate of each lady was laid loose roses and tulips. Of course the company was delightful and the talk witty and clever as it always is at that ho

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Grant and Miss Grant eave for Florida Wednesday, where they spend some time at the Ponce de Leon hotel.

Miss Neely, of Memphis, Tenn., who has seen visiting Mrs William Dickson, on Peachtree, eft for her home Friday. While here Miss Neely made a host of friends among women, and with the male portion of Atlanta soficty reigned an undisputed belle. Miss Neely is a rare and delightful type of woman nood, and one who leaves a lasting and charming nemory in the minds of all she meets. She has eauty, a brilliant intellect and is enchanting in nversation. She is an only child and has know nothing save the greatest indu'gence and luxury all her life, yet she is thoroughly unspoiled and un-elfish, and full of that sweet womanliness that is a nger power in winning love and admiration han beauty or wit. She is one of the south's most oted belies and her land is proud of such daughter.

and Mrs. Samuel Inman's reception comes on Tuesday evening. The invitations bring pleasure to the eyes of all who appreciate exquisite engraving and elegance in wording and paper. They are from Tiffany's. The reception will be a most elegant one.

Mr. Lounders Jones and family, from Coimbus, Ga., are visiting Mrs. Ballard.

The Capital City club reception will be given the last Thursday in February, and the presi-dent, Major Livingston Mims, says that neither trouble nor expense will be spared in order to make this last entertainment before Lent the grandest of all. No club could entertain with more grace and elegance than the Capital City, and everybody is looking forward to this reception with the brightest

The Nine O'Clock club will give an elegant erman at the Kimball temorrow evening. The owers ordered for the occasion will be very hand-ome. The girls have all had new gowns made for the occasion and the fact that Mr. Joseph Eddleman will lead on the occasion insures plenty of pretty new figures and a good time for everybody.

Mrs. W. M. King and her granddaughter Miss Gussle Grady, left yesterday afternoon for Lex-ington to visit Mrs. William Howard.

Miss Selden will spend a few days with the family of Mrs W. D. Grant this week. She has been so popular here that she has received more in-vitations to visit friends than her time has allowed

The wedding of Miss Lizzio Joines to Mr. W. P. Campbell will take place on the 27th of this month at the First Methodist Episcopal church.

The dance of the N S chuh at the veriden of Mr. F. Van Winkle on West Peachtree on Friday evening was a most delightful affair. Among those resent were Miss Annie Raine. Miss Rena Si Miss Garrett of Knoxville Tenn Miss Pehe L Miss Deusca Holcombe, Miss Ethel Toy, Miss Erkie Richmond, Miss Flora Shaw, Miss Nelle Van Winkle, Miss Lizzie Lovejoy, Miss Eugenia Stephens, Miss Nellie Block and Miss Minnie Fountain Messrs Bates Block, W. B. Lowe Ir Will Wo hill, Henry Grady, Jr., Eugene Black, Fred Lambert, Aif Prescott, Bert Lovejoy, Quill Orme, Fryor Mynatt, Will Holbrook and Dick Appler.

The wedding of Miss Jessie May, daughter of Colonel A. L. Harris, to Mr. Theodore H. Abbey will occur at the residence of the bride's parents 33 Luckie street, at 8 o'clock Tuesday

Miss Louise Donnell, of Greenbrier, Ala. who has been visiting Miss Nina Hansell, 377 South Pryor street, returned home last Tuesday. While here Miss Donnell made many friends, who will re cret to learn of her departure

Mrs. B. M. Hall, of Tate, Ga., is visiting her ster, Mrs. C. E. Moore, at 87 Pulliam stree Miss E. C. Yancey and Mr. Mac Manley, of

Newnan, Ga., are visiting Mrs. A. E. McKinl A decidedly unique conception for an invita, tion was one recently issued by Mr. Douglass Sheriey, of Louisville. It is a square plece of parchment which rolls and is tied by a ribbon. At the top of

the sheet in red letters is the adage: Read this Round Robin and Take Warning. Below this is a circle drawn with red ink. Inside this circle is this invitation:

Gentlemen of Ye
Louisylile Germon Club
—Each with a Lidy Fair—
are Bidden to Yo Sherley Plac
Monday Evening, February II,
1889, After Ye Kiremss,
to Meet.

Outside the circle and branching off from it, as it were, are the names of four young ladies who ruests are invlied to meet.

The reception tendered the K. S. club by The reception tendered the K. S. club by Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Tidwell Friday evening, was one of the most enjoyable affairs of the new year. The parlors, library and dining rooms were handsomely decorated with evergreens and flowers, and presented a beautiful appearance. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Tidwell, Misses Ettle and I.Ilian Tidwell, Misses Ione Hammond and Laura Banks, of Griffin; Mary Beil Pendieton, Clio Emith, Ada Bell, Matsie Burns, Bessie Jones, Flora Abbett, Kate Pendieton, Edna Pope France. Cho emito, Ada Bell, Matsie Burns, Bessie Jones, Flora Abbott, Kate Pendleton, Edna Pope, Emma Neal, Fannie Abbott, Lottie Markham, and Messrs. Dan Perkeroon, J. M. Duotell, E. C. Appler, S. C. Callaway, Albert Day, M. Howard Sani, L. H. Hall, Jr., C. R. Nesbit, W. D. Tidwell, Aaron McDonald, Wallace Francis, Donald Loyless, Frank Dennis, A. Y. Mitchell, Ed Hooks, P. R. Whilden, J. D. Colvin,

Walter Howard, and M. O. Fody.
Captain Jackson and Mr. Henry Knowles
leave for New Orleans Monday. Upon next Thursday afterneon, at 3 o'clock, Miss Laura Lovejoy will be united in marriage to Mr. Hyatt. Marriage at the bride's home.

Mrs. McDaniel, Miss Oriana McDaniel, from

Lynchburg, Va., and Mrs. Loury Afbert, more, are visiting Mrs. Ballard, 148 Pencher,

Mr. Humphreys, of Vicksburg, Miss

One of the events that will take pl Chie of the events that will take place Lent is the social loop at the residence of ! Murphy, under the auspices of the E. B. A. club. The ball given by Mr. Murphy at it ing of the season to the same club, is attlithe minds of the participants.

Mrs. A. W. Foster and Miss Bessie

TWO CONCERTS.

The concert to be given tomorrow even be Give's, by girls of the Atlanta Female enberg, will be the grandest musical ment ever given in Atlanta. With such a and such fine musical talent as the ineffute he public may expect a rare treat. The pre

L. Plano-Quartette: Tannhaeuser-overti

10. Aria, from "Dineral"

11. Piano solo; Fantasy Imagenty.

12. Piano solo; Fantasy Imagenty. Miss Julia Daggett. 12. Aria, from Barbiero ... Rossie Miss Charlotte St. John Elliott.
13. Duett, for two panes: Fantasy over Meyerbeer's "Northstar" ... Kulls Miss May Pomeroy and Teacher.

THE MIRACLE OF THE ROSES; OR, THE SCHOOL GIRLS OUTING. CAST. The Lady Superior. The Under Sister... Lady Claire, au alu Miss Sallie Helderson Miss Estelle Delbridg Miss May Alexandes Miss Hattle Imma Miss Charlotte Ellion Miss Julia Daggett Miss Nellie Sam Miss Jodie Hoyle

DRAMATIS PERSONAE OF 1715

Landgrave of Thoringia...Miss May Alexander

Elizabeth, his wise.....Miss Hattie in mar
the Charlette ellior. DRAMATIS PERSONAE OF THE MIRACLE. her attendants }Miss C

Professor Sternburg has notionly received the high compliment of being invited to play this summer at compliment of being low-ried to play the statute at the national convention of American musicians. In Philadelphia, but has also been asked to make a speech on the occasion. He is not a member of this society, and such an invitation is the highest mark of appreciation that the society could render.

On Friday evening, February 22, a concert will given by ladies interested in the project of a church at Constitution station on the East Tennessee, Vir-ginia & Georgia relirond. The concert will be given at Concordia hall and will doubtless be reat success, as it is in excellent hands.

WE WELCOME HIM. Mr. A. O. M. Gay Again Enters the Cloth-

ing Business. Eighteen Whitehall street is fitted up in elegant style, for the purpose of meeting the quirments of a first-class gents furnishing b ness. Mr. A. O. M. Gay, who is well and favorably known to the people of this state and especially by the people of this city, had opened a complete stock of men's fine furnishing and late.

ings and hats.

Mr. Gay was in business in this city some years ago, but on account of ill health had to retire. Having now regained his health, he enters the field again and has associated with him his son, Mr. Sanford W. Gay. It is use-less for these gentlemen to be introduced to the people of Atlanta—they are already known. Mr. Sanford Gay has for some time been connected with large clothing concerns of this city and has scores of friends who will be glad to know that he is now in his own store. He is popular and a number one basi-

This firm has perfected arrangements vhereby they are prepared to do me tailoring. They have a choice lot of sai from which you can select your goods. on them at 18 Whithall. We predict for A O. M. Gay & Son a successful business career.

A Blessing to Mothers,-Mrs. Winslow SOOTHING SYRUP, for all diseases with which children are afflicted. Twenty-five cen's a bottle.

Genttemen:—For a long time I have been a sufferer from a complicated trouble, and found no relief from my afflictions until I began the use of your excellent preparation. Luxomni. At first, had great doubts as to whether my condition would would be benefit ted by its use, as there is a prejudice, not without foundation, toward all patent medicines. I was destined to be deceived, however, for from the first dose of the tea my spirits began to revive, my strength gradually returned, and I can truly say that Luxomni has proven a boon to me.

MRS. M. J. REYNOLDS.

Kilgore, Texas.

Kilgore, Texas. Important Information. When buying the "Top Royal" collar, be sure it is stamped on the inside "Top Royal" and branded with the celeirated "Clover Leaf Brand" trade mark. Then you will secure the genuine article, which is a perfect figure, extra fine quality of linen, latest and most comfortable collar made. Retail price 25 cents each, or \$2.75 per dozen.

THE SECRET OF SAVING MONEY BY ST. ELMO.

"A penny saved is a penny made" you know, And this is what my story is to show.

Some say it's easy to make but hard to save.

But I found the matter of making very grave,

But-I was young, you know,

But then I worked bard and long.

My wages being but merely a soug, And had tried hard my mark to make But still I'd nothing, and no course to tal But—I had a sweet-heart, you know. But now I've settled down and commence Which, after getting a raise, was easy to do.

And now I feel like a man and save my mone And among other things I am often called no For, I ven female pard, you see. And now I am as happy as I can be, For I save my money, you see. And I've a kind and loving wife, And now if you want a quiet wife,

Take my advice And save your money and time, As I did mine, And with good grace, Go to The Place. It's a large Place, and very easy to find, And the bargains you get will repay yo

It's only number ten Marietta street-And the only Place where they don't chest. Now, while they are solling out at coat There's no time to be lest; Just go and price their jewelry and silverware. And golly how you'll stare, And if you want a fine watch or clock, Resure to examine their stock. And for Diamonds, Art, Goods, Statuary, Spectacles, Perfumery, Collery, Stationer Pocketbooks, Portfolies, Fancy Cases, Toys, Lamps, Chins, Fine Vasca,

Toys, Lamps, China, Fine Vases,
Pictures and Frames, Abburns and Crockery.
Go there—they're the cheapest and finest, to duplecate is mockery.
And they have the finest Water Sets,
Berry, Ice fream and Chamber Sets—
That your eyes can behold—
Be sure to see them, they're bound to be said.

Form Themselves Into a Metual Co-poration and Go into Business on the Wholesale Plan.

one Constitution: Reading an acat of a co-operative club organized near n, suggests to me to apprise you organization in Spalding county, at Vine-

ut one year ago the fruit growers of this n held a meeting to devise means ring packages in which to ship their and other fruit, and to make arranges for the marketing of the same in carload

he same difficulty that the club at Rogers anticipated, was anticipated by the rowers. They had confidence in their re, but it would be unbusiness-like for ber to bind themselves for the benefit of sole, while some individuals might from une or other cause fail to meet their part orm a corporation, with a capital stock of not than \$2,000 nor more than \$20,000; and a arter was applied for and obtained speedily the superior court of Spalding county. 1 82,000, and only ten per cent of the amoun

THE MIDDLE GEORGIA SHIPPERS' UNION Baskets were bought in carload lots and turnished to members at a small advance on wholesale price. This small advance was merely to defray expenses. Correspondence was then begun through the secretary with a view to obtaining shipping facilities, and by reason of the organization—all co-operating as non-man—they not only obtained most favorable terms from the railroad, but this little organization marketed and sold trevards of truit in the course of thirty days. This sum, coming from distant sections, virtually added that amount to the wealth of a very small rural community; and at a season of the year when money was scarce, ten thousand dollars was "turned loose," so to speak, in that community.

hat community.

Now this organization is in its infancy, and

Now this organization is in its infancy, and each succeeding season, if no calamity comes, will be followed by increased business.

THE PROFITS MADE.

The profits of the first season's work resulted in a return of all the cash capital paid in and a surplus besides, with which it is proposed to build a warehouse at or near Vineyard, to be used for the needs of the organization.

I could tell you something of the profits of fruit culture, but it would be rather marvelous, and I wouln prefer some neighbor should do so at a future time. But I will say this: The profit is very great, and it grows out of the co-operative organization which secures for its members low prices for shipping packages, such as baskets and crates, by purchasing at wholesale and having same delivered in carload lots, and by securing cheap rates of treight by shipping in carload lots, and also apid transit. Besides it

PROTECTS ITS MEMBERS

n securing a proper market. The

PROTECTS ITS MEMBERS
in securing a proper market. The
secretary keeds posted and ships
to points only where good prices can be had.
Purthermore, dealers seek their products, because getting them in large quantities, they
can afford to handle them.
This is a mere outline of some of its workings and purposes. The organization will
likely provide for a canning factory at no distant day; and the question of building a fertilizer factory is now being discussed. The
outlook indeed is prosperity to the individual
members, the development of a paying industry, and the material advancement of a rural
community.

JOHN J. HUNT. FEATURE OF THE MIND CURE.

It May Possess Wonderful Power, But it Could Not Heal a Dyspeptic.

An Auburn parson, skeptical as to the mind cure, contributes to the Lewiston Journal the following anecdote, which he declares to be the actual regrience of one of his personal friends:

This man had been troubled with dyspepsia for a time, and had tried various remedies

long time, and back the mind cure?" asked his "Why don't you try the mind cure?" asked his

"Pooh!"
"At any rate, it will do you no harm."

"I don't take a bit of stock in it."
"You might try it just to please me, if for no other eason, I should think."

yielded to his better half's importunities, as a good husband should have done, and went to Boston to Sees mind reader.

He was received in a barely furnished room by a

"Please take off your coat," said she, He obeyed.

"And your vest."
Off went the vest.
She pointed to a broad wooden bench without any

"Now," she said, "I want you to sit down on that bench, with your back against mine, for fi minutes. Brace firmly against me and keep yo mind perfectly passive. Think of absolutely not The man sat down, she sat down, and the treat-

ment went on.

Joans found that to keep his mind vacant and inactive was more easily said than done. Thoughts would keep popping in. He rapidly grew uneasy The five minutes seemed to be half an hour in pass-

ing.
"That will do," said the woman, flually. "How do you feel now, sir?"
"Feel? I feel like a confounded fool," said
Joans.

AFTER US THE DELUGE.

The Gloomy Forebodings of a Newspaper Man.

Joe Howard: Many, many years ago John
L. Stevens published a work on the discoveries in
Central America: If you have it in your libraries
read it, if not, ask in the Mercar ile library for it.
You will be amazed at the evidences there graphically compiled, of the existence of nations years
and years before Columbus dreamed of America,
powerful in all elements of physical
greatness, cultivated in many lines of art which
to us are unknown. Where are they? Suggestions
of their history are traced in rock and found in pyramids and carved in columns hidden by the sands
of centuries. It recentless. amids and carved in columns hidden by the sands
of centuries. It requires no very vivid
fungination to see them rise gradually, step after step, from the solid unatisfactoriness of poverty, until they reach the aeme of prosperity, pride, vaunting ambition, the pomposity of possession opening the doors to careers of licentiousness and vice, with the monkys of society curling the tail of sense far up in the atmospheres of self-indulgence, while the under dogs growl and snarl because of the scarcity of bones.

What always follows then followed.

Pride simply stalked along before its fail, and raunting ambition simply o'ericaped itself, and that which went up in maguificence fell down in desolation, and the great winds of the eternal swept the dust of oblivion, year in and year out, until the status living of obligations were based with the same above the status of oblivion. very physical inices of existence were buried yards and yards I eneath the serface, whence sprung new vegetation and upstretched petals gratefully accepting the Almighty dew.

When that time comes to us, and annihilation follows prostitution, heaven grant you and I msy be far from here.

Old Wagers Recalled.

Old Wagers Recalled.

From the Chambers Journal.

It was in 1783 that "Jerusalem" Whalley made that journey which earned him His name. Being asked on one occasion where he was going he answered in jest to Jerusalem: The company present offered to wager any sum that he would not go there and he took bets to the amount of £15,000 to £20,000. The journey was to be made on foot except so far as it was necessary to cross the sea, and the exploit was to be finished by playing ball on the walls of that celebrated city. In the annual assister for 1789 it was stated that Mr. Whalley arrived about June in Dublin from his journey to the Holy Land considerably within the limited time of twelve months. Some years before Mr. G. Liddle laid a considerable wager that he would go to Lapland, bring home two women of that country and into reindeer in a given time. He performed the narray and effected his purpose in every respect, to Lapland women remained in England for about as, but having a wish to return to their own urry, the baroact muched them with means noney.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

Mr. Norwood Gives His Views in the Minority Report on Panama Canal Resolutions.

WASHINGTON, February 16.—The house ommittee on territories today authorized a favorable report to be made on the bill intro-duced yesterday by Delegate Joseph providing an enabling act for the admission of the territory of New Mexico as la state of the union.

Representative Norwood, of Georgia, has drawn up at claborat beinority report in opposition to the passage of the Panama canal resolution by the house. The report begins by calling attention to the supreme importance and gravity of the resolution, the doctrine of which, it says, once announced, must be for all time maintained at whatever cost of blood and treasure. Proceedings in the senate are cited to show that the resolution was hastily and inconsiderately acted upon by that body, and the form of the resolution is also found objectionable. It is said that the resolution

of the president and senate. The report says:
The resolution pretends to affirm what is commonly called the Monroe doctrine, postponeing for the moment the question of what that doctrine is, and we beg to vindicate history by saying and by showing that neither congress nor the United States have, or has ever, adopted or sanctioned the Monroe doctrine, and more than this, neither house of congress before this session has ever sanctioned it. An interesting eview of events in the early history of the United States leading up to the declaration of the Monroe doctrine follows in explanation of its realm. The report says:

The end aimed at was USURP THE TREATY-MAKING POWER

A POLITICAL GOVERNMENT. and not a commercial one. They were considering the rights of man, his freedom from civil and reli and not a commercial one. They were considering the rights of man, his freedom from civil and religious bondage—not avenues of wealth. They thought not as "merchants who go down to sea in ships and do business in the great waters." Nor even of nations that conduct commerce in fair ways. They thought only of the approach of despoisism that would subjugate and destroy. The danger to be guarded against, the rights and interests to be protected with singular unanimity from Monroe to Polk were treated as a purely political government. The declaration was to protect and preserve our own government and liberties and not those of any other government on this hemisphere. The purpose in protecting other republics was to protect ourselves. This construction of the Mouroe doctrine makes it perfectly consistent with our national policy, unbroken for 100 years; of avoiding entangling alliances; of non interference with the affairs of other nations, of attending exclusively to our own business, and leaving all other governments to work out their own destinies. The policy is founded in wisdom, justice and safety. If adhered to, it will make our cause of quarrel always just, and make us "thrice armed" and invincible.

The report continuing objects to the resolution:

First, because it

WOULD BE A FAISF DECLARATION and wrong application of the Monroe doctrine. It would not declare the Monroe doctrine, but a new doctrine, one going a long bound beyond that of

ond, because it aimed at a sister

Monroe.

Second, because it aimed at a sister republic, Monroe, neither in letter nor spirit, had or has any application to a form of goverment like our own, inder this head the report argues that even if Boulanger should compel the French government to complete the canal it would not amount to the colonization of Colombia, or an invasion to overthrow the republic or an imminent danger to our political institutions, such as would justify our interference under the Monroe doctrine. The canal question is purely commercial, and if dealt with at all is a matter for treaty.

Thirdly, the report opposes the resolution, Because it would commit the United States to a position impolitic and wholly untenable. There is no rule of international law on which we could maintain it, and on the Monroe doctrine argument is entirely against us.

In conclusion, pointing out that correspondence must necessarily follow the adoption of the resolution, the report says:

France would further embarrass us by pointing to some facts that, to the minds of the minority of the committee, are not a demonstration of the undiluted patriotsm of the pending resolution. The facts are, that the United States knew in 1879 that DeLesseps would begin work on the Isthmian canal, for they sent two representatives to the inter-oceanic canal congress, held in Paris in May, 1879, and that our government has known that work has been progressing for years. And when the DeLesseps company becomes financially embarrassed and the canal will probably fail unless France should give aid, congress gives sudden birth to twin measures, one to incorporate the Nicaragua Canal company as a rival of the DeLesseps company, and the other the rival of the American company from utter ruin

juxtaposition and marvelous coincidence in these two measures, enough so at least, to suggest to an impartial mind that possibly there is more thrift than paritotism in the resolution.

GERMAN GOSSIP.

Discussing Bismarck's Decline and His

Probable Successor.
[Copyright, 1889, by the New York Associated Press.] Berlin, February 16.—The semi-official press, after initiating and fomenting excitemen over the rumored intention of Prince Bismarck to retire from public life, now turn round and declare that the agitation has a purely artificial origin. viously designed to influence the nationalists to return to that absolute submission to the chancellor, against which recently they have been insclined to rebel. But apart from the allusions of the semi-official press several coincident facts have pointed to coming eventful changes in government organization. The public discussion of the probable results of the deminution of Prince Rismarch's functions has not produced the general rck's functions, has not vroduced that general which it was hoped it would create, so in-lous jappear to have been given to the chan-organs to minimize the importance of the structions appear to have been given to the cha cellors' organs to minimize the importance of the current report. There is nothing in it at all, say the Calogue Gazette, at best it is

MERE POT HOUSE CHATTER. The prince is well and possesses the fullest confidence of the kaiser. Not one in the country, excepting perhaps Herr Richter, thinks it will either displace or overthrow him. No earnest political party would disturb itself by debating the chances of the chancellor's retirement.

displace or overtifrow him. No earnest political party would disturb itself by debating the chances of the chancellor's retirement.

The North German Gazette today takes a less scornful tone. It refers to the all-absorbing interest of the topic and finds an explanation for the foment of the press in the supposed semi-official origin of the article published in the Hamburg Nachrichten and quoted thence by the North German Gazette, which gave un wonted prominence to the said article. The paper now declares that it was not written, as was surmised, by any one in Prince Bismarck's entourage. Its suggestions that Count Waldersee would be the chancellor's successor in nowise emanated from Wilhelmistrasse. The conclusion drawn from these contradictions is that Bismarck, no matter what momentary inclination he may have had to withdraw from the sworries of official life, now means to cling to every post be holds. The discussion has had an all important result in revealing the government after the departure of Bismarck. The emperor has not concealed from his intimate circles the conviction that Bismarck cannot be replaced. When he chooses to retire, the emperor believes that he himself ought to exercise the functions of chancellor.

The Vessel Cleared.

The Vessel Cleared.

New York, February 16.—Hippolyte's alleged arsenal steamer "Conserva," until yesterday the "Madrid," was granted her clearance papers at the customhouse today. The dominican consul had certified to the customhouse authorities that he had purchased the Madrid for his government and changed her name. Therefore the customs people could do nothing but clear the vessel. She will probably sail tonight or early tomorrow.

An Agreement Reached.

PESTH, February 16.—Upon receiving assurances from organizers of tomorrow's demonstrations and deputies that order would be preserved, the police authorities have granted permission for the demonstration to be held. After marching in procession from 4 to 6 o'clock, the leaders themselves will call upon the nearly to disperse. the people to disperse

The Heavy Rains.
CHATTANOGGA, Tenn., February 16.—[Special.]—The heavy rains of the past thirty-six hours have caused two very haavy land slides on the Lookout Mountain Standard Gauge rail-road which will compel the company to susroad, which will compel the company to sus-pend travel on that road indefinitely. It will probably require two or three weeks to clear the road.

The Gainesville Foundry Sold. GAINESVILLE, Ga., February 16.—[Special.] Messrs C. R. and D. R. Kline, of Allentown, Pa., have purchased the Piedment foundry and machine shops, located here, and will add to and greatly improve them at once.

The Normal School. The session of the normal school yesterday was very interesting. Several members of the board were present. The feature of the session was the reading of an excellent paper by Miss Florence Adams, of the high school. She was warmly congratulated on her success.

Which Stir Up the People in a South Caro

CHARLESTON, S. C., February 16.-[Special.] A strange story well authenticated comes from Barnwell county. There is a family homestead in Joyce branch, in that county, which seems to be haunted by fire, something out of the usual run of ghost stories. The are strange disturbances which intelligent and sober minded people tried to bring themselves to believe atmospheric or electrical phenomena, but this they never succeeded entirely in doing. The mystery seems to baffle all attempts at a solution. The latest manifestation occurred a few nights ago. A wagor tion occurred a few nights ago. A wagon load of negroes returning from a meeting, passed the house at midnight. They were singing an old camp meeting hymn, when as they passed directly in front of the house, they were deluged by an unearthly glamour that shot from the windows and felled them terror stricken from their board seats into the bottom of the wagon. The mule attached to the vehicle darted toward the darkness, carrying his shricking and praying load swiftly from the scene. The YELLS OF THE FRIGHTENED NEGROES

awoke every one for a half mile around then and they tried to tell what they had seen but were paralyzed with fear, and could only ges ticulate and talk incoherently. A better ex-planation than they could have given was soon offered. A sheet of flame shot skyward apparently from the chimney of the Frummond parently from the chimney of the Frummond residence, wavered for an instant and then vanished. The air was damp and the sky cloudy, but no rain was falling and the atmospherical conditions were not so favorable for the ghostly flame as on occasions when it had appeared in a less striking degree. The flame was intense and rendered the smallest object in the vicinity distinctly visible. No one approached the house that night, and the inmates remained. The family were ignorant of there having been a ghostly illumination of more than usual brilliancy. The house is an old two-story building, built of cypress; the evidence of thrift everywhere apparent did not give it the appearance of a haunted house. Two high chimneys rose from the roof, and on two sides of the house are broad piazzas. The whites and negroes are very much alarmed, whites and negroes are very much alarmed, and are at a loss to account for the phenom-

MURDER OF A FAMILY.

A Young Bohemian on a Spree Exter minates All His Kinsfolk. MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., February 16.—A special to the Journal gives the details of the

tragedy in a Bohemian family at Glenville Joseph Chemelke shot his sister-in-law, her sister and mother, and then himself. His sister-in-law and her mother were killed instantly. The younger woman lived long enough to tell the story. The boy's body was found about fifty rods from the house. He had been on bad terms with his sister-in-law and her family, and last night he got drunk enough to develop all his viciousness, and went methodically about his work.

H.Clay Evars Wins. CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., February 15—The election contest of Creed F. Bates, democratic candidate for congress from the third Tennessee district, against H. Clay Evans, republican, has been decided by the supreme court in favor of Evans. Bates sought to enjoin Governor Taylor from issuing a cartificate to Evans. of Evans. Bates sought to enjoin Governor Taylor from issuing a certificate to Evans, but the court decided unanimously that it could not prevent the issuing of the certificate to the republican candidate. In an interview with your correspondent, Mr. Bates said this afternoon that he would let the matter drop right where it is, and would make no effort to contest the seat of Mr. Evans before the house of representatives. of representatives.

A Rich Find.

A Rich Find.

Dalton, Ga., February 16.—[Special.]—
There is great excitement in northern Georgia over the discovery of a vein of quartz, four feet wide, five hundred feet deep and three miles long, which is very rich in silver. The quartz has been thoroughly tested and yields \$30 in pure silver to the ton. Albert Duell, the superintendant of the Rock Greek Mining company, the owner of the property, is now in Chattanooga to purchase an engine and stamping mills to operate the mine. He is an old California miner, and says the company has struck it rich.

Railroad Talk in Cumming.

Cumming, Ga., February 16.—[Special.]— Great interest is felt here over the proposed railroad to be built from Norcross to Cumming. The people are thoroughly aroused, as well as those along the line of the road and at Norcross, and will donate considerable funds to secure the road. Colonel E. P. Howell, of THE CONSTITUTION, is to be invited here next Tuesday (court week) to make us a railroad speech. A hearty welcome awaits him.

Fire at Fort Wayne.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., February 16 .- Fire roke out in a large four-story brick block or Calhonn street, owned and occupied by Louis Fox & Co. as a cracker factory, shortly after one o'clock this morning, and the building was nearly destroyed in less than an hour. Anadjoining block, also a four-story brick, owned by William Fleming and occupied by Skelton, Watt & Wilt, wholesale grocery, is a total loss. Nothing was saved in either building. The loss will exceed \$100,000.

It Was Not a Dynamite Explosion. PARIS, February 16.—The explosion in the central postoffice at Chartres yesterday by which officers were injured, was caused by an accumulation of gas under the floor of the office and not by dynamite as was at first supposed.

LET US SMILE.

The Grain He Sowed. From the Lincoln Journal

"I understand that Nebraska is a very cold, tormy country."
"Not at all. I sow grain there all the year

"Really? What kind of grain?"
"Wild oats,"

Different Ways of Shingling. From the Norristown Herald.

It is said that Louis M. Alcott wrote "Little Vomen" in order "to shingle the barn." When a woman wants to shingle a boy she doesn't take en to do it. She gets at the subject with an entirely

From the Jewelers' Weekly.

Pedagogue—If one diamond is worth \$50, how much are five diamonds worth?

Boy—Two hundred and fifty dollars.

Pedagogue—Correct.

Thus we are taught in childhood many things that we have to unlearn in maturity. "A Brilliant Prospect."

From Puck. Absent-minded man (in a bobtail car) -- Conductor, I think I dropped a five-dollar gold piece in the box instead of a nickel. Street car driver—Well, sit down and ride it out. I'm very busy just now, and can't be bothered.

The Natural Result.

From the Chic from the Chicago Tribune.

Shrewd Bookseller (to confidential clerk)— James, how many copies of "Robert Elsmere" have

Cierk-About five hundred. Bookseller-Double the stock at once. The authorities of two more colleges have excluded it from their libraries.

Theory and Practice.

From the New York Weekly.

Doctor (to brother physicians)—Yes, gentlemen, the sovereign remedy for all ills is fresh air, and plenty of it. People don't iet enough air into their houses. Well, I must hurry; I'm on an errand. Brother Physician—Going far?

"No, ouly down to the hardware store to get half a mile of weather stripping." a mile of weather stripping."

Genius in Large Families.

From the New York Star.
Some one who has had the curiosity to look the Some one who has had the curiosity to look the matter up says: "Napoleon Bonaparte was one of thirteen children, Benjamin Franklin one of seventeen, General Sherman was one of eleven, Charles Dickens one of eight, Gladstone one of seven or more, Dr. William Makepeace Thackeray, grandsize of the latter namesake, one of sixteen." While Napoleon believed in his star, it will be noticed that in "the lottery of life" he had drawn the unlucky number. A THING OF BEAUTY

IS WHAT THE NEW CAPITOL IS

QUESTION OF FURNISHING DISCUSSED.

The Claims of the Robert Mitchell Company and the Record it Has Made in the South Southern Agent, Mr. Fairbanks, Discusses the "It is the finest capitol in America, standing

without an equal, unless it be that at Albany, That was the remark made by a prominen Chicagoan as he walked through the halls and

into the different rooms of Georgia's pride.

And a magnificent building it is, to be sure Nobody can take exception to the pride which Georgians show in this new and beautiful capitol building: for it is but natural that in these days when the public money is so often squandered by the people to whom its disbursement is intrusted, the people of this state should feel glad that their officials should prove the exceptions.

A walk through the capitol these days reveals much that is of real interest. To the careful observer one of the most no-ticeable features, ynd one which is greatly admired by all who visit the building, is the

interior wood work.
"Can you tell me," asked a Constitution eporter of Superintendent Corbally yesterday, who did that work?"

"Oh, yes. That was done by the Robert Mitchell Furniture company, of Cincinnati, and I consider it a first-class job. As state superintendent of the building I have approved and indorsed it." "You think it fine, then?"

"I don't hesitate to say that I think it one of THE BEST SPECIMENS OF WORK one in the state, and it has been so pro ounced by everybody who has seen it. The side woodwork is all theirs, done through Messrs. Miles & Horn, general contractors.' A glance at the bare rooms of the building

brought up the matter of the inside furnish-"And will this firm make a bid for the fur

niture?" Mr. Corbally was asked. "I understand that they will. Mr. Fair-banks, their resident agent, was here a short time since taking measurements and so forth for the purpose of making an estimate. He is, I believe, still in the city and he can tell you more about that than I."

Mr. Fairbanks is well known in Atlanta he having made this city his headquarters at different times. Ho and his fpmily are now making their home at the Kimball.

have done at the capitol," said Mr. Fairbanks in reply to a question, \$60,000 worth of work through Messrs. Miles & Horn, general contractors. At the time they let the contract we were not the lowest bidders, but they knew the standing of our house and that we made a specialty of fitting and furnishing public buildngs for the government, as well as for states and counties; and knowing also our facilities for turning out work promptly, as well as our reputation for doing first-class work, this was ubtless the reason Miles & Horn gave us the contract, rather than to the lowest bidder. We shall also make a bid for the furniture."

"Is there not a report that your company is going out of business?

'Yes, I have heard such a report here. But I assure you there is no truth in it. On the other hand we are refitting our factory plant as well as adding extra sales rooms to our retail department, putting in an extra passenger elevator, making three in all, as well as a new Edison electric light plant, at our factory plant, which consists of four large buildings about circ hundred by one hundred and fifty each, and eight stories high. We are remoddeling one of the largest of the buildings, and are refitting the whole with the most approved new machinery, and ever power appliance that will facilitate the manufacture of our goods-all that tends to facilitate matters, both as to time and cost."

"What prompted the report that your company was going out of business?"
"I cannot tell. You see we are the oldest and largest furniture concern in the United States, our floor rooms alone covering over seven acres. Mr. Robert Mitchell, our president, commenced business over fifty years ago. The concern later on was known as Mitchell & Rommelsberg, but for several years since as the Robert Mitchell Furniture company. There was some report that Mr. Robert Mitchell might retire as president of the com-pany, which may have led to these reports."

"Then there is no truth at all in the report that your house is going out of business?" "Well, it does not look so. We are expending in Cincinnati from \$150,000 to \$200,000 in refitting and remodeling our business there, The great trade we are receiving from the south warrants the company in locating me here. I have moved my family here, and propose making Atlanta my future home, and shall look specially after the southern trade.

I have rented a store or office for the present at No. 50 Marietta street." THE SOUTHERN BUSINESS. "Have you been doing business here besides the work you have done for the capitol?"
"Our trade from Georgia alone amounts to

over \$1)0,000 each year, a great portion of it coming from Atlanta. "Then you have been drawing \$100,000 per year from Georgia?" "No: I would not put it that way. But, rather, that the more trade we do with Geor-

gia the state is better off." "Hov's that?" "For several reasons. The first is that we manufacture nothing but high grade goods. This is accomplished by a long experience and by adhering to a few fundamental principles cessary in the production of first-class work, the first and most important being to have

thoroughly seasoned, dryed lumber. In this matter we buy heavily, storing our lumber at our yards in Indiana. We hold it four years before we cut it up for our factory. Then it is subjected to our dry kilns before using. The second reason is that we always employ skillful workmen.

This we consider a most important item and is only gained by experience and study. Some

of our workmen have been with the concern over thirty years, and consequently become great help to newer workmen, by establishing standard and method to their work which others must follow. We employ the most talented artists in our designing departments. "Bus what advantage is this to Georgia?"

"I will tell you-parties making a contract from one to ten thousand dollars for their homes, do not do this for fun, but do so expecting, in fitting up their house, to have it last a series of years, and the most perfect materials and workman-ship becomes the best investment, and consequently the cheapest in the long run. Again, when we have a contract in the south, like some of the fine houses we have done here in Atlanta, or the capitol work, we find it necessary to do a great portion of the work upon the premises. A few years ago we were obliged to bring all our workmen from Cincinnati; but mow there is hardly a large city in Georgia in which we don't have a list of certain local mechanics who have worked under our foremen and in contact with our expert men. These we engage and we pay them good wages, not only benefitting the locality where we do our work financially, but raising the standard of local workmanship. Then every contract we take in Georgia usually means several carloads of freight direct to Atlanta, and these being distributed from here. All of this counts up

n the long run, as there are transfer charges, drayage charges, money paid for hauling, and so forth."

"Is it not a fact that you charge more for

your work than some of your competitors?"
"It would seem strange if we did not. The fact that we keep our lumber four years and pay interest on purchase money makes the cost of our work larger than others. But then we have an advantage over many by having a great labor saving factory." "Do I understand that in presenting your

bid for the capitol furniture, you will not ex-

pect to compete as regards price."
"I did not say this. I will say, however, that the appropriation made for furnishing is not enough. The proposal for bids asks bidders to furnish samples and designs. Upon consultation with our house, it was decided to submit the same samples as we furnished the United States for their government buildings, and which have been tested and approved by the supervising architect at Washington. We have sent nearly a car load of such samples for the inspection of your commission. We hope they will decide upon this class of work, but should they do so, I fear the state will have to make a new appropriation.

"It would seem a pity after completing such a magnificent building as your capitol is, not to furnish it in a becoming style. Messrs. Miles & Horn paid us several thousand dollars more for our work to get good and reliable work. We would be glad to put in the furniture, and thus have everything match as regards material and workmanship.'
"Have you done much work for the gov-

'We do probably \$150,000 per year, and

would name as some of our recent contracts on the government buildings:
Albany, N. Y. Cincinnati, O., Philadelphis, Pa., Dubuque, Ia., Charleston, W. V., Chicago, Ill., St. Louis, Mo., Harttord, Conn., Wheeling, W. Va., Detroit, Mich., Equitable Life Insurance company, St. Louis, Mo. Letter, Tenn., Paoris, Ill., Mon. St. Louis, Mo., Jackson, Tenn., Peoria, Ill., his. Tenn., Boston, Mass., Concord. N. H., Terre pans, tenh., boston, mass., Concold. N. H., bere Haute, Ind., Washington, D. C., Treasury departs hent, New Orleans, La., Indianapolis, Ind., Mont-gomery, Ala., New York City, N. Y., Kansas City, Mo., Jackson, Miss., Brenham, Tex., Frankfort, Ky., Buffalo, N. Y., Columbus, O., Aberdeen, Miss?, Waco, Tex., Toledo, O., Fort Wayne, Ind., Leaven

worth, Kan., and many others. WORK HERE IN ATLANTA. "You speak of having done a large amount of work here. Can you give me names of ome of the prominent parties?"

"Oh, yes, I keep a memorandum of most of the parties with whom I have had personal dealings. Here are some os them, and if you want to know anything about our concern and how we do our work call upon any of them and see what they say. They are: W. P. Inman, W. C. Sanders, W. M. Dickson, Captain W. D. Grant, Green B. Adair, Dr. C. T. Swift, J. H. Porter, C. P. N. Barker, Dr. J. W. Rankin, Mrs. Harwood, J. W. Culpepper, E. Van Winkle, Clarence Knowles. George Winship, O. C. Fuller, Fred Scott, R. Peters, Ed Peters, R. C. Clarke, T. M. Clarke, and others.

"Besides the above I have taken this month a large contract from Mr. Hugh T. Inman."

WHAT THEY SAY.

A representative of The Constitution dealings. Here are some os them, and if you

WHAT THEY SAY.

A representative of THE CONSTITUTION called upon some of these persons for their views upon this subject.

Mrs. Harwood expressed the greatest satisfaction with the work done in her house, all of it by the Robert Mitchell company.

Mr. Walker P. Imman: "I have had some dealings with the Robert Mitchell Furniture company and their work has been satisfactory

ny and their work has been satisfactor Mr. W. M. Dickson: "The interior decora-Mr. W. M. Dickson: "The interior decora-tions of my home are the work of the Robert Mitchell Furniture company. I am highly pleased with their work." Mr. C. P. N. Barker: "I purchased quite a lot of furniture from the Robert Mitchell Fur-

lot of furniture from the Robert Mitchell Furniture company recently and find it satisfactory in every respect."

Mr. Ed C. Peters: "I have had some dealings with the Robert Mitchell Furniture company. They sent me exactly what they promised and their work is perfectly satisfactory."

Mr. W. C. Sanders: "I bought some furniture of the Robert Mitchell Furniture company and am highly pleased with it."

Mr. Clarence Knowles: "I bought quite a lot of furniture from the Robert Mitchell company, and am satisfied with it in every respect. They also put up some mantels for me and did other interior woodwork, and their work throughout was highly satisfactory."

tory."
Mr. Green B. Adair: "I can recommend the
Robert Mitchell Furniture company. They
sold me a bill of goods two or three years ago,
and I do not hesitate to recommend them for

and I do not hesitate to recommend them for fair dealing and satisfactory work."

Dr. J. W. Rankin: "Some time since I bought a lot of furniture of the Robert Mitchell company, and in every respect I am perfectly satisfied with their work." Captain W. D. Grant is another of those who are highly satisfied with the work done by the company. Another is Mr. J. H. Porter, and there are many others, all for whom the company has done work.

OUTSIDE THE CITY. "Besides these," continued Mr. Fairbanks,
"we have completed fine houses at other points
in Georgia, among them; for J. L. Hammond,
president of the Merchants' National Bank, of
Savannah; Mr. Lewis Kayton, of the firm of
Harman and Kayton, of Sayannah; Landen
Thomas, Jr., of Flemming, Thomas & Co.,
bankers, Augusta; Hon. J. L. Hand, Pelham,
Ga.; L. H. Hawkins, president Bank of
Americus, Americus, Ga.; J. Marsh Johnson,
S. R. Jacques, M. Nussbaum and several others
in Macon.

TESTIMONIALS FURTHER. "It is customary when our foreman reports the work finished on any contract, to make inquiry from the owner or architect if every-thing is satisfactory. Here are some of the re-

plies:

Hon. J. L. Hand, Pelham, Ga., says:

"For both interior finish in hardwood and fine furiture the work is excellent; made from carefully
elected material and finished in the most periect
nanner. There is no shrinkage or opening of
others."

manner. There is no shrinkage or opening of joints."

Mr. L. H. Hawkins, Americus, says:

"It affords me pleasure to say that the work now being done on my residence by the Robert Mitchell Furnishing company, of which you are agent, is very satisfactory.

To L. G. FAIRBANKS, Kimball House, Atlanta."

Mr. J. L. Hammond, Savannah, Ga., says his work is very satisfactory and will take pleasure in recommending the Robert Mitchell Furniture company, or showing the furniture and work done at his house, as a specimen, and also sends an order for more goods.

Mr. Lewis Kayton, Savannah, says the work is excellent. No fault to find. His architects, Fay & Eichberg, also indorees his statement.

Mr. J. M. Johnson, in a letter November 20, 1886, states: "The Robert Mitchell Furniture company put up all the work in my house about

1836, states: "The Robert Mitchell Furniture company put up all the work in my house about three years ago. This work was entirely satisfactory to me when finished, and is yet in perfect condition in every respect."

ABOUT GOVERNMENT WORK.

"Now here are some letters about government work we have done which will, I think, be read with interest. Here they are:

be read with interest. Here they are:

TREASURY DEPLATMENT (Office of the Secretary),
WASHINGTON, D. C. Sept. 30, 1834.—The Robert
Mitchell Furniture Company, Cincinnati, Ohio—
Gentlemen: Referring to your letters of August 13,
14 and the 22d instant, stating that a sample mahogany rotary chair, No. 17a, had been shipped to
this office August 8, 1884, and requesting the department to give its opinion of the chair, you are
informed that it has been subjected to a thorough
test and has proved satisfactory in every respect.

'The method of boiling the legs to the center, the
simplicity of the spider and the elevating screw attached to the same, as also the manner in which
the standard and the arm posts are bolted together,
are very great improvements on the usual way of
making chairs. The workmanship in general is
excellent.

making chairs

excellent.

You are requested to submit youcher for sixteen
You are requested to submit youcher for sixteen
dollars (\$16) in payment of the said sample chair,
payable from the appropriation "Furniture and
Repairs of Fuiniture, 1885." Very respectfully,
CHASE COON,
Assistant Secretary.

kind regards to you and my best wishes for your success. I remain yours very sincerely.

CATLETTSBURG NATIONAL BANK, (Capital, \$100,009)
CATLETTSBURG, Ky., February 17, 1887.—To the
Robert Michell Furniture Co., Cincinnati, O.—Gentlemen: I take pleasure in saying that the inside
Work and finish to our new banking house, fornished by you, has stood a year to this time, and
the satisfaction of having every pleee and part
staying to its place, without a hair-brea th of
surinkage, is very great. The work has been admired by all who have examined same, and good
judges say that the oak fluish is the handsomest
pleee of work they ever saw.

We always recommend the work as yours, and
built of "Big Sandy Oak." Yours respectfully,

Postoffice, Cincinnati, O., (Office of the Postomaster), August 31, 1886.—Mr. Alex. W. Stowart Supt. Robt. Mitchell Furniture Co. Cincinnati; O.—Sir: In reply to your letter of the 29th inst. I beg to state that the furniture supplied by your firm for this office has proved of excellent quality, and gives general satisfaction throughout the various divisions. Very respectfully,

8. A. WHITTHELD, Postmaster.

By H. H. Muller, Asst. P. M.

By H. H. Muller, Asst. P. M.

OFFICE OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT AND GENERAL
MANAGER OF THE METROPOLITAN TELEPHONE
AND TELEGRAPH CO. (18 Cortlandt street.)
NEW YORK, September 12, 1887.—The Robert
Mitchell Furniture Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.—
Gentlemen: I have yours of the loth, and beg to any
that the furniture which you made for the Philadelphia postoffice while I was postmaster there, was
perfectly satisfactory, the work being done in a
thoroughly good manner and with credit to yourselves, and, as I said before, to the satisfaction of
the treasury department and myself. I would recommend anyone having a quantity of fine furniture to make, to give you an opportunity to bid.
You are at liberty to refer anyone to me, as I shall
take pleasure in writing them a personal letter in
regard to the matter. Yours respectfully.

H. S. HUDEKOPER,
VICE-President and General Manager.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF STATE HOUSE COMMESSIONERS, INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May II, 1883.—ROBERT MITCHELL FURNISHING COMPANY.—Gentlemen: I am directed by the board of state house commissioners of Indiana, to say to whom it may goucern; that your company furnished a considerable amount of furniture for the new state house, and that the work conformed strictly to the specifications, and in all particulars was very satisfactory. They consider the work and material to be first class. I am very respectfully.

JOHN M. GODOSON, Sec. ALEXANDER CAMERON, ARCHITECT, 414 N. SEVENTH STREET, ST. LOUIS, May 5th, 1883.—Alexander H. Stewart, Esq., Superintendent The Robert Mitchell Furniture Company, Cincinnati, O.—My Dear sir: In reply to yours of the 2d instant, referring to the materials used and the present condition of the intenor furnishings made by the Robert Mitchell Furniture company for the United States custom house and postofice building in this city, erected under my supervision. I beg to state that the work and material used in this building were thoroughly first class in every particular, have been in use some five years and stand and look

were thoroughly first-class in every particular, have been in use some five years and stand and look well at the present time and that all transactions with the firm were entirely satisfactory to the government and myself, all agreements being faithfully carried out. I carried out.

I can also say the same of the interior woodwork furnished and set up for me in the Equitable building in this city, for the Equitable Life Insurance society, of the United States.

In my opinion you have superior advantages for all this class of work, having large and well appointed shops, show rooms and working forces, and in the amount and age of your materials on hand. Yours very truly,

ALEXANDER CAMERON.

FROM ARCHITECTS. It is a necessary part of the conditions under which bids are received that they must be accompanied by recommendations of architects.

Mr. Fairbanks had letters from the prominent architects all over the country. Here are extracts from some of them:

Mr. L. B. Wheeler, Atlanta: "The Robert Mitchell Furniture convents have done a con-

extracts from some of them:

Mr. L. B. Wheeler, Atlanta: "The Robert Mitchell Furniture company have done a considerable quantity of very nice work for me, all of which has given perfect satisfaction.

"They have always shown an ambition to execute their work a little better than the terms of the contract called for."

Mr. G. M. Frogg, Nashville, Tenn: "The chairs for the Vendome theater were furnished by the Robert Mitchell Furniture company. They have, so far, stood the test well. It is a neat looking chair, and forms one of the attractions of the house."

Mr. James W. McLaughlin, Cincinnati, O. "The financial standing of the Robert Mitchell Furniture company, is of the very highest, and I can assure you of their entire capacity and ability to undertake the largest contracts for joinery and finishing of any description of building and do the work in the best manner." Samuel Hannaford & Sons, Cincinnati, O. "The character of the Robert Mitchell Furniture company, is first class. Their reliability and general trustworthiness on contract work has made it extremly pleasant to work with them. You can safely commit your business to their execution with the assurance that they will carry it out with an honest and workmanlike manner."

"Many others of the same kind could be

workmanlike manner."

"Many others of the same kind could be "Many others of the same kind could be "The shown you," continued Mr. Fairbanks. "The standing of our concern is too well known to need any comment from me. We are going to bid on this contract, and I hope we will get it."

A QUEER GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

A Young Woman Carrying the Receipts of a Postoffice in Her Dress Pocket.

North Crrek, February 10.—A government postoffice inspector has been here investigating Postmaster Sheehan's accounts, it being alleged that he was a defaulter. His accounts were really short \$1,000, which he has today made good. The investigation disclosed a peculiar state of affairs. Postmaster Sheehan left the office in charge of his daughter. When it was found that the office was short in its accounts, an official came here and looked over the books. The books showed that the money had been received. He was surprised, and asked where the money was. He was astounded when the girl took the money from her dress pocket and said, "Why, here it is." Instead of sending it to Washington when it was received, she let the money accumulate, and intended to forward it in bulk.

"Did you not think it dangerous to have that amount of money in the safe?" inquired the representive of the gouernment.

"Yes," was the reply: "so I carried it in my dress pocket all the time."

The young woman had attended balls and parties, but never for a moment thought that she was taking any chances, and perhaps she wasn't. Everything was straightened out satisfactorily, but the postmaster was cautioned to a more strict compliance with the regulations of the department, the detective being of opinion that the vaults of the treasury was a safer place to keep government money, than a young lady's dress pocket. A Young Woman Carrying the Receipts of a

was a safer place to keep government m than a young lady's dress pocket. A Curiosity at This Time.

From a Mexico , Mo., Diispatch.
Dick Worsham had on exhibition in this city Dick Worsham had on exhibition in this city a hen's egg which is a great curiosity. Upon oue end of the shell, which is of extredinary size, could be plainly discerned a number of war ships at sea, gliding upon the water's calm surface. Three yessis are plainly visible. Turning the egg gradually over a seaport comes fully in view, resembling the harbor of Apia. The similarity is striking, indeed, and the Samoan matter atonce enters the mind on beholding the egg, which is the product of a hen that some German neighbors of Worsham brought from the old country three years ago. The extraordinary figures upon the shell are thought to have peculiar significance just at this time when a war is imminent between Germany and America.

Miss Pauline Shoenthall, a lovely and accomplished young lady of Marietta, Ga., is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Joe Hirsch, 202 South Forsyth street. Professor J. S. Næwman, superintendent of the Alabama Mechanical and Agricultural college at Auburn, Ala., is in the city on his way to Ocala, Fla., for the purpose of attending the session of the American Pomological society, which meets there Wednesday next. Mr. P. J. Berkmans, of Augusta, is the president of this organization.

DRAPERIES. We have just opened select new lines of drapery fabrics in cross stripes, chenille and fine valours. These goods are fresh from the looms, and are in the popular colors of the day. M. Rich &

CONLEY'S CASE.

MOTION FOR ARREST OF JUDGMENT

TAX COLLECTOR STEWART'S SCHEME.

Sending Out Gentle Invitations to Call and Make Returns That Were Neglected Last Year-Notes Gathered About the Fulton County Courthouse.

John L. Conley's case was up before Judge

Van Epps yesterday.

His attorneys want a new trial.

The first motion made was for an avert of judgment, made on the general grounds of exceptions to ruling made during the trial in the

The court refused the motion.

Then the attorneys made a motion for a new trial, submitting the testimony in writing. The court postponed the rendering of a decision in the case until next Saturday.

A GOOD SCHEME.

Tax Collector Stewart has a new scheme. The scheme is a good one and is already

bringing good results.

He is sending out the following notice printed on postal cards, to those who failed or neglected to return their property for taxation

neglected to return their property for taxation during the preceding year:

I find that you falled to make a return of your taxable property for the year 1888.

Your immediate attention is requested. Call and see me at the tax collector's office, 53 South Pryor street. Very respectfully,

A.P. Strewart, Tax Collector.

In his investigations, Mr. Stewart found that a great many people were delinquent in that respect.

one case was found of a railroad that had failed to return its property for taxation, laboring under the impression that when the road made its returns to the comptroller-general it had fulfilled all the requirements of the law. But the law is that all property not used for railroad purposes is subject to taxation.

Tive HUNDRED DOLLARS TAXES have been recovered for the city by this one stroke alone, and every day a number of people whose names do not appear on the books come up to the tax collector's office and pay up like little men.

The sheriff's office presents a busy scene every day now, for people see that the officials are, at last, in earnest about collecting the taxes for 1888.

Yesterday a man came into the tax collectory. One case was found of a railroad that had

taxes for 1888.
Yesterday a man came into the tax collector's office with a weary walk, and throwing down one of Tax Collector Stewart's cards of invitation, remarked:
"A man in this town is placed between the upper and the nether millstones, and they manage to grind out the cash some way."
He paid the cash and walked out with his receipt.

Yesterday the first new case was filed in the

It is a case of alimony.

Mrs. Martha Mabley wants a support out of Lee Mabley, who, she claims, is fully able to pay her a sufficient sum to keep her above want.

want.

Judge Richard H. Clark has been holding superior court at Decatur this week.

The only case of importance was that of Miss Annie E. Doggett vs. R. L. Sims, to set aside the conveyance of a piece of Atlanta property exchanged for a farm in Jasper county, on the ground that misrepresentations were made and the titles to the Jasper property were imperfect. Judgment for complainant. C. J. Simmons, T. F. Corrigan and J. A. Wimpy, for plaintiff, and E. W. Martin and J. B. Stewart, for defendant.

This case has been tried three times. First, a mistrial; then a verdict for defendant, the judgment of which was reversed by the supreme

Judge Clark told the attorneys yesterday that when he died he wanted on his tombstone these words: "He tried the Doggett-Sims case three times." It has cost DeKalb county \$1,000, and they devoutly hope it will be tried

Next week will be devoted to the criminal docket. There are twenty prisoners in jail, among them Aleck Lovejoy, who will be tried for killing the town marshal.

POLICE POINTERS OF INTEREST. "Rev. Chas. Marcham, disorderly conduct;

Mrs. Ida Marcham, same The two cases were entered yesterday on the city docket by Patrolman Ryan.

The darky insisted on having the "Rev." put before his name so that if any of his congregation called by they could know that their pastor was in trouble and be prepared to help

It is probably the only case of the kind ever

The Whistling Negro.

The Whistling Negro.

The finest whistler in the southern states slept last night in a cell at the stationhouse. His whistling is seemingly wonderful. He puts one finger in his mouth and whistles notes you never heard whistled before. He is so foud of whistling that he can be identified anywhere by it. He whistles all the time. About a year ago he broke jail in Madison, or at least he was arrested upon that charge yesterday by Patrolmen Cicero English and Ball.

The negro is also said to have cut a negro

The negro is also said to have cut a negro nearly to death here in Atlanta three or four

nearly to dealer years ago. I After the escape from jail in Madison, Jim Neal, the whistler, lived for a time in Litho-hia, going by the name of Bill Jones. Who Is He?

At police headquarters is a dark brown negro, 30 to 35 years of age, 5 feet 11 or 12 inches gro, 50 to 30 years of age, 5 feet 11 or 12 mehes tall, giving his name as John Andrew Witt.

He has been in trouble in Chattanooga, in Rome and in Anniston, and is wanted somewhere, probably in one of those places.

Who is he?

If not written or telegraphed for at once the darky will be prosecuted here for carrying concealed weapons.

His Pistol Lost.

Patrolman Christophine has lost his pistol, and would like to have it returned to him. He will pay a liberal reward for it. It is a 41 calibre, double-action Colt's revolver, and stamped with the number 32.

It was left in the basement at the courthouse last Tuesday.

THE SOUTHERN LEAGUE.

The Movement to Get Atlanta in Assuming Shape,
Will Atlanta go into the Southern league?

This is an open question today, but before the end of the week will be settled one way or If Atlanta goes in, it will be to win the penbant. For some time there has been a good deal of talk about a club, but nothing definite

has been done.

A few days ago a meeting of baseball enthusiasts was held in New Orleans, at which the Southern league was organized, consisting of the cities of Memphis, Charleston, Nashville, the cities of Memphis, Charleston, Nashville,
Mobile and New Orleans, with
Atlanta nominated for the sixth
city of the league, and it
was decided to make an effort to get a club to

locate here. Last night the following special was re-ceived by The Construction which throws

additional light upon the matter:

New Orleans. February 16.—Doug Crothers, who managed the last season for the Dallas ciub, the champions of the Texas league, has been secured for Atlanta and leaves St. Louis tonight and will be in Atlanta next Tussday. Crothers is a first class base ball manager and if there is a gentleman on the ball field he is one. The Southern league is now composed of Memphis, Charleston, Nashville, Modfie and New Orleans, and with Atlanta in the south, will have the strongest league this season she has ever had. Crothers will go right to work to work to organize a club on his arrival in Atlanta and if the lovers of the game there will give him a fair backing he will secure for them a strong team.

CREOLE. additional light upon the matter:

At the Y. M. C. A.

The special gospel meeting at the Y. M. C. A. this afternoon at \$20 will be conducted by Mr. B. F. Abbott. The topic for consideration will be: "Why Do You Wait?" All are invited.
One of the best features of the programme rendered on Friday night at the Y. M. C. A. was the singing of the quartette composed of Messrs. Northeon. Burbank, O'Connor and Pierce. They were heartly enjoyed and encored.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Card From Mr. Calvin.

Card From Mr. Calvin.

Atteusta, Ga., February 15, 1889.—Editors Constitution: In your issue of the 14th instant appears a general report of the Georgia Agricultural society's meeting at Brunswick. Among other items in said report was the foilowing:

"The convention adopted a resolution asking the legislature to devote a part of the money arising from the inspection of fertilizers to establishing an agricultural college.

"The previous question was called by Mr. Moses before any debate, though M. V. Calvin and others opposed the resolution."

The facts in the case are these: Mr. J. W. Glenn,

of Jackson county, had submitted a report, cordially indorsing the act of the general assembly, approved December 29, 1888, which provides for the establishment of an experiment station and anjexperimental farm, to be known as "The Georgia Experiment Station." This report went further—suggesting the divorcement of agricultural from literary institutions.

The report was adopted unanimously, and ordered to be printed in the transactions of the society.

Supplementary to Mr. Glenn's report was the resolution mentioned in Thut Constitution's account of the proceedings. That resolution suggested that the legiciature should devote a portion of the guano inspection fees to the establishment of a practical school of agriculture at the point where the experiment station shall be located.

I did not oppose the resolution for the reason I did not have opportunity so to 0. I did urge that the previous question ought not be insisted upon when so important a matter was before the convention.

the previous question ought not be insisted upon when so important a matter was before the convention.

Could I have secured the floor I would have presented the view that the resolution was measurably impracticable.

Primarily, because we have in this state a college of agriculture and mechanic arts located at Athens. That institution is the result of the national government allberality. Under the act of congress, approved July 2, 1892, and amendatory acts, the general government gave to Georgia farmers 270, 000 acres of land which netted, if I am correctly informed, \$243,000. The interest on this sum of money, \$10,954.16, goes annually to the support of the agricultural college at Athens and the branch college at Dahlonega. The statement of the foregoing fact is itself a query as to the necessity for the resolution. In the second place, the disposition of the agriculturists, in the legislature, is to reduce the inspection fee from fifty cents a ton to ten twenty or thirty cents per ton. But the chief objection is that first mentioned.

I am confident that, wherever the Georgia experiment station may be located, there will spring up around it in less than three years after it gots under way, a college of agriculture.

It was possible to have secured a reconsideration of the resolution alluded to, but I determined to let it stand. It is suggesting—it Indicates the drift of public thought on the subject.

The agriculturists of Georgia, through the educational influences of the alliance and the Grange, are today ten years in advance of where they stood one year ago. They are alive to the Importance of the experimental station and its adjuncts, as well as to everything that affects their interests. Hence, they are conservatively aggressive. Respectfully,

The Democratic Rooster. EDITORS CONSTITUTION: When, where and ow did the rooster come into use as a democratic ampaign bird?

B. W. H. The editor of the Indianapolis Sentinel has fur-

nished the true version of the adoption of the rooster

as a democratic bird.
"It originated," he says, "in the early forties.
The proprietors of the Sentinel at that time were
George A. and J. Page Chapman, the latter the The proprietors of the Sentinel at that time were George A. and J. Page Chapman, the latter the father of General George -Chapman, who distinguished himself as an Indiana solder during the civil war. While the Chapmans had nothing todo with originating 'the crow,' they had all to do with diffusing and popularizing it as a party cry. A Hancock county man, named Joe Chapman, possessed a phenomenally good crowing ability, and, as he was a strong democrat, his musical efforts came to have a local reputation as an expression of democratic exultation. A prominent man of the party, writing to another, alluded to a victory recently won or expected, and concluded his letter thus: "Tell Chapman to crow." This letter was published, and the Chapmans already alluded to, who bought the Indiana Democrat in 1841, and changed its name to the Sentinel, were either shown this letter or heard of its directions to the Hancock county Chapman to crow, and appropriated it to themselves. Thus the rooster and the crow were made to sym olize democratic victories in Indiana. The substitution of the name of the editor of the state organ of the party, for that of an obscure old democratic farmer from Wayback, was easy, and the rooster passed at once into the hands and names of George A. and J. Page Chapman. The rooster act, as a party cry, belongs to the Chapmans."

Card From Dr. H. H. Tucker.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: The Atlanta Journal of this afternoon (Saturday, Feb. 16) copies an article from the Christian Index, of which I am editor, and which article is "supposed" to have reference to Dr. J. B. Hawthorne.

editor, and which article is "supposed" to have reference to Dr. J. B. Hawthorne.

I beg to say that the article was not written by me; that it was not written for the Index, nor yet was it written by my knowledge, nor was it first published in the Index. It was copied from another paper, the Baptist Sun, of Gainewille, Ga., and by mere oversight, which I sincerely regret, the proper credit to that paper was not given. For aught I know to the contarty the article was written before Dr. Hawthorne's resignation. If it had any reference to him I am not aware of it, and I do not believe that it had, and I may add that I was as much surprised as grieved when I saw the construction that was placed on the article in question, so far was anything of the kind from my intentions or thoughts. I have no language to express my indignation at this unwarrentable use of my name, and the shameless and wicked effort to make mischief.

"These six things doth the Lord hate; yea seven are an abomination unto Him. A proud look, a lying tougue, and hands that shed innocent blood, and heart that deviseth wicked imaginations feet that he swift in running to 'mischief, a false witness that speaketh lies, and he that sweeth discord among brethern." Proverbs vt., 1—69.

I suppose that the six abominations first named, are intended to introduce the seventh as the most detestable of all crimes, as the ne plus ultra of human wickedness, meaness and vileness.

I hope and pray that no harm may come from the work of the sower of discord, other than the cruel injury that has been done to my feelings.

Trifling With Passengers.

Trifling With Passengers.

Trifling With Passengers.

Editors Constitution: The Georgia Pacific east bound day mail and passenger train is scheduled to leave Birmingham at 9:20 a.m., and to arrive in Atlanta at 5:20 p. m. Wednesdby morning, February 14th, we left Birmingham a few minutes after the published time of departure. We were first told that the train would be held back till eleven o'clock and some minutes, but the boss men, it seems, changed their minds and let us go. (But for Conductor Perkison's kindness in running after him one passenger, acting on the first statement and starting up town, would have been left.) At Eden, thirty miles or so, we were held up by telegram about an hour, then permitted to go a little further to Pell City, where we were held up again nearly three hours.

About 20 clock a locomotive with a Mann car comes up, the Mann is hitched on and we run desperately to get a troupe of comic opera people to Atlanta in time to play 'Lost in New York'—getting in about 8 p. m., nearly three hours late. For this troupe we had waited, under orders from 'one having authority.'

This sort of thing may be a kind of small 'enterprise,' but it is bad railroading and worse morals. The long delay for the convenience of the opera troupe inconvenienced and damaged everybody else that had dealings with that train that day, whether waiting for it or waiting on it. At every station where we look on passengers, from Eden to Atlanta, people were inconvenienced by waiting beyond the published times. Some were damaged. A gentleman told me at Pell City that he had lost a business engagement by the delay. Some, with through tickets to New York, had to stay all night in Atlanta—the Air-Line having left on time, but after the Pacific's published time of arrival. One little woman with a baby, worn out by the delay. Some, with through tickets to New York, had to stay all night in Atlanta—the Air-Line having left on time, but after the Pacific's published time of arrival. One little woman with a baby, worn out by the delay. Some, with throu

he employs to transport him. A notion or two I venture here:

1. A railroad too poor to turn out an extra train to fill a special contract interfering with a general contract, ought not to make a special contract.

2. If it be economy to keep a special contract by breaking a general contract, it is dishonesty.

3. In the long run, it is poor economy for railroads to trifle with the rights of its patrons, or, if one please to express it otherwise, its employers, 4. If the Pacific road could not keep faith with the public, and at the same time keep its contract with the troupe, it would have been honest to have paid the troupe what it cost by the roads' failure, instead of forcing regular passengers to pay whatever costs the delay imposed on them.

Decatur, Ga., February 15, 1887.

A Card From Colonel Hulsey.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: The statements in your issue of today relative to my engagements as counsel in what is known as the Hawes case are not altogether correct. My firm has been engaged to aid in the defense of the Wyley brothers, but we have not been retained to appear for Mr. Hawes, and nothing has occurred to indicate that we will be engaged in his case.

Since the matter has in some way cone to the public it is due that the real truth should be made to appear. Very respectfully and truly.

Atlanta, Ga., February 16th, 1889. A Card From Colonel Hulsey

JACK IS BACK.

MCHENRY'S VISIT TO PRESIDENT ELECT HARRISON.

HIS IMPRESSIONS OF THE GENERAL.

An Interview With Captain Jackson McHenry, in Which He Gives a Detailed Account of His Reception at the Harrison Mansion—He Presents the Next President With a Plece of Fancy

Jackson McHenry has returned from Indianapolis, where he has been to call upon Presi-

dent-elect Harrison "Yes," said McHenry yesterday in characteristic tones, "I have been to see General Herrison, and he is a fine man, sure, and don't you forget it. I reached Indianapolis Wednes-day last at 11 o'clock, and after brushing up and eating dinner, put on my hat and called at the Harrison mansion. The general was taking lunch when I got there, and came out picking his teeth."

"Did he ask you to lunch with him?"
"No, he had finished; and as I had been to dinner, did not want anything to eat. The general asked me into his front parlor, where ve had a short talk."

"Did you introduce yourself to him?" "Oh, no, that was not necessary. We had met before. When I was on my way to the Chicago convention I called to see him in Indianapolis. He remembered me perfectly and called me by name as soon as I grasped his band. He seemed to be glad to see me."

"What did he have to say?".
"Well, a good deal. But I don't want to talk much now; walt until after the 4th of March and I will then talk more freely."

"Did General Harrison say anything to indicate what his policy would be? "Well, from what he said, I think that his policy will be to administer the laws of the country equally to all classes. He will favor no section at the expense of another, and will be the president of the whole people."
"What kind of a house does the president

live in?" "He lives in a three-story brick."

"Any garden in front?"
"None. Why the people have carried off the fence that once enclosed the garden. I would have brought away a piece of it myself, but there wasn't a chip of it left. Not even a blade of grass or a flower leaf is left."

"How was General Harrison dressed?" "Oh, only moderately. He were a plain business suit, and I think that he is a business man,

"How was the general's parlor furnished? "Very handsomely and comforfably. On the walls two pictures were hanging, one of the house of General Harrison's grandfather and the other of General Harrison's present residence.'

"Did you see anything of General Harrison's grandfather's hat that we read so much about during the campaign?"

"No, didn't see any hat at all. The general was bareheaded. I think that grandpa's hat business must have been a joke, don't you?" "Did you tell the general that you wanted

any office?' "No, I said nothing to him about an office. I didn't call upon him for that purpose. I went to Indianapolis for the purpose of meeting a number of prominent colored men from the southern states, who were there for the purpose of paying their respects to General

"Did these representatives call upon the president-elect? "Yes, we called the next day and presented him a memorial from the colored people of the south.

"Who do you think will dispense the Georgia patronage?"
"That I can't say. General Hateson spoke well of everyone from our section who had called to see him."

"Did you or your party suggest anyone to General Harrison for a cabinet position? "Not to any extent. We told him that we had great confidence in him and belived that he would appoint good men. The only one of our party who had anything to say on this line was myself. I told General Harrison that if Mahone said what he was credited with having said in his Charleston interview about the colored people, I was against him for a place in the cabinet; if not I would gladly see him appointed. However, I will be satisfied with anything that the general does. I don't take any stock in all this talk about the race issue in the south. I think the whites

and blacks can live happily together, and

that the colored people can work out their "I hear that you made the president-elect a present?"
"Well I did, it was not much, but the general seemed to appreciate it.: The present was not from me, but from my daughter Mattie, who does a good deal of fancy work. Some time ago she made a very pretty cray pillow, and when I was about to leave for Indianapolis, Mattie gave the pillow to me, and asked me to present it to General Harrison. When I gave it to him, he said that he wasglad to see that the colored people of the sonth were learning to use their hands, as well as their heads. The general showed the pillow to Mrs. Harrison, and some lady friends who called to see her while I was there, and they spoke very complimentary of the work,"
"Did General Harrison say anything about coming to Atlanta?"
"No, he did not, but I asked him to come to our exposition, and told him that Atlanta "I hear that you made the president-elect.

our exposition, and told him that Atlanta would take good care of him, and give him a cordial reception.'

DEAD IN THE WOODS.

The Body of a Negro Found Several Miles From the City.

News reached the city yesterday that on Friday afternoon, several miles out in the country, the partially decomposed body of a negro man had been found in a little branch.

The body was identified as that of Alfred

Jones, a negro about 70 years old.

The body was lying face downward and attention was first drawn to its presence by the circling around of a flock of buzzards.

The old man had been missing for about two weeks.

Coroner Avary, held, or in the contraction of the contraction of

weeks.

Coroner Avary held an inquest over the body yesterday forenoon. The following verdict was returned:

"We the jury impanelled and sworn to in, quire into the cause of the death of Alfred Jones. deceased, here lying dead, after hearing all the evidence are of the opinion that deceased came to his death by accidentadrowning. J. P. Davis foreman, J. A. Caldwell, Joseph S. Alfordi J. B. Thornton, Jr., W T. Fleming, J. H. Caldwell, J. C. Avary, coroner."

J. B. Thornton, Jr., W T. Fleming, d.H. Caldwell. J. C. Avary, coroner."

The old negro was an inoffensive and rather childish character, and made his living by basketmaking and putting seats in chairs. For some time past he has been living on the farm of Mr. Howard Waters, a mile or so south of Westview cemetery.

After the old man disappeared from his home a search was kept up for several days, but was unsuccessful.

but was unsuccessful.

The bank to the little branch is three or four feet high at the point where the old man is supposed to have fallen off. He fell with his face downward and in the water. He was stunned by the fall and drowned in less than three inches of water.

MR. FRANK S. OSBORNE, the manager of the carpet department of Marshall, Field & Co., of Chicago, is stopping at the Kimball house. He has come to Atlanta for the purpose of bidding to furnish the carpeting for the new capitol. He exhibits the finest lot of samples ever seen in the south.

Union Meeting of Methodists. All the Methodist ministers of the city, with their congregations, are invited to unite with the congregations of First Methodist and Trinity churches this evening at 7:30 o'clock at the First Methodist church. An address will be delivered by Dr. A. G. Haygood, after which there will be other addresses from minister and laymen of the city.

Way We Look to Others

It is Business--The People in Far Off China Appreciate a Good Thing.

From the Atlanta Constition.

Only a few months old, yet their fame has gone abroad.

Sharp & Ouderkirk some time ago established a business for the purpose of handling fine and ar furniture. To say that they have succeeded would be putting it lightly. Beginning with one store re low Chamberlin & Johnson's, they have increased their store, adding five other rooms. It is doubted if is another house in the south of this character that carries such a magnificent line of furniture as they All kinds, makes and styles, in the latest and most fashionable designs, can be seen in their stores.

FURNITURE.

These gentlemen have built up a fine trade in this city, and are also selling goods throughout southern states. It must be said that they do not handle cheap goods. Their stores are all filled with

best goods, yet at prices very low.

Only yesterday they shipped an elegant suite of furniture to Miss Laura Haygood, at Shangh China. Now, the thing for you to consider is whether or not you need good, elegant furniture at a low p If you do it will be well for you to confer with Sharp & Ouderkirk. Call on them and examine their go

A Grand Establishment. From the Presbyterian.

If there is one thing that Atlanta people delight in, it is enterprise on a magnificent scale. It therefore, unnecessary to say that they are immensely pleased with the establishment that would becor Broadway, New York, and is not only more surprising because Atlanta has grown so cosmopolitan in prope tions and style. We refer to the furniture establishment of Sharp & Ouderkirk, that occupies the entire basement floor of the great Chamberlin & Johnson building, on Whitehall The arrangements are grand i effect, as the stock is in character and extent. The basement, which is only partially such, being but a little below the street surface, is divided into seven or eight store rooms. These have all been opened into e other, making a continuous suite. As one passes along the entire length of the building and looks through seven or eight splendid 6x11 feet plate glass windows, one room after another reveals a different department this of parlor, that of bed room, and so on, of the different classes of furniture. The basement being by partially below the street surface, the view is fine and fascinating. The stock is superb, no finer ever seen these parts, embracing every necessity of hotel, residence and office, as will be seen by reference to the large description elsewhere.

It pays to do things on a grand scale in Atlanta. A day or two since they shipped on a single order to Florence, Ala., over \$900 worth of furniture.

Sharp & Ouderkirk, Modern, Art and Antique Furniture.

From the Augusta Chronicle.

The most intelligent travelers tell us on their return from their travels among the crumbling palace of Venice and the half restored ruins of Moorish kings, that the furniture with which their habitations we filled up is still eloquent suggestions of the rich and costly manner in which kings and princes furnished the homes in ancient periods, but they tell us of nothing that cannot be furnished today, and of a higher or and invention of art than has ever before been dreamed of. If the readers will follow the reporter through the establishment of Messrs. Sharp & Ouderkirk, who occupy the English basement in the Chamberlin Johnson magnificent building, Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9 and 11 East Hunter street, and 66 and 68 Whitehall streethey will be treated to a display of the highest and most elaborate and unique, in art in the line of work engraving and carving, and the best attainments of the skill of the cabinet maker's work in the massive r elegant modern and antique furniture of every description ever brought to the south.

It is here and no mistake. They are exclusive agents for four of the largest and best known furniture manufacturers in the United States, and among others, that of Nelson, Mater & Co., Grand Rapids, Mich., who have furnished 400 of the principal hotels of this country, and who stop at no expense to secure the most novel and original designs designs and original designs design

furniture that can be made. All the ages of mythology, as well as the greatest creations of the nineteenth century, in the furniture line, are on exhibition here, embracing carved parlor, chamber, hall and dining-room sets, library furniture cheffoniers, fancy chairs, hall racks, and folding beds, all marvels of the engravers, cabinet makers and ur

holsterers' art and equal in every particulars to the stock of the largest northern concerns. They have elegant folding beds that makes the handsomest possible decorative, useful and ornament pieces, ranging from \$15 to \$200 each, fancy chairs without number, and odd pieces for hall, library and p lor decoration. It's an art study to examine the stock of furniture carried by Sharp & Ouderkirk, of Atlanta They are prepared to furnish hotels or private residences throughout, with all requirements for cast

and at factory prices, No cheap goods, in the sense of poorly made or shoddy furniture are handled.

They furnished the Arlington, Augusta; the Lunsford, Birmingham; the Florence, Florence, Alabam; and many of the best residences of the south. Yet it is only a little over a year since they started. At th Piedmont exposition they carried off first premium for "best display" for best "bedroom suit," and "best bookcase." Their premises display over 15,000 square feet of flooring. At the time of this interview they were packing an order of furniture for China. Their facilities are of the best for handling the largest possible business. ness in the referred to English basement, which amounts to six large stores. The light and other conveniences required for an effective display are all infinitely better than any establishment in Atlanta. Particularly about to furnish homes, desiring first-class, artistic furniture, can save thirty-three per cent by buying this furniture for cash, thereby getting factory prices.

SHARP & OUDERKIRK, 1, 3, 5, 7, 9 AND 11 EAST HUNTER ST., ATLANTA, GA

AN EXCITING CHASE.

Twenty Miles After a Negro-The Dogs Work.

Sergeant White had an exciting twenty-mile chase yesterday after a negro named Lewis

Johnson, wanted for burglary.

The sergeant was riding out Decatur street, and near the limits saw the negro talking to a woman. The negro ran and the sergeant started out after him. The darky crawled through three or four barbed wire lences and through three or four barbed wire fences and soon got away. The sergeant rode across to the stockade for the dogs. Then with Messrs. Wheeler, Jones and Hewes and three dogs the sergeant began the chase in earnest The dogs soon found the trail and for six hours there was a chase over creeks and fences and through the fields—all over the northern part of Fulton county and across in DeKalb, and finally back into Fulton.

The negro was caught about six miles from

The negro was caught about six miles from Atlanta, near Peachtree creek.

The best dog in the chase was Mounted Officer Goodson's "Queen." It was a twenty mile chase and the final capture of the darky shows what Atlanta's mounted force is worth.

DR. PINSON DEAD.

He Fell Dead in His Drug Store Yesterday on Peters Street. Dr. A. J. Pinson is dead.

His death was a sudden one, probably due to heart disease, and occurred between ten and eleven o'clock yesterday morning.

He was standing in his drug store on Peters street in front of the counter, when he stag-gered and would have fallen if he had not on caught by Mr. Graham.

He died almost instantly and without speak-

He was then carried to his home in West End. The funeral will be held there this af-End. The funeral will be held there this afternoon at 3 o'clock, and the body will be laid to rest in Oakland cemetery.

Dr. Pinson was at one time a city councilman, and was, for the past twenty years, during which time he has been a resident of Atlanta, a public spirited and useful citizen.

He has many friends in Atlanta and in Georgia that will be grieved to hear the news of his death.

THE TWO NEGRO COMPANIES.

Today the Georgia Cadets will attend St. Paul's church, Humphries street, where Rev. C. L. Bradwell, assistant chaplain, will preach a special sermon to the company at 3 p. m. Monday evening there will be a supper given at the church for the benefit of the company. Captain Bentley requests that nothing more be donated to the company on the books for their Washington trip, but that those willing to assist them will be kind enough to give it to the committee directly. The committee consists of Bentley, Steele, Henry, Nally and Pate. Captain McHenry says that his company have ordered their overcoats from Wanamaker & Brown and are making every preparation to go to Washington.

to Washington.
Captain McHenry has received a letter from Captain Metterry has received a letter from Washington inquiring as to how many men he will bring, requesting that he send on his photograph. The letter also states that he can secure accommodations for two dollars per day and advises him to send on a small sum as a bonus to guarantee them in reserving rooms for the company.

MESSRS. A. H. ANDREWS & Co., furniture dealers of Chicago, will put in a bid to furnish, the new capitol. Colonel Reamer, the general representative of the firth, has rooms as the Kimball where he is displaying as me beautiful camples.

we have just received a fresh car food of that finest Regal Patent Flour, the acme of all flour, the housewife's delight. If you have a special fancy cake, bread or pie to make and want an extra quality pastry, be sure you come to our store, buy one sack of Regal Patent Flour and you will, after a trial, be convinced that it is the finest four to, bad. During the complex reads results. four to be had. During the coming week we will receive about 800 pounds of that fancy Jersey Butter at the low price of 35 cents per pound. We have just received a new invoice of those white, crisp Saratoga chips, which we receive weekly. We also have a very fancy new cracker, milk biscuit, which we think it the first in Adapta. we think is the finest in Atlanta We ask a trial and your judgment. We will receive two fresh lots of Dove Hams, small, during this week; come early and select the size you want. It is a hard matter to get first class lard. We are happy to announce to our friends that we can furnish you with an extra fancy quality—the purest, best in the

examine everything that we sell before purchase, which, in our judgment, must be the best. We will be pleased to show any and all who call our entrely new stock of all kinds of fresh enned goods which have just been received. Just think! Nothing shop worn, all new and fresh. We have fresh Graham Flour, Kenosha mills Oat Meal, A, B and C sizes, and the best large Carolina fancy head Rice in Atlanta. We will save you twenty per cent on an your purchases this coming week; so come over and give us an opportunity to prove our assertions. We will give you twelve pounds of best Granulated Sugar for your pains. Remember our fancy Jersey Butter at 35 cents per pound. We guarantee every pound, If it does not suit we will refund your money.

The think of the pound of t all your purchases this coming week; so come over

A Fine Lecture. The members and friends of the Highland branch of the Chatauqua Literary and Scientific circle were most delightfully entertained and instructed on last Monday night by a lecture on the poet Whittier, delivered by Dr. George Leonard Chaney.

The lecture was an able one delivered in Dr. Chancy's carnest style and was eagerly listened to.

By a unanimous vote the circle tendered Dr.

Chancy its thanks and appreciation.

The circle met at the residence of Mr. L. B. Nel
son, on the boulevard. Thanks to Mrs. Nelson's

ATLANTA, Ga., February 5, 1889 .- We, the committee appointed by the sachem of Mohawk tribe No. 5, I. O. R. M., to draft suitable resolutions of condolence to tender our beloved brother and his family, beg leave to submit the following: Whereas, It has seemed good to the Great Spirit of Events to remove from the happy fireside of our dear brother S. J. Butler, his dear baby boy, War-

careful attention the meeting was a very enjoyable

Resolved, That we tender to our afflicted brothe

Resolved, That we tender to our afflicted brother and relatives our sincere condolence and our earnest sympathy in their affliction.

Resolved (To our brother), If the Great Spirit has plucked the bright blossom from your home, it is for a purpose none of us dare divine. He alone can pour balm upon your crushed heart. The holy joy is yours of knowing that angel eyes watch for you and your beautiful boy will receive you when tife's dark day is done; may the Great Spirit in his goodness console you in this dark hour of your tribulation.

tion.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be placed upon our book of records, and also a copy be sens to our afficted brother and his family.

J. R. Owings,
H. J. ROKENS,
E. B. GREEN

Committee,

JEWELRY.

JEWELER, 55 WHITEHALL ST. Reliable Goods. Fair Dealing. Bottom Prices.

WEDDING PRESENTS.

See Our Elegant Stock

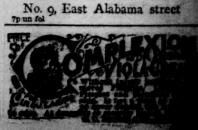
---OF---Artists, and Remarque Proof Etching

Before buying your presents of any kind. We have a fine assortment of the best published. ← Picture Frames Made to Order

The largest stock of all the latest designs in most ings and the finest workmanship. All sees shape. Mats for Portraits made to order. Artismaterials, complete assortment at lowest principles of the complete assortment at lowest principles. THORNTON & GRUBB.

Greater reduction. We are determined to sell Fish cheaper than anybody. Red Snapper, retail, 6c per pound. Mulet, 5c. Other Fish in proportion. Oysters cheap.

E. F. DONEHOO & CO.



WAS HE MURDERED

THEN PLACED ON THE RAIL ROAD AND BUN OVER ?

LIAM K. REYNOLDS, A PAINTER.

Bhois Were Heard Friday Night Near Where he Body Was Found on the Track—Coronèr tyery Holds an Inquest Over the Body—The hody to be Sent Home this Morning. to be Sent Home this Morning.

alx o'clock, the mutilated body of a white was found lying on the Western and At-railroad track about opposite the old ex-

ns were scattered for a distance of of feet along the track, and within a few the dead man was a 32-calibre Smith &

cartridge shell.
tridge had been fired.
was telephoned immediately to
sheadquarters and the coroner was noti-

around the body, and by some em the body was recognized as that of lam K. Reynolds, a traveling sign painter, had for eight weeks past been boarding Mr. J. H. Higginbottom, in the exposi-

he face had been torn away, except a pof flesh about the chie, and the body was utiled first by the bloody clothing upon it. attitled first by the bloody clothing upon it. he cartridge, empty, gave rise to suspicions Reynolds had been murdered and his placed across the track. Later a witness and who heard shots fired the night beear where he as found.

rener's jury was impaneled and the A coroner's jury was managed and the lowing verdict returned:

ATLANTA, Ga., February 18, 1889.—We, a comer's 17, this day! Impaneled and sworn to inquire into a cause of the death of W. K. Reynolds, here ing dead, find from the evidence adduced and in the opinion of the county physician here event, that the deceased was run over by some stern and Atlantic train last night, and there is probability that foul play was used and that the dy was then placed on the track by parties unlown to us.

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THE S

te and child to Athens where his father and

teynolds has borne a good character, so all witnesses testified. He is not dissipated, there is no evidence to indicate that he runk when he was killed.

le has been hard at work recently on a adow glazing device. He had employed smbull & Howell to patent the machine for m, and expected much from his patent. Reynolds-W. Reynolds, of the firm of Grant & Rey-

t is possible that Mr. Reynolds was struck

the train while he was trying to cross the ack. Several tracks run side by side at the position crossing, and in trying to avoid one in he may have stepped in front of another. ory is all the more probable because dent occurred at night.

int it is more than a probability that the n was mudered. He was last seen alive out 11 o'clock Friday night by E. L. Guest. bout that time Mr. W. M. Smith heard e or four pistol shots fired inquick succesvery near where the body was afterwards

An empty cartridge was found near the And in a box car near here Mr. Smith saw

signs of men having slept.
Was Reynolds killed by tramps?

The body was taken in charge by Wylie & rolay, the undertakers, and will be sent to them over the Georgia railroad this morning. AST EVENING'S ENTERTAINMENT

he Halls of the R. R. Y. M. C. A .- The Programme Rendered.

be entertainment given at the hall of the
lroad Young Men's Christian association
night was a success in spite of the bad

ere was a large attendance, and the pro-me in every detail was well rendered, each alty being received with gratifying ap-

violin. lbert J. Andrews, the deaf mute, showed

Miss Corrine Stocker recited beautifully, and Miss Lula Porter rendered beautifully, and Miss Lula Porter rendered beautifully, as he always does, a poem entitled The essenger," by Adelaide Proctor.

Mr. Bizzell, in dialect, delivered a humoran speech, and Willie Hubner recited the amorous poem, "Only Stage Struck," which as rendered finely, Miss Ida Hubner, Miss annie Young, Jack Stewart and Carl Hubner king parts in the cast.

HE UNDERWRITERS' MUTUAL INSUR-ANCE COMPANY,

Hundred and Fifty Thousand Raised.

Hundred and Fifty Thousand Raised.
The committee on subscriptions report two undred and fifty thousand dollars raised. A meeting of the committee will be held tomorow, at which time it will be decided whether to raise the amount to three hundred thousand after closing the books in Atlanta. It is thought best to place at least two hundred thousand dollars with insurance men in he large cities throughout the United States, of the which no move has yet been made. It the purpose of the leading stockholders to coure the best possible organization, and for his purpose a meeting of stockholders will be called during this week.

The organization of such a company in At-

the organization of such a company in At-ta, with a capital of \$500,000, will be an portant event to the state of Georgia. This apany not only proposes to keep insurance may at home, but to go into the largest iters of the north and cast, and by forming may alliances with the leading insurance

trong alliances with the leading insurance and, so secure a liberal share of the best busicess of the country.

Tested by Time. For Bronchtal affection bs, etc., Brown's Bronchial Troches have ed their efficacy by a test of many years. Price

"Topaz" Liver Pills cure biliousness, sick-adache, etc. Invaluable to ladies, being a ald and safe aperient laxative. Investigate it.

A Thing Worth Knowing. If you are suffering with that awful disease, ervous or flatulent dyspersia, go to your druggist and buy six bottles of Dr. Westmoreland's Calisaya onice for \$5 and take it as directed on the bottle. If ou are not cured or very greatly benefited you can styour money back by calling on the Westmoreland alisaya Tonic Co., No. 111 Washington street, recentline 8. C.

The United States Life Insurance Co. In another column will be found the semiual statement of the United States Life Insurance pany. This is one of the oldest companies and

ompany. This is one of the oldest companies and ne of the best. As usual, the company's statement shows marked

Togross all along the line.

An increase in assets of over \$250,000, a handsome acrease in surplus and an increase of 20 per cent in sew business over that of the previous year, while here is a gain of nearly \$3,000,000 of business in

new low rate plan of insurance adopted by impany is very popular and offers advantages and in the contract of other companies. Mr. shepard is the southern manager and has been otted with the company for many years. All asire bona fide insurance at small cost will do a look into the plans of this company.

raz" Cinchonia Cordial is the greatest

THE ZOUAVES' ARMORY. Nicely Domiciled in the Old Odd Fellows

The Zouaves have an elegant armory.

They have secured the old Odd Fellows' hall, on Marietta street, which they have just finshed papering in handsome designs.

The drill and assembly hall is roomy and well lighted, and the gun rack and quarter-master's rooms are being nicely fitted up.

The parlor will be furnished with body ls carpets, lace curtains and furniture of fine finish. An archway will be opened be-

tween that and an adjoining room, making a double parlor; and, as they have the entire floor, a billiard room and officers' rooms will also be fitted up.

The long hall is to be papered and carpeted, and the old hall does not look like itself.

DIXEYS TWO PERFORMANCES.

The Sale of Seats Shows a Big Bhalness—The Boxes for the Night. There will be two performances of Dixey's

Adonis" in Atlanta. The management have decided to give a matinee on Tuesday afternoon. The outlook is that DeGive's opera house will be full at both exhibitions. All of the best seats have been sold for the night performance and best

boxes have been taken. The boxes have been sold to the following

Mr. Sam Hall, two; Mr. Archie Gregory, two; Mr. Robert Lowry, one; Mr. Julius Brown, one; Miss Wade, one.

For the Library. Mrs. Albert Force has consented to give an entertainment about the first of April, assisted

by some of the best talent in the city. A number of young ladies and gentlemen have consented to assist, and the entertainent will be well worth attending.

It will be given under the auspices of the coard of directors of the Young Men's Library association, and the proceeds will go to repair damages sustained by the recent fire.

A LAWYER ABDUCTED.

Partially Successful Effort to Land a Dallas Man in Mexico.

Dallas, Tex., February 12.-Rush C. Montgomery, a well known lawyer of this city, who mysteriously disappeared on January 15, re-turned this morning and tells a strange story

turned this morning and tells a strange story of his absence. He says:

"On the evening of January 15 I started for home in East Dallas, passing, as was my habit, through the Texas and Pacific yards, I observed two men standing between some cars near the coal chute, but thought nothing of it and continued on my way. When I reached a point opposite the men one of them suddenly sprang forward and struck me a heavy blow on top of the head, while the other struck me a stunning blow on the head from behind. I was evidently struck with a sandbag, as the skin was not broken. Immediately after I was struck a coat or sack was thrown over my head and a powerful dose of ether or chloroform applied to my nostrils. I was then placed in the car on a southern-bound Houston and Texas Central train. Before reaching Houston I partially recoved consciousness; and remember the conductor saking one of my adductors what was train. Before reaching Houston I partially recoved consciousness, and remember the conductor asking one of my abductors what was
the matter with me. The reply was that I was
sick, and the conductor passed on. I was partially conscious of my surroundings, but seemed deprived of all will-power in the matter.
Arriving at Houston I was placed on the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio train and
taken to San Antonio. Thence I was fransferred to a train on the International and
Great Northern and conveyed to Laredo.
Thence I was taken to old Laredo, in Mexico,
where my captors began the work of relieving

ferred to a train on the International and Great Northern and conveyed to Laredo. Thence I was taken to old Laredo, in Mexico, where my captors began the work of relieving me from the influences of their drugs. They had a hard job, as I had been under the influence so long all efforts seemed likely to be in vain. When I recovered perfect consciousness I found myself ironed hand and feet. With the assistance of friends, however, I managed to rid myself of my shackles and escaped from their surveillance. I immediately left Laredo and went to Matamoros, where I took a steamer for Pensacola. From Pensaco I ran up to Mobile, where I spent a half day and night, and took the train for Beauvoir, Miss., where I saw ex-Fresident Jefferson Davis. From there I went to New Orleans, where I saw a notice in the papers which led me to telegraph home to my father.

"This is the second attempt that has been made to abduct me," continued Mr. Montgomery, "The other attempt was made in 1885, while I resided in El Paso."

"To what object do you attribute these attempts to abduct you?"

"The object of the kidnapers is to carry me to Chihuahua, to which point my captors were on their way when I fortunately made my escape at Laredo, where they hope to secure a reward that is offered for my apprehension and delivery to the Mexican authorities. In 1884, while in Chihuahua, I got into some trouble and had to kill two Mexicans, and those two fellows who abducted me the other day were well known Mexican detectives. I could easily identify them, as I have seen them a dozen times or more, but as it was nearly dark on the evening of my capture and not suspecting their presence, I failed to recognize them. I I can see through the whole thing now. On the day of my disappearance I received a note from a Mexican, requesting an interview. He stated that he was sick and unable to visit my office; that he had some money due him that he wanted collected, and requested me to call at his house, on the north side of the railway track between the Turtle C

PERSONAL. MR. F. C. CLEMENT and Mr. O. F. Bane, of Chicago, both of whom are interested in the Goor-gia Marble company, reached the city yesterday and

Dr Hardon has removed to 38 N. Forsyth sticet. Practice limited to diseases of women The Emerson Laundry Machinery Company, Charleston, S. C., dealers in all the latest improved laundry machinery; also a full line of supplies con-

DR. W. H. LEYDEN, skin diseases a special-Mr. and Mrs W. B. Penfield (nee Miss Vern Richards,) of Detroit, Mich., are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Richards, at 92 Washington street.

Mr. PRIMUS JONES, the famous cotton grower of Georgia, was in the city a few days ago. It is understood that he had a quantity of the finest cotton seed grown and that it is for sale at a reasonsable price. Mr. Jones says he wants the farmers of the south to get his cotton seed and then they can raise more to the acre than they have been doing? If you want some of it, write him at Newton, Baker county, Georgia.

MR. JAMES ABDIEL, late of the Abbott opera troupe and now of this city, has kindly consented to contribute to the music of St. Luke's choir to-day by rendering an offertory solo at the morning

MRS. ANNIE CORBETT, of New York, is visiting her sister, Mrs. J. M. Holbrook.

Ladies, read "Special to Ladies," 13th page.

New Orleans Races.

New Orleans, Faces.

New Orleans, February 16.—Weather warm and cloudy: track deep in the mud.

First race, haif mile, Superior won, Mary T. second, Dan Meeks third. Time 50%.

Second race, four and a half furiongs, Stuart won,

Lord Grosvenor second, Pomeroy third. 1:07%.
Third race, five-eighths of a mile, Countess won,
Little Bess second, Roche third. Time 1:14%.
Fourth race, six and a half furlongs, Doubt won,
Mirth second, Jim Nave third. Time 1:36.

Fashion.

All the late fashion magazines and periodicals at John M. Miller's, 31 Mariet's street.

SENT FREE Samples Wall Paper, with pricet and book on how to apply it.

M. M. MAUCK, Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA MANUFACTURES.

ne Interesting Facts Concerning One of the Largest Manufacturing Concerns in the South-Its Products Are Sold in Every Part of the Civilized World.

"Is it true that the Swift Specific company takes one hundred dollars' worth of bottles per day from the Atianta Glass company?" asked a reporter of Dr. Rankin on yesterday.
"That is just about the amount of it," was the answer. "The Swift Specific company uses about \$25,000 worth of bottles a year, and the glass works run ten months or about 250 working days. All glass factories go out of blast the last Saturday in June, and begin again in September. The blowers can't work in the extreme hot weather. We are making an excellent quality of bottles, vials, flasks and chimnies, and have a good trade. The freight is so heavy on that class of goods that it is to the advantage of dealers to buy of us. The factories at the north and west have tried very hard to kill us out by making special cuts in our territory, but they soon got tired of that. The S. S. company is our largest customer, as they take about one-sixth of our product.'

"How is your business in S. S. S.?" was

"Very good, indeed," was the reply. "S. S. S. will sell as long as the sun shines. It has done an amount of good to suffering humanity that cannot be estimated.

"Judge Warren recently wrote a letter from South Carolina describing a case of cancer on a doctor's face which was cured sound and well over three years ago. This doctor believes in S. S. S., but is brother physicians threaten to expel him from the medical society if he signs a testi-"Here is a letter from Rev. L. B. Payne, in

charge of the Orphans' home, at Macon, Ga. The letter speaks for itself. No other medicine or medical treatment has ever cured inherited blood contagion: "I have been using Swift's Specific with the

children of the Orphans' home under my charge with the best results. I began its use between nine and ten years ago, and have seen many remarkable results.

"Quite a number of the children had constitutional blood diseases, resulting from the sins of the parents, and every one of these children was cured of the horrible taint by the use of

There have also been scores of children in the institution whose systems (they having been mostly without the benefits of parental care) were enervated by dirt eating and other foul practices. Every one of those children have taken S. S., and all have been signally benefited by it. All have been cured who have taken enough of it. We have also two inmates of the home, subjects of painful re-curring attacks of erysipelas. Neither one improved under the treatment usual for the When all other medicine was discarded and they took S. S. S., the cure in each case was quick and permanent, for they have been well for five years and there has be return of the disease. I could tell much more of the remarkable cures of blood diseases by S. S. S., for I have seen it used and know its

Macon, Ga., February 5, 1889. Here is a letter from Mrs. Laura E. Deegan, of Dawson, Ga. She says she inherited cancer

from her father: My father died of cancer, and the same trouble developed near my right eye in 1883. It was at first a strawberry color, but changed to purple, and grew to the size of a partridge egg. My right eye became much inflamed, and the dreadful disease was rapidly wasting my life away. I used quite a number of remedies, but without benefit. At this crists I began taking Swift's Specific. The improvement was apparent in a few days, and I continued the use until the cancer was entirely gone and my health fully restored, and I know that S. S. S. alone did it, because I left off all other treatment. It saved me from this hered. other treatment. It saved me from this hereditary cancer, which went away over two years ago and left not a sign, and I owe my life,

under Providence, to S. S. S MRS. LAURA É. DEEGAN.

Dawson, Ga., September 26, 1888. And here is a letter from Mrs. Idol, of Winton, S. C. She says that she inherited cancer

from both tides of her family. I am satisfied that cancer is hereditary in my family. My father died of it, a sister of my mother died of it and my own sister died of it. My feelings may be imagined, then, when the orrible disease made its appeara wardly in such a way that it could not be cut out. Numerous remedies were used for it, but the Cancer grew steadily worse, until it seemed that I was doomed to follow the others of the family. I took Swift's Specific, which, from the first day, forced out the poison, and continued its use until I had taken several bottles, when I found myself well. I know that S. S. S. cured me. Mrs. S. M. Winston, N. C. November 26, 1888. MRS. S. M. IDOL.

Still another from Mrs. Bothwell, of Au Sable, Michigan, who says she was given up to

The world ought to know what S. S. S. has lone for me in the cure of a malignant Cancer, which was so bad as to be considered incurable by the physicians in Chicago, where I went to be treated. The hospital surgeons gave me up, saying they could do nothing for me. One ighbors sent me a copy of an advertisement cut from a paper in regard to Swift's Specific, and I began taking it. I got relief from the first few doses; the poison was graducured sound and well. It is now ten months since I quit taking S. S. S. and I have had no sign of return of the dreadful disease. There are thousands of people going to their graves every year with Cancer and they ought to now of the virtue of S. S. S.

MRS. ANN BOTHWELL. An Sable, Mich., December 29, '88.
Here is a letter from Miss Josie Owen, of Montpelier, Ohio. Says she was cured of

I wish to proclaim to the world what S. S. S. has done for me. For the past ten years I have been troubled with dreadful cruptions on my face, caused by ivy poison. I was under the treatment of a number of physicians, but obtained no relief. I tried the best "blood purifiers" in the market, but without avail. 1 had given up in despair, thinking I could not be cured; but happening to read the Detroit Journal, I noticed S. S. S. advertised and read Mrs. Bradley's testimonial. I thought I would try this remedy. I have taken eight bottles, and there is not a spot on my face cured me of chronic catarrh. I have never enjoyed better health than at present. I feel like a new person. I cannot find words to express my appreciation of its merits, and the gratitude I feel for the glad tidings that came to me through the reading of that advertise-ment. Wishing you every success, I am yours

Montpeller, Ohio. S. S. S. acts especially well on children. Weak and delicate children are improved by it right along. There is nothing in it that

will harm the most delicate infant.
Our Baby. Our haby, when two months old, was attacked with scrofula, which for a long time destroyed her eyesight entirely, and caused us to despair of her life. The doctors failed to relieve her, and we gave Switch Special which soon cured her entirely, and she is now E. V. Drik,

hale and hearty.

E. Y. Dans,
hale and hearty.
Will's Point, Tex. Scrofula developed on my daughter—swelling and lumps on her teck. We gave her DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC.

D. H. DOUGHERTY & CO., THE DISORGANIZERS OF HIGH PRICES.

The work on the front of our store must be completed by the 1st of March. The contractor ing us up for room to work. We have just received a large shipment of early Spring Goods that are in our way, for we have no place to put them until this work is completed. For six days we will sell these goods and our entire stock at MIDDLE PRICES:

SEE HOW THEY GO!

2,087½ yds beautiful Dundee Pongee, all new shadings, to be sold this week at 7½c. Don't wait, but come quick. They cant last long at 7½c; for this is like giving them away. 547 yds English Satteens in nice patterns, to be sold this week at 7½c. They would be cheap at 13c. 15 cases Bleached Domestics will be put into this sale at 5c, 7c and 8c. This price on these goods would paralyze the manufacturer if he knew it; but that's all right, they are our goods, and we have got a right to give them away if we want to.

A large assorted lot Marbelized Plush will be put out this week at 50c. These are goods worth 75c and \$1.00, and in nice, new coloring. Remember, they are 50c, this week. Our \$2 Plushes go this week at \$1.25. All Velvets will be sold at half-price. 1,793 yds double width, all wool Tricots, for this week, in all the new shades, at 35c. They are very cheap. We could easily get 65c, but they must go quick. To do this we have put them at a give-away price, 35c. One big lot of French Faille Silks, in black and colors, that everybody calls cheap at \$1.40. They will go this week at 98c. All new, just from the loom. All Silk Satin Rhadamies at 77½c. They would be cheap enough at \$1.20, but remember, for this week they are

For \$1 you can buy of us this week a regular \$1.45 Silk Rhadzmire, Handsome Colored Surah Silk go this week at 57½c. About 1,189 yards of splendid all wool Serges to be sold this week at 35c;

they are regular hummers. Cheap at 67½c. Our price this week 35c.

Just remember one thing—we have got the biggist house, the biggest stock. the biggest assortment and the biggest bargains. Come to see us. White Goods, Embroideries, Laces, Scrims, Piques and Lace Curtains, will be sold so cheap you can buy all you need for a song. Come to see us.

Shoes at factory prices. Buy shoes of us. We have got to sell lots of goods in the next six days to get room for the carpenters, and we know how to do this—give you bargains. 15c towels 7½c; 30c towels 12½c; 35c towels 15c; 40c towels 20c; Fine towels one-half price, \$1.00 Damask 65c; 90c Table Damask at 50c, 75c Table Damask, 40c; 60c Table Damask at 30c. 20, 22½, 25c, is the price this week for a let of Turkey Red Table Damask that would be very cheap at double the money. Crash all pure linen at 5c, 61/4c, 8c and 1oc. See them and you will surely buy.

We are Selling all our Winter Underwear at Half Price this Week.

We are almost giving away Blankets and-Cloaks. Come to see us if you need any. You cau take choice of any cloak in our stock at half price. Come and see us.

New Rouching, new Dress Trimmings, new Hosiery, new Gloves, new Laces, new Embroideries, new Veilings, new Kids, new Neckwear, new Underwear, all just in and there is no need of these goods being sold for less than the market value, but we are determined to make THIS WEEK the banner week for February. Come to see us and be happy.

≪WE KNOW≫

How to get the people to come to see us. Give them more goods for the money than anybody, this is the motto we work under. For six days our house has been full of customers, for six more days the biggest bargains ever put on the dry goods market south, will be shown by us. Your trade we want, your trade we are going to have if low prices will win. Shoes this week at half price. Come and tell your friends to come, for we mean business.

DOUGHERTY 39 and 41 PEACHTREE STREET.

Swift's Specific, and the result was wonderful

and the cure prompt. S. A. DEARMAND, Cleveland, Tenn. Last year my little boy, John, had a break-ing out with sores all over his body, which was painful and troublesome. After using other remedies for several months, while the sores grew worse, I was induced to give him Swift's Specific. He began to improve at once, and after taking three bottles the eruption was gone, and the child was altogether

pealed. J. F. Cook.
Albany, Ga., September 20, 1888. S. S. S. is purely a vegetable remedy. We employ about thirty men from November to March in getting our roots from the woods. There is not only no potash, mercury, or other mineral in it-but it is a valuable agent in re moving the effect of those poisonous sub

We publish several valuable books on the blood and skin and diseases incident to them, which we mail on application.

It Was the Last Half Pint He Had.

Not long 4go Senator Blackburn went out to vestern Texes on a pleasure excursion, and en route took in the Indian territory. He was so pleased with its green, blue-grassy appearance that he concluded to make a horseback journey through part of it. One day, when he was riding alone, taking in all the glories of the great pasture land ie was overtiken by a well-in well-dressed redskin, who spoke a little

Oh, no: Im just looking at this fine country. don't live he'e; I live in Kentucky,

"Kentuck! Ugh! You got whisky"
The senator had a small flask of "Old Crow" in its side pocket and immediately produced it. In a little while toe aboriginal wanted a second drink, and finally the whole flask; but after giving hir wo small "Jggers" the civilties were brought to a

That evening when the senator was in the public the circumstance of having met the Indian, and

In all my life I have never seen any human being on God Almighty's green earth that ever had a tithe of the appreciation for a bottle of whisky that this redskin manifested. Gentlemen, I am telling you not a wiit more than the absolute fruth when I say that Irdian begun by offering me his repeat-ing Colt's rike, and ended by dismounting from his ing Colt's rife, and ended by dismounting from his horse and offering me his Arapahoe blanket, his Mexican silver mounted saddle, his gun, pistois, and the horse itself for what remained in my flask. I really before he would have given me his legglugs, moceasins, goe string and all, and gone ack naked for just that little modicum of whisky."

"Well, senator," sadd one of his auditors, "why

didn't you hade with him?"
"Tade with him?" exclaimed the Kentucklan, in utter astolishment at such a suggestion. "My God, man! I was the last half pint I had."

"Topaz" Blood Pills cure all Blood Diseases Scrofula in all forms. See advertisement. In vestigate them. The Place.

Attentics is called to the very unique adver-tisement of "The Place," 10 Marietta street, in this issue. This great wholesale and retail variety store

ng goods at a very low price and now is the

M. Rich & Bros.'s show an exquisite line of embroideries and laces of their own importation direct from St. Gall, Switzerland, at a saving of 25 per

a complete line of ATLANTA GLASS COMPANY derwear for the spring, and offer them as cheap as you can make them ing from us.

MEETINGS.

The Fulion County Confederate Veterans' asso-lation will meet in regular session on Monday su mo JNO. F. EDWARDS, Secretary.



The King's Daughters will meet at the Y. M. C. A building Monday, February 18, at 3 c'clock in the afternoon. A full attendance is desired. Hall Georgia Lodge No. 127 Knights of

The members of Georgia Ledge No. 127, Knights of Honor, are requested to assemble at their hall this eventing at 20 clock sharp to pay their last tribute of respect to our late brother, Dr. A.J. Pinson. A full attendance is earnestly desired. Burial 3 o'clock at Oakland cemetery. By order of Chas. B. Carristan. W. G. Browne. Reporter. Digitator.

Our ladies' and children's ready-made white underwear for the spring is in now. You will find these goods of new and attractive patterns, and we can sell them to you cheaper than you can have them made. M. Rich & Bros.

Hope springs eternal in the human breast. Man never is, but always to be, blest if he smokes Grand Republic Ugarros and Buffos. Sold by all reliable dealers.

Theatrical and Sporting News. For the latest and best theatrical and sporting news, read the New York Dramatic News and Sporting Age. For sale at John Miller's, under opera house,

WE MANUFACTURE ladies' and children's FLINT, GREEN AND AMBER BOTTLES, DRUGGISTS' ready-made white un- PRESCRIPTION AND PACKING BOTTLES.

Also Flint and Amber Flasks and Beer Bottles of all styles: Wine Bottles, Bitters and Schnapp Bottles. Also Superfor Cromped Top Fiint Lamp Chimneys, Dealers in these goods can save money by purchast-ing from 18.

ATLANTA GLASS CO.; Ist coj Sp aby weather Im

THE___ Weather Report.



ildian time.

COLD WAVE COMING! The following telegram ha been received from the chief signal officer of the army: WASHINGTON, February 16. Hoist cold wave signal; tem perature will fall to about 30 degrees by 8 a.m. February 15th A. W. GREELY. Chief Signal Offices.

INDICATIONS:

WASHINGTON, February 16 .- In COLO Clearing: colder: southerly

Observer's Office, Signal Service, U.S.A.

UNITED STATES CUSTOM HOUSE, ATLANTA, Ga., February 16.-7 p. m. } All observations taken at the same moment or

WIND. STATIONS.

actual time at each place.
Observations taken at 8 p. m., Seventy-finh Me-

LOCAL OBSERVATION.

Sergeant Signal Corps U. S. Army.

Note—Barometer reduced to sea level.

The "T" indicates the precipitation inappreciable

FUNERAL NOTICE.

LINCH—The friends of J. T. and Z. A. Linch are invited to attend the funeral of their little daughter, Alberta, this afternoon from their residence, No. 70 Marietta street, at 3 p. m.